# Hospitals & Asylums

**Ohio Camping Trail HA-25-11-22**

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With God, all things are possible (Matthew 19:26)

Motto of the state of Ohio

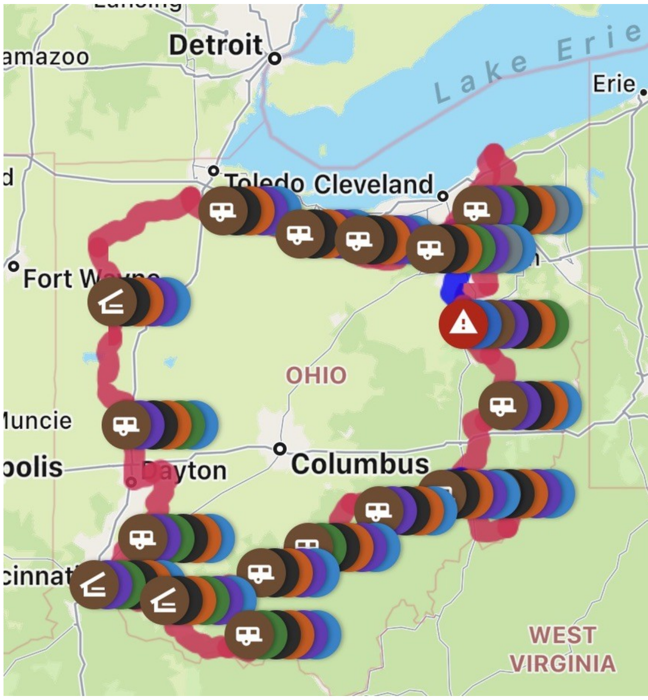


Buckeye Trail chapters responsible for the eastern lakes might do the +/- 30 mile, every three year, multi-flora rosa brushing job for as little as $7,320 under ORC §1519.01 *et seq*. Ohio Sustainable Agriculture Fund may extend USDA subsidies to help mono-crop farmers, to immediately diversity into tomatoes, onions, garlic, red jalapeňo and legalization permitting, cannabis, to compensate for shortfalls in California and Texas, with fruit and nut forest edge permaculture and long term goal to be paid from the Conservation Fund and Ohio Clean Trail Fund, to collectively expand the tree line to conserve inter-urban and wilderness camping trails, with a minimum of annoying invasive multiflora rose and honeysuckle ORC§901.041. Ohio is highly obligated, by the birth and murder of Stanley Meyer (1940-1998), to sue the new $800 million USDA Biodiesel Blenders development program, for $5 million water fuel cell matching grant(s), because biodiesel may rendered environmentally and economically obsolete, by the development of automotive, residential, industrial and urban applications of his Method for the production of a fuel gas Patent number: 4936961 granted June 26, 1990 Process and apparatus for the production of fuel gas and the enhanced release of thermal energy from such gas Patent number: 5149407 granted September 22, 1992. Senator Rob Portman (R-OH) is retiring from the District of Columbia, J.D. Vance (R-OH) has been elected to replace him and Portman's retirement party is thought to be most effective method of testifying to the Ohio Legislature for the recall of corrupt Democrats: Sherrod Brown, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Development and Richard Cordray, Chief Operating Officer of Federal Student Aid, pursuant to a civil trial of money laundering 18USC§1956 and §2071 and Art. 22 (h-i) of the Recommendation on the Status of Higher Education Professionals (1997) . 150 percent of poverty line economic hardship qualification for student loan default under 20USC§1085(o) settles the motion to dismiss the President's student loan proposal as moot (or bankruptcy of the United States Congress a suggestion of mootness that cannot be settled except by the United States paying $750 million arrears to UNESCO) under Rule 21 of the rules of the Supreme Court of the United States.

**1. Buckeye Trail**

Founded in 1959, Ohio's Buckeye Trail (BT) is the longest hiking trail entirely within Ohio. More than 1,400 miles loop through wooded footpaths, abandoned railroads, historic towpaths, back roads, rivers and lake shores, within both rural and community settings. The BT provides an intimate way to experience Ohio's wonderful scenic and historic diversity. The BT is marked along its length by blue paint blazes. The BT is open to all hikers, made possible by Buckeye Trail Association (BTA) volunteers and the partnership of federal, state and local agencies, as well as many private land owners. The BT is also the proud host of two other long distance national trails - the North Country National Scenic Trail, from New York to North Dakota and the coast-to-coast American Discovery Trail. Whether day hiking, section hiking or a 3 month circuit hike of the BT, with a land speed record of 40 days, enjoy one of Ohio's greatest ideas. Since 1959 the BTA has been building, maintaining, protecting and promoting the use of Ohio's State Trail. BTA is a 501(c) non-profit. Due to extensive road walking, BT is not a recognized National Recreational Scenic Trail, nor is the BTA designated to hold the money, to purchase private land, that was transferred, upon completion, from the Pacific Crest Trail and Appalachian Trail, to such, similarly, unfinished trails, as the North Country National Scenic Trail, who never paid BTA for the overgrown, south eastern loop alternate to the West Virginia border.


Fall is the best season for hiking Ohio rain farms. After records rains through August 2022 a drought set in and lasted until Veterans Day. Between the shortage of potable water and flushing toilets in the parks, inaccessible and polluted waterways, and cold morning and evening weather, there are few bathing opportunities in Ohio. The BT is cheap. For $1,000 a hiker could afford to eat for the entire two to three month journey. The BT begins in Echo Park in Cincinnati and runs clockwise around the State of Ohio. Over the past decade, as the number of U.S. Bicycle Routes has grown to over 17,000 miles, Ohio offers 1,523 miles of trails. More than any other state! Western Ohio is nearly totally flat and deforested by Roundup Ready corn and soy farms leaving only small tree lines. The paved and gravel bike-paths protect a narrow greenway between certain cities. To access the few hiking trails in the west and north the BT leaves the bike-paths and there is considerable road walking on small roads and state highways through farmland, without any side-walks. Depending on the guard rails, the best policy is to walk on the left and get completely off the road for oncoming traffic. There is a long road walk between the Loveland bike-path and the Maumee river trail on the western front. In the north there is a long road walk before and after the North Coastal Inland Trail bike-path, with a short and very nice trail through the Kirby property. By Cleveland one can go north to a beach on Lake Erie or south to Cuyahoga Valley National Park, the only national park in Ohio. Through the national park there are trails and the bike-paths holds up until long after Akron. The wifi is very restricted along the north and east. The southern Appalachians become very rural, there is little potable water, only Dollar Stores every fifty or a hundred miles.




Along the eastern front there are a number of lakes, with nicely constructed, with a durable out-slope winding through the hills, but it is poorly maintained and the underbrush, especially extremely thorny, invasive Multiflora rosa, whose roots must be dug out, is inadequately cleared from the trail corridor. The trail corridor is cleared for a distance of 1 meter (3 feet) either side of center. Within 300 millimeters (1 foot) of the edge of the tread, plant material and debris should be cleared all the way to the ground. Farther than 500 millimeters (1.5 feet) from the trail edge, plants do not have to be cleared unless they are taller than 500 millimeters (1.5 feet) or so. Fallen logs usually are removed to the clearing limit. Consider brushing only the uphill side of the trail. There is extensive forestry and oil extraction in the eastern hills and the water is assumed to be naturally polluted with hydrocarbons. Along the south the trails become better maintained, with minimal multiflora rosa, and small gravel roads are pleasant. The trail winds through 240,000 acre Wayne National Forest, the largest wilderness in Ohio, and through scenic 2,400 acre Hocking Hills State Park. The wilderness from Shawnee State Park is large, with the Nature Conservancy trail sections in a diverse old growth status, despite one or two small one branch multiflora rosa within eyesight of the trail. and returning to Eden Park.

*Multiflora flora* rosa was introduced from Asia in the 1800s as a fruitless, hostile, hedge. Multi-flora rosa is an invasive species that dominates road-sides and second growth understory, for twenty, to a hundred years, or more, until shaded out by an old-growth forest. Honeysuckle is the only other invasive species, released in erosion control efforts by the Ohio Department of Transportation, of major concern, to immediately pleasing reforestation efforts, that is also ultimately shaded out by old-growth forests. The only part of this trail Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) is recommended to swiftly come to an agreement to pay the BTA $494 to $1,349 per mile in maintenance costs at 2022 prices, with 3 percent usual inflation – about $244 per mile, for brushing Multiflora roas every three years, at 2022 prices – Although there trail maintenance grant, to brush, every three years, about 30 miles of lake trails between the Bowerston and Belle Valley Sections, to safely remove, with thick gloves, face protection, and shovel, invasive, extremely thorny, *Multiflora rosa,* branches from pursuant to 24USC§423(b) and 54USC§302904 and Ohio Revised Code ORC §1519.01.

To earn their base maintenance money, and make additional money, with approved special projects, all BTA sections are chastised to walk their entire trail section every year and plan a cost-effective maintenance projects, to keep the trail clear, un-eroded, refresh reassurance markers, finance civil engineering and shelters.  To be fair for the optional loops, it would seem that the Buckeye Trail Association is due $500 a mile to maintain 1,500 miles of trails - $750 million.  Because more than half of the trail is merely road or bike-path, requiring only decennial reassurance marker refreshment from the BTA, and the road walk is despised by the National Recreational Scenic Trail, it is proposed that Ohio, at least pretend, to set aside $750 million, annually for about $250 million of costs for maintaining wilderness trails, towards the purchase of lands to make the BT, and other worthwhile and affordable wilderness trail projects in Ohio, a continuous, intercity, wilderness/bikepath trail. To be completely micro-economic, at 2023 prices, clearing +/- 30 miles of *Multifora rosa* branches from within three feet of the center of the trail, would cost $500 per mile base cost, plus $250 per mile extra, to brush every three years.  $244 is steal for workers who haven't receive their base pay of $500 a year per mile, I estimate Buckeye Trail chapters responsible for the eastern lakes could be convinced to the do the +/- 30 mile job for $7,320.

The director of natural resources shall plan and administer a state system of recreational trails for hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, ski touring, canoeing, and other non-motorized forms of recreational travel under ORC§1519.01 et seq. The director of natural resources may appropriate real property or any estate, right, or interest therein for trail purposes only along a canal, watercourse, stream, existing or abandoned road, highway, street, logging road, railroad, or ridge or other landform or topographic feature particularly suited for non-motorized vehicular recreational use, and may not appropriate more than twenty-five acres including land purchased with or without appropriation proceedings along any mile of trail ORC §1519.01.  Although it is clear: Money in the clean Ohio trail fund shall not be used for the appropriation of land, rights, rights-of-way, franchises, easements, or other property through the exercise of the right of eminent domain...Ohio went bankrupt shirking responsibility for $500 (2022) per mile trail maintenance, hypocritically allowing...The director shall use moneys in the fund exclusively to provide matching grants to nonprofit organizations and to local political subdivisions for the purposes of purchasing land or interests in land for recreational trails and for the construction of such trails.  Trail construction cost of about $5,000 a mile, is about ten times more expensive, than $500 annual maintenance, trail maintenance textbooks are the industry standard, within a decade the annual maintenance costs exceed construction costs a hundredfold.

Trails have been reconstructed to reduce soil erosion and to provide easier and safer access to remote destinations. Overnight sites have been developed to reduce the physical impacts of camping as well as provide shelter and other amenities for overnight visitors. These improvements cost money, and there is annual maintenance. Someone must bear these costs, usually the public land management agency or a trail-maintaining club. Costs were computed by adding the initial construction costs to 19 years of average annual maintenance and replacement costs and dividing by twenty years. On low-elevation trails with low use and grades less than 15 percent, no maintenance structures or trail problems were observed. On similar trails receiving high use, a moderate amount of erosion control work had been done and some tread (rock paving or wood puncheon) had been used on flat, poorly drained areas; the calculated average annual maintenance costs for a 20-year period ranged from $493.50 (current 2022 dollars/ $210 per mile 1977 dollars) on low-use trails to $1,348.90 per mile (current 2022 dollars/$574 per mile 1977 dollars) on high-use trails. The most expensive trail in the study was a very high use with extensive rock tread and wood puncheon; the calculated annual cost was $6,345 per mile (current 2022 dollars/$2,700 per mile 1977 dollars). The average annual costs for steep-grade trails in the upper elevation, softwood forest ranged from $683.85 per mile (current 2022 dollars/$291 per mile 1977 dollars) to $3,543.80 per mile (current 2022 dollars/$1,508 per mile 1977 dollars). The low-use trail sections had little work, while the high-use trail sections had extensive erosion control work and were much more expensive to maintain (Echelberger et al '86: 1-7).

**Trail construction and maintenance costs, adjusted for inflation**

| Item | 1977 Cost | 2022 Cost |
|---|---|---|
| A. Trail Construction | | |
| 1. Clearing | 1,742/mile (0.33/linear foot) | 4,093.70 (0.78/linear foot) |
| 2. Waterbars | 16.50/waterbar | 38.78/waterbar |
| 3. Ditching | 1.65/linear foot | 3.88/linear foot |
| 4. Steps - rock | 15.10/step | 35.49/step |
| - log | 16.15/step | 37.95/step |
| 5. Cribbing - rock | 9.45/linear foot | 22.21/linear foot |
| -log | 5.85/linear foot | 13.75/linear foot |
| 6. Puncheon (bridging) | 4.85/linear foot | 11.40/linear foot |
| 7. Rock tread | | |
| Stepstones (1 step/2 feet) | 2.10/linear foot | 4.94/linear foot |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paving (all rock) | 4.90/linear foot | 11.52/linear foot |
| 8. Scree walls | 2.00/linear foot | 4.70/linear foot |
| 9. Special provision | | |
| Pin step | 28.00/step | 65.80/step |
| Cut step or ladder used on steep rock faces | 45.00/step or ladder | 105.75/step or ladder |
| B. Trail location markers | | |
| 1. Paint blazing | 31.50/mile | 74.03/mile |
| 2. Cairn building | | |
| Large, every 50 feet | 10.40/cairn | 24.44/cairn |
| Small, every 100 feet | 2.60/cairn | 6.11/cairn |
| C. Trail Maintenance | | |
| 1. Patrolling – every year, clear blowdowns, clean ditches | 10.40/mile | 24.44/mile |
| 2. Brushing – every 3 years | | |
| Low elevation | 52.00/mile, inc. patrolling | 122.20/mile, inc. patrolling |
| Mid-elevation | 104.000/mile, inc. patrolling | 244.40/mile, inc. patrolling |
| D. Overnight site facilities | | |
| 1. Tent platforms (10 ft x 12 ft) | 656.00/platform 10 years | 1,541.60/platform, 10 years |
| 2. Shelter, 3-sided precut, for 8 | 6,555.75/twenty years | 15,406.01/twenty years |
| 3. Shelter, 3 sided, precut, for 12 | 8,741.00/every twenty years | 20,541.35/twenty years |
| 4. Special water supply | 56.00/10 years | 131.60/twenty years |
| 5. Signs | 15.00/sign every 5 years | 35.25/sign |
| 6. Human-waste disposal | | |
| Outhouse and pit | 610.00/10 years | 1,433.50/10 years |
| Move outhouse to new pit | 160.00/as needed | 376.00/as needed |
| 7. Outhouse modified for compost | 840.00/20 years | 1,974/20 years |
| E. Management Programs | | |
| 1. Caretaker programs | | |
| Full-time, long season with law enforcement (164 days) | 10,899.00/annually | 25,621.65/annually |
| Full-time, long season with no law enforcement | 8,833/annually | 20,757.55/annually |
| Full-time, no law enforcement | 5,506.00/annually | 12,939.10/annually |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (98 days) | | |
| Peak-use, no law enforcement (30 days) | 1,764/annually | 4,145.40/annually |
| 2. Annual site maintenance | | |
| Patrolling only (3 trips year) | 42.50/annually | 99.88/annually |
| Low use sites with privy | 138.60/annually | 325.71/annually |
| Moderate use with privy | 337.00/annually | 791.95/annually |
| Moderate use with caretaker | 200.00/annually | 470.00/annually |
| High use with privy | 674.00/annually | 1,583.90/annually |
| High use with caretaker | 400.00/annually | 940.00/annually |

Source: Tables 1 & 2. 1977 Forest Service costs; 3 percent average annual inflation estimate. Echelberger, Herbert E.; Plumley, Harriet J. Anatomy of Backcountry Management Costs. United States Department of Agriculture. Forest Service Northeastern Forest Experiment Station. Research Paper NE-575. 1986. pgs. 3 & 4

Because of the variation in terrain characteristics and trail locations within the eastern mountain regions, trail and overnight facility requirements might be expected to vary significantly with use levels. Trail sections were considered problems if they had: 1) severely eroded sections (sections with gullies greater than 6 inches deep or with very loose, unstable soil on a steep grade) for more than 10 feet; 2) side-hill erosion from drainage crossing the trail; 3) poorly drained sections on flat areas that were greater than 10 feet long or that were causing trail widening problems. The use levels represented the capacities for which the sites had i been designed and built. Low-use sites can accommodate 2 to 4 persons per night ($200/year); moderate-use sites can accommodate 4 to 8 persons per night ($600/year); high-use sites consist of shelters and/or tent platforms and can accommodate about 20 people per night ($1,500/year); and very high-use sites have several shelters and tent platforms that can accommodate 50 to 60 people per night ($3,000/year). Soil conditions dictated some form of human-waste disposal other than a pit privy, bin composting was chosen over a haul-out system (Echelberger et al '86: 2-3).


Trails cost an estimated $5,000 a mile to construct. By comparison clearing, excavating and seeding a temporary forest road costs between $5,000 and $16,000 per mile. Constructing a new 2-lane undivided road – about $2 million to $3 million per mile in rural areas, about $3 million to $5 million in urban areas. Construct a new 4-lane highway — $4 million to $6 million per mile in rural and suburban areas, $8 million to $10 million per mile in urban areas. This comes to about $100,000-$500,000 average annual cost on twenty years maintenance cycle. Milling and resurfacing costs between $300,000 a mile in rural areas to $2 million dollars for highways. Rails to trails paved bike-paths cost about $324,000 per mile, $16,200 annually over twenty years. Sidewalks cost $180,000 per mile, $9,000 annually over twenty years. Unpaved trails are significantly cheaper than paved roads and sidewalks, less damaging to the environment than temporary forest service logging roads or other roads, and with camping, provide people with a place to live at little or no cost, yet there are an estimated 4.18 million miles of roads and only 88,600 miles of National Scenic Trails in the United States. An effort is needed to charge transportation departments up to 1.5 percent of total costs to compensate for loss of safe pedestrian passageways, due to the paving over trails and privatizing land on passes, to create recreational trails pursuant to 23USC§206, to be matched by local, state and federal land management agencies. Cross-connecting and side trails are needed to connect cities with each other, the wilderness and the National Recreational Scenic Trails, without any expensive and dangerous roads 16USC§1245.

Spending estimates reliant on the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act PL 117-58 of November 15, 2021 are moot. Sec. 11101 is “Out of money” in Sec. 80103 pursuant to “No money” being drawn under Art. I Sec. 9 Clause 7 of the US Constitution. Besides being excessive under 31USC§1517(a)(2) and §1514(a)(2) the American Jobs Plan exhibited a material deficiency in effective internal control in Cabinet agency financial reporting because five year plans are not consistent with current year accounting pursuant to Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. Trail Organizations went to Washington DC. Although the Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill is moot, to redress skyrocketing pedestrian and cyclist fatalities due to high SUV hoods, Sec. 11123 Wildlife crossing safety, Sec. 11133 Bicycle transportation and pedestrian walkways and Sec. 11134 Recreational trails program sustains 'Funds apportioned to a State under 23USC§104(b) that are 'obligated for a recreational trail or a related project shall be administered as if the funds were made available'. DOT cannot get their numbers from the estimates there, DOT must stabilize their spending growth 3-4 percent annually to avoid further need for budget request distorting five year overestimates. DOT is advised by the Bipartisan Infrastructure bill to legislate an estimated 1.5 percent of their budget to recreational trails under §206. City to city trails and cheap public transportation to the national parks, recreation areas and trailheads are also wanted on tribal reservations and other localities pursuant to the National Trails System Act of 1968 under 16USC§1241-1251 that can be legislated into the transportation funds available at 23USC§104(b). The director of natural resources may appropriate real property or any estate, right, or interest therein for trail purposes only along a canal, watercourse, stream, existing or abandoned road, highway, street, logging road, railroad, or ridge or other landform or topographic feature particularly suited for non-motorized vehicular recreational use, and may not appropriate more than twenty-five acres including land purchased with or without appropriation proceedings along any mile of trail ORC §1519.01.

**2. Ohio History**

Prior to European settlement when Ohio’s forests covered 95 percent of the state, it was said that a squirrel could travel from one corner of the state to the other without touching the ground. While that may be an exaggeration, forests of many types were abundant throughout the state. Elm-ash forests were dominant in the northwest Ohio swamp lands and stream-side areas; mixed oak-hickory forests dominated the southeast Ohio hill country, and maple-beech forests were common in northeast Ohio and much of Ohio's current farm country. With the historical clearing of forestland followed by natural conversion of old fields back to woods, oak-hickory forests likely expanded their distribution. Currently oak-hickory forests are the most common forest type in the state at around 63 percent of all forests. A broader northern hardwood forest type that includes maple and beech is next in abundance, covering around 20 percent of Ohio's forestland. Elm-ash forests are still common in northwest Ohio and along stream-side areas. However, with the introduction of the exotic beetle called the emerald ash borer into Ohio in 2003, most of Ohio's mature ash trees are dead or dying. The total area of forest land in the state has stabilized in the past two decades at around 30 percent of the total land area. The majority of forests are in the mid-successional stage and are dominated by trees that are often over a foot in diameter and 50 to 90 years old. Significant clearing of forests occurred until the 1940s when only 12 percent of the land remained forested. Forest land has expanded to current conditions, where 31 percent of Ohio's land area is covered by forests (ODNR '19).


The first humans arrived in Ohio about 12,000 years ago. North American prehistory is divided into Lithic stage before 8,500 B.C., Archaic period 8,000 B.C. - 1,000 B.C., Formative stage 1,000 B.C. - A.D. 500, Woodland period 1,000 B.C. - A.D. 1,000, Classic stage A.D. 500 – A.D. 1,200 and Post-classic stage after A.D. 1,200. The Adena and Hopewell civilizations were Mound Builders during the Woodland Period. The Adena culture appeared around 500 B.C. and flourished until about 100 B.C., and the Hopewell culture followed, from 100 B.C. to 550–750 A.D during the Woodland Period of American pre-Columbian culture. The Adena culture is estimated to have had from 8 to 17 million inhabitants. Today there are about 11.8 million Ohio residents. The Adena culture inhabited present-day West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. The Hopewell culture probably began in the Illinois Valley and spread into Ohio and then across the Midwest region. The Hopewell thrived in the valleys of southern Ohio between 100 B.C. And 400 A.D., after the bow had replaced the spear and atlatl for hunting. After these people, the Fort Ancient people occupied the ceremonial mound communities, until they too abandoned them. These people are directly linked the Mississippian Indians, who also built mounds, and were not dissimilar to the monumental stone city buildings, especially the ancient Maya, in central America, insofar that their monumental structures were oriented to respect the solstice and equinox, and these cities were inexplicably abandoned centuries before European contact, and the people dispersed into the forest, however the North American Indians are not known to have engaged in human sacrifices or depraved religious traditions whatsoever, nor did they build such big stone cities. What is most significant about the Woodland era is that vast numbers of natives lived in complete peace with the natural environment and each other. Exactly like ancient Mesopotamia, the so called-cradle of civilization, the invention of war coincided with the invention of agriculture, changing land value, fostering a corrupt, defensive, protectionism of agricultural crops, that turned into wars of aggression, within a generation of developing a warrior class of agricultural defenders. Although squash, beans and corns, along with other crops, such as sunflower, were domesticated by Native Americans over a period of about 6,000 years, it was not until 800 A.D., that the three sisters, corn, beans and squash, where planted together in mounds and agriculture produced a balanced diet, to die for. It is hypothesized that the large cities of the Woodland period were abandoned because, due to the advent of war, living in large, well known, ceremonial cities, became dangerous, and people dispersed. For the same reason, reforestation is idealized as the way forward for a growing urban population, to return to the peaceful lifestyle of the Woodland period.

Serpent Mound is the largest effigy mound in the world. Serpent Mound is a gigantic earthen sculpture representative of a snake. Built on a spur of rock overlooking Ohio Brush Creek around 1,000 A.D., by the Fort Ancient culture, amongst other burial mounds, Serpent Mound is a National Historic Landmark and is on the Interior Department tentative list of for sites to be considered for nomination tot he UNESCO World Heritage List. Serpent Mound sits within a large meteor crater almost nine miles across. The head of Serpent Mound is lined up to the point of the western horizon where the sun sets on the Summer Solstice. Many of the earthworks are aligned to points on the horizon marking key rise and set points for the sun and moon. Fort Ancient is one of the largest earthen structures built by the Hopewell culture. Three and a half miles of earthen walls, ranging in height from five to twenty feet, completely enclosed the high flat bluff. Fort Ancient has too many entrances to defend and is believed to have been a place of ceremony and ritual as well as a center for trade and social gatherings. Like many of the sacred sites of advanced ancient civilizations there were markers to observe the sunrise and set on the equinox and solstice. The surviving peoples making up those civilizations seemed to have dispersed throughout the country. Once they left their villages and earthworks were taken over by vegetation and forests. The fields once farmed went unplanted. By 1650 the French explorers were wading ashore around Lake Erie and exploring the land south. They found a few isolated tribes in the north as well as the strange mounds. Those indigenous people they met could not explain the purpose of the mounds, nor who built them. The new museum at Fort Ancient will introduce visitors to more than 12,000 years of American Indian history and culture in Ohio, as the Museum at Serpent Mount and Hopewell Cultural Center in Chillicothe.

Initially colonized by French fur traders, Ohio became a British colonial possession following the French and Indian War in 1754. The British prohibited colonization west of the Appalachians. At the end of the American Revolution, Britain ceded control of the territory to the newly formed United States, which incorporated it into the Northwest Territory. Ohio became the 17th state on March 1, 1803, although no formal declaration was made until 1953 when President Dwight Eisenhower officially signed the documents making it a state, retroactive to the original date. When the first Europeans began arriving in Ohio they found two somewhat distinct cultures: the Iroquois and Algonquians. The Algonquians primarily inhabited what is today Canada from the Rockies east to the Atlantic Ocean and down along the east coast. The Iroquois lived on the lands south and east of Lake Ontario. Almost all of the native groups living in Ohio were related to these two major cultures that were constantly at war with each other.  In time the Iroquois found themselves over extended and unable to defend all the lands they had acquired and so they retreated back into what is now New York. This left the Ohio Territory unprotected and various other tribal groups moved into the region.  The Miamis moved in taking control of what is western Ohio today. The Wyandot Hurons began moving in from above Lake Erie, taking control over the central region of Ohio. Along with them came the Ottawas, Chippewas and Potawatomis who moved further south. Along the Scioto River came the Shawnee from the southeast. They exerted the strongest influence with their fierce warrior culture allowed them to obtain the most influence of all the coalescing groups of Native Americans.  The Delaware, a group of Native Americans that had lived along the eastern coast, were being forced westward from their home land. They too came to Ohio looking for refuge and they settled around central Ohio as did a small group of Mingos.

Pickawillany is the headquarters of the Miami tribe.  It was the first English settlement and most important trading post in the west in 1748 before it was destroyed by the French in 1752.  Shortly after Miami Chief Memeska moved to Pickawillany he gave English traders permission to establish a small outpost, deep in territory claimed by France.  As a prelude to the French and Indian War, on June 21, 1752 a party of 250 French Canadians, Ottawa and Ojibwe attacked Pickawillany and took the British traders to Detroit to be executed.  The Glaize was the name given to the confluence of the Maumee and Auglaize rivers by early French explorers.  In 1742 a tribe of Kickapoo requested permission from the Governor of Montreal to move a Mascoutin village on both sides of the Mamee river.  During the late 1770s  three members of the British Indian Office built a stockade at the confluence.  Continuing conflicts forced Native Americans into the area.Shawnee leaders Captain Johnny established his village here in the 1789, many others followed.  It is estimated that over 1,000 Native Americans lived in the area.  Traders and Native Americans co-existed in a peaceful multi-cultural community.  Early efforts by the United States to defeat the growing Indian Confederacy ended in disaster.  The Armies of General Josiah Harmar (1790) and General Arthur St. Clair (1791) were both defeated.  Many whites who were captured lived at the Glaize until their freedom was negotiated.  The Indians had planted large fields of maize (corn) that extended for miles in all directions.  It was the custom of Indians to plant beans and squash among the stalks of maize (the three sisters).

General “Mad” Anthony Wayne destroyed some of these fields.  In 1794 General Anthony Wayne Built Fort Defiance and three nearby redoubts during the Indian Wars,  prior to the Battle of Fallen Timbers, shortly after the Large Indian Council of 1792.  After offering his last overture of peace, Wayne marched toward the rapids of the Maumee River, there at the Battle of Fallen Timbers on August 20, 1794, the Indian

Confederation, under the leadership of Blue Jacket, Little Turtle and Buckongahelas, was defeated. As Wayne marched up the Maumee River to Kekionga (Fort Wayne, Indiana) another Native American stronghold. Conflict with the natives came to a close with the signing of the Treaty of Greenville in 1795. Life in the Black Swamp was hard. Fort Defiance was staffed through 1796, and continued to function as a relay station for military mail between Fort Washington (Cincinnati) and Fort Detroit until regular mail delivery service was established. Fort Brown was one of a chain of posts along the Auglaize River by General William Henry Harrison in his campaign against the British and Indians in the War of 1812 when many ill-prepared Kentucky soldiers, who marched out in their linens in the summer, died of fever in the winter in the Great Black Swamp. Indians turned much of the swamp into fertile farm land, increasing its value and attracting the attention of white entrepreneurs. Nearly all native people were forcibly removed from Ohio by the Indian Removal Act of 1830 that included the Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Ottawa and Wyandot. The last Indians in Ohio were removed in 1843 via Treaty with the Wyandots (1842) by which the reservation at Upper Sandusky was ceded to the United States, and the Wyandots relocated to Oklahoma in 1843 (Stockwell '14). Although some returned, currently only about 0.3 percent of the Ohio population is Native American.

As early as 1787 Thomas Jefferson suggested a waterway connecting the Ohio River and Lake Erie however Congress did not consider funding the infrastructure until 1823. Ohio Governor Ethan Allan Brown convinced the General Assembly to pass a bill to survey Ohio for potential canals to help Ohio famers to market large surpluses, in 1818. Routes for two canals were chosen, one from Cleveland to Portsmouth and another from Cincinnati to Dayton, Ohio. In 1925 engineers for the State of Ohio, chose the short portage as the path of least resistance for a stair step set of lock on the Ohio & Erie Canal. Soon after, this area became the center of commerce for a new city called Akron. On July 21, 1825 work began in Middletown on the construction of the canal between Cincinnati and Dayton, and the extension to Toledo, resulting in a total canal length of 249 miles opened in 1845. The canal was not officially called the Ohio and Erie Canal until 1848. Workers, many Irish and German immigrants, were typically paid 30 cents a day, plus board and lodging, compared with 75 cents for city workers. Completion of the canal opened up east coast markets to Ohio farmers. Agricultural prices and wages rose. From 1826 to 1835 the cost of barrel of flour rose from about $3 to $5. Cargo boats would carry up to 100 tons. The cost of moving a ton of freight went down from $125 /ton overland to $25/ton via canal. The canal also stimulated industry. Manufacturing facilities, mills, linseed oil refineries, machine shops, foundries, distilleries, and woolen and cotton factories were established along the canal. Packet boats could carry 40 to 60 passengers. Shortly after the canals were completed, railways expanded into Ohio, bringing faster and more economical means of transportation. Canal activity peaked in 1851 and in 1856 expenses exceeded revenue for the first time. The canal remained in operation for transportation and to supply industry with energy until the early 1900s. The flood of March 23 to 26, 1913 caused such extensive damage to the canal system that repairs were not feasible.

Johnny Appleseed is reported to have lived in Defiance, Ohio in 1828, within a mile of the largest apple tree on record. The French Indian Apple Tree had a diameter of 9 feet, 60 foot spread and stood 45 feet high. In 1872 it bore 200 bushels. Estimates of its tree rings put its life span at 217 years from 1670 to 1887. Native Americans used the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas Rivers as canoe trails. However, they had to portage their canoes over the land that separated the rivers. The Native Americans portaged along one of two main routes. The most well known path, nearly eight miles long, was not water dependent and, therefore could be used year round. A shorter portage path roughly paralleled the long portage. During periods of greater flow of water, such as in the spring, Native Americans could paddle their canoes on the Little Cuyahoga River and Summit Lake and its surrounding wetlands and then portage a distance of just one mile between the two bodies of water. Once known as the Great Black Swamp, travel in the Northwest Ohio was almost impassable. Early routs were log lain down side by side in the thick mud to form "corduroy roads". Development was slow until the railroad came into the area. The Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad was established in 1851 as the final rail link between New York and Chicago. The route was selected because it was as close to Lake Erie as possible with the least amount of water to cross. Jobs, families, homes, and factories soon followed. Many local towns owe their existence to the railroad. In the late 1970s railroad transportation slowed as companies switched to using trucks on the new Interstate Highway systems. Today the North Coast Inland Trail brings life to the old railroad corridor.

Ohio's roots as an anti-slavery and abolitionist state go back to its territorial days in the Northwest Territory, which forbade the practice. When it became a state, the constitution expressly outlawed slavery. In 1820, the legislature then passed legislation which nullified federal court orders as well as the operations of the Bank of the United States within their borders. Ohio ignored further federal court orders, writs, and denied immunities to the federal government until 1824, when the United States Supreme Court ruled they had no authority to tax the federal bank in *Osborn v. Bank of the United States* (1824). Ohio then passed an act in 1831 to withdraw state protections for the Bank of the United States. Ohio raised nearly 320,000 soldiers for the Union army, third behind only New York and Pennsylvania. Nearly 7,000 Buckeye soldiers were killed in action. Several leading generals were from the state, including Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman, and Philip H. Sheridan. Only two minor battles were fought within its borders. Morgan's Raid in the summer of 1863 alarmed the populace. Ohio has been involved in regional, national, and global wars since statehood, and veterans have been a powerful social and political force at the local and state levels. Dayton was the National Headquarters of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. The organization of Civil War veterans, the Grand Army of the Republic, was a major player in local society and Republican politics in the last third of the 19th century. The American Veterans of Foreign Service was established in 1899 in Columbus, ultimately becoming known as the Veterans of Foreign Wars in 1913. The state has produced 319 Medal of Honor recipients, including the country's first recipient, Jacob Parrott. In 1886, the state authorized the creation of the Ohio Veterans Home in Sandusky and a second one created in 2003 in Georgetown to provide for soldiers facing economic hardship. Over 50,000 veterans have lived at the Sandusky location as of 2005. Since World War I, the state has paid stipends to veterans of wars, including in 2009, authorizing funds for soldiers of the Gulf and Afghanistan wars. The state provides free in-state tuition to any veteran regardless of state origin at their colleges.

Eight U.S. President have come from Ohio, more than any other state. William Henry Harrison was the ninth President, he came from the Whig Party, he was born at Berkley Plantation, Virginia and lived in North Bend, Ohio when elected, he died of pneumonia, the first president to die in office. Ulysses S. Grant, the 18th President, was a Republican, born in Pt. Pleasant Ohio, he supported amnesty for Confederate leaders and protections of the rights of African-Americans and signed legislation establishing Yellowstone National Park. Rutherford B. Hayes the 19th President, was a Republican, born in Delaware, Ohio, who lost the popular vote, but won Electoral College by one vote after a ruling by an Electoral Commission, he signed a bill in 1879 allowing female attorneys to argue cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. James A. Garfield, was the 20th President, born in Orange (Moreland Hills, Ohio, he began prosecution of post office employees and private mail carriers who attempted to defraud the government and was shot July 2, 1881 six months after taking office, dying the same year. Benjamin Harrison, the 23rd President, was the grandson of former President William Henry Harrison, born in North Bend, Ohio, a Republican, was the first peacetime president to approve $1 billion in appropriations and signed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the oldest of al U.S. Anti-trust laws. William McKinley, a Republican, was the 25th President, born in Niles, Ohio, annexed Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines and Hawaii, upheld the gold standard and promoted pluralism among ethnic group, before he was assassinated in 1901, by a disgruntled civil servant, during his second term in office. William H. Taft, the 27th President, a Republican, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, launched 80 antitrust suits against some of the nation's largest corporations and was the first president to throw out the ceremonial first pitch as a baseball game in 1910. Warren G. Harding, the 29th President, a Republican, born in Corsica (Blooming Grove), Ohio, he hosted the 1921 Washington Naval Conference, the first international strategic arms limitation talks and died of a heart attack while in office.

Throughout much of the 19th century, industry was rapidly introduced to complement an existing agricultural economy. The Ohio Loan Law of 1837 allowed the state to loan one-third of construction costs to businesses, passed initially to aid the construction of canals, but instead used heavily for the construction of railroads. One of the first iron manufacturing plants opened near Youngstown in 1804 called Hopewell Furnace. By the mid-19th century, 48 blast furnaces were operating in the state, most in the southern portions of the state. Tobacco processing plants were founded in Dayton by the 1810's and Cincinnati became known as "Porkopolis" in being the nation's capital of pork processing, and by 1850 it was the third largest manufacturing city in the country. Columbus became known as the "Buggy Capital of the World" for its nearly two dozen carriage manufacturers. Dayton became a technological center in the 1880s with the National Cash Register Company. For roughly ten years during the Ohio Oil Rush in the late 19th century, the state enjoyed the position of leading producer of crude oil in the country. By 1884, 86 oil refineries were operating in Cleveland, the home of Standard Oil, making it the "oil capital of the world" while producing the world's first billionaire John D. Rockefeller. Herbert H. Dow founded the Dow Chemical Company in Cleveland in 1895, today the world's second largest chemical manufacturer. By the late 19th century, Ohio had become a global industrial center. Natural resources contributed to the industrial growth, including salt, iron ore, timber, limestone, coal, and natural gas, and the discovery of oil in northwestern Ohio led to the growth of the port of Toledo. By 1908, the state had 9,581 miles of railroad linking coal mines, oil fields, and industries with the world. Commercial enterprise began to prosper around towns with banks.

With the rapid increase of industrialization in the country in the late 19th century, Ohio's population swelled from 2.3 million in 1860 to 4.2 million by 1900. By 1920, nine Ohio cities had populations of 50,000 or more. The rapid urbanization brought about a growth of commercial industries in the state, including many financial and insurance institutions. The National City Corporation was founded in 1849, today part of PNC Financial Services. Cleveland's Society for Savings was founded in 1849, eventually becoming part of KeyBank. The Bank of the Ohio Valley opened in 1858, becoming known as Fifth Third Bank today. City National Bank and Trust Company was founded in 1866 in Columbus, eventually becoming Bank One. The American Financial Group was founded in 1872 and the Western & Southern Financial Group in 1888 in Cincinnati. The Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance

Company was founded in Columbus in 1925, today known as the Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company. Major retail operations emerged in the state, including Kroger in 1883 in Cincinnati, today second only to Walmart (Parker et al '17: 99).

In 1821 the state passed a tax to finance local schools. School districts formed, and by 1838 the first direct tax was levied allowing access to school for all. The first middle school in the nation, Indianola Junior High School (now the Graham Expeditionary Middle School), opened in Columbus in 1909. McGuffey Readers was a leading textbook originating from the state and found throughout the nation. Original universities and colleges in the state included the Ohio University, founded in Athens, in 1804, the first university in the old Northwest Territory and ninth-oldest in the United States. Miami University in Oxford, Ohio was founded in 1809, the University of Cincinnati in 1819, Kenyon College in Gambier in 1824, Western Reserve University in Cleveland in 1826, Capital University in Columbus in 1830, Xavier University in Cincinnati and Denison University in Granville in 1831, Oberlin College in 1833, Marietta College in 1835, the Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware in 1842, and the University of Dayton in 1850. Wilberforce University was founded in 1856 and the University of Akron and Ohio State University followed in 1870, with the University of Toledo in 1872. The first dental school in the United States was founded in the early 19th century in Bainbridge. The Ohio School for the Blind became the first of its kind in the country, located in Columbus. After 2000, Ohio State government began experimentally exerting more control over schools, as they attempted to help the state's education system evolve with the times. As of 2020, it largely seems to have done just as much harm as good and re-exposed a lot of the issues inherent in Ohio schooling.

Ohio was hit very hard by the Great Depression in the 1930s. In 1932, unemployment for the state reached 37.3%. By 1933, 40% of factory workers and 67% of construction labor were unemployed. Ohio manufactured 8.4 percent of total United States military armaments produced during World War II, ranking fourth among the 48 states. Ohio became heavily anti-Communist during the Cold War following World War II. The Ohio Un-American Activities Committee was a government agency which existed to collect information on citizens with communist sympathies, resulting in 15 convictions, 40 indictments, and 1,300 suspects. Governor Frank Lausche generally opposed the committee, but his vetoes were overridden by the legislature. The state forced their employees to sign a loyalty oath, promising "to defend the state against foreign and domestic enemies", in order to receive a paycheck. Ohio barred communists from receiving unemployment benefits. In the 21st century, Ohio remains connected to the regional, national, and global economies. According to U.S. Census Bureau statistics, the foreign-born share of Ohio's population increased from 2.4% in 1990, to 3.0% in 2000, to 4.1% in 2013. As of 2015, 49.7% of immigrants to Ohio had become naturalized U.S. Citizens.

Ohio's transition into the 21st century is symbolized by the Third Frontier program, spearheaded by Governor Bob Taft around the start of the 21st century. This built on the agricultural and industrial pillars of the economy, the first and second frontiers, by aiding the growth of advanced technology industries, the third frontier. It has been widely hailed as one of the nation's most successful government bureaucracies, attracting 637 new high-tech companies to the state and 55,000 new jobs, with an average of salary of $65,000, while having a $6.6 billion economic impact with an investment return ratio of 9:1. In 2010 the state won the International Economic Development Council's Excellence in Economic Development Award, celebrated as a national model of success. The state's cities have become hubs of modern industry, including Toledo's recognition as a national solar center, Cleveland a regenerative medicine research hub, Dayton an aerospace and defense hub, Akron the rubber capital of the world, Columbus a technological research and development hub, and Cincinnati a mercantile hub. Militarily, Ohio's legacy continues into the modern era. It has contributed over 200,000 soldiers to the Gulf, Afghanistan, and Iraq wars. Ohio was hit hard by the Great Recession and manufacturing employment losses during the most recent period. The recession cost the state 376,500 jobs and it had 89,053 foreclosures in 2009, a record for the state. The median household income dropped 7% and the poverty rate ballooned to 13.5% by 2009. By the second half of 2010, the state showed signs of rebound.

**3. Affordable HHO Fuel Cell Economy**

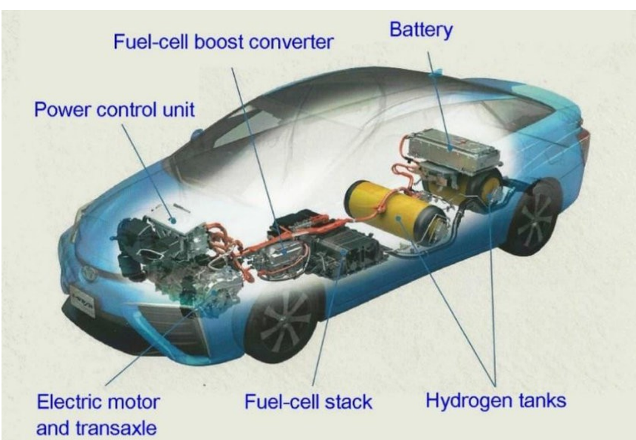
Despite low population growth, incidental to the COVID pandemic, the United Nations reports that in early November 2022, the number of people living on the planet increased to more than 8 billion. The global economy is however languishing under hyperinflation and growth is near zero. War in the Ukraine has added five million refugees to the tens of millions affected by war and hundreds of millions of people internationally and internally displace by climate change and corruption. Having both given birth to and murdered Stanley Meyer, the State of Ohio has an international treaty obligation to develop and market water fuel cells, to produce clean water and hydrogen fuel to power electricity generation, in automobiles, residences, industry and cities, for the vindication of all uncertainty related to the optimal source of clean energy. Ohio's transition into the 21st century is symbolized by the Third Frontier program, spearheaded by Governor Bob Taft around the start of the 21st century. This built on the agricultural and industrial pillars of the economy, the first and second frontiers, by aiding the growth of advanced technology industries, the third frontier. It has been widely hailed as one of the nation's most successful government bureaucracies, attracting 637 new high-tech companies to the state and 55,000 new jobs, with an average of salary of $65,000, while having a $6.6 billion economic impact with an investment return ratio of 9:1. In 2010 the state won the International Economic Development Council's Excellence in Economic Development Award, celebrated as a national model of success – more local politicians convicted of accepting bribes from developers than anywhere else.

The United States Census bureau estimates Ohio had a population of 11,789,017 July 1, 2021, a -0.2 percent decline from 11,700,448 April 1, 2020. Ohio is the 7th most populous state in the nation, with 16 congressional districts. The best reason for the decline in population is that Ohio politics and deforested existence is notoriously corrupt, and this is highly exacerbated during Presidential election years, its higher education toxic, and health sector expensive and ineffective, often with particular poor survival rates. 5.7 percent were under 5 years, 22.1 percent under 18 years and 17.8 percent 65 or over. 50.7 percent were women. 77.7 percent were white, 13.2 percent black, 0.3 percent American Indian, 2.7 percent Asian, 0.1 percent Pacific Islands, 2.6 percent two or more races and 4.3 percent Hispanic. 4.6 percent were Veterans and 10 percent of under age 65 persons had a disability. In 2022, Ohio's GDP reached $620.7b, representing an increase of 1.0% from 2021. Ohio's GDP has grown at an annualized rate of 0.9% over the five years to 2022. Ohio's trailing five-year GDP growth ranks it 34th out of all 50 US states. In 2019, Ohio’s gross domestic product (GDP), the broadest measure of economic production, totaled $698.5 billion, a 3.3% increase from 2018 total GDP of $675.9 billion. Ohio’s 2019 GDP was the 7th largest in the U.S., ranked between Pennsylvania (6th) and New Jersey (8th). Ohio’s total GDP was higher than those of all neighboring states except for Pennsylvania. Ohio’s total GDP accounted for 3.3% of U.S. GDP in 2019, about the same percentage as a decade earlier. Ohio’s economy grew mostly at slower rates than the U.S. as a whole during the ten years ending in 2019. In nominal terms (i.e., not adjusted for inflation), Ohio’s GDP grew at an average rate of 3.8% per year during this period, while GDP for the U.S. grew by 4.0% per year. On a per-capita basis, Ohio’s GDP of $59,753 was the 24th largest in the nation in 2019. Among its neighboring states, only Pennsylvania ranked higher than Ohio, with per-capita GDP of $63,546 (20th ). Ohio's per-capita income last exceeded the U.S. average in 1969, and since that year has remained below the nationwide average. The shortfall between Ohio's per-capita income and the U.S. average, which started in 1970, widened over the years to more than 10 percentage points in 2006, 2007, and 2008, but subsequently fell back to 8% in 2013. Then the gap rose again to surpass 10% in 2017, 2018, and 2019 (Middleton '20).

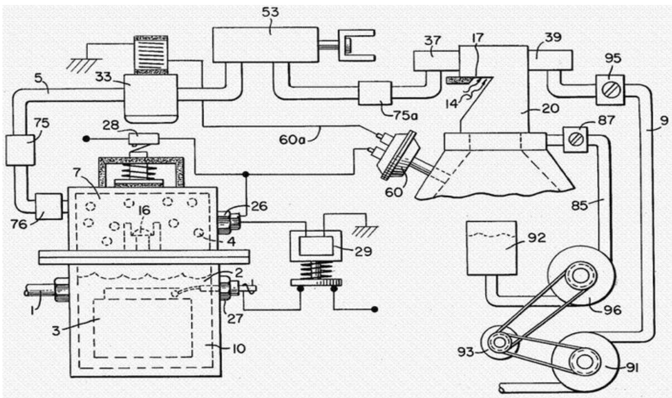
Between 2002 and 2019, total payroll employment in Ohio grew 2.6%. This rate of growth ranks 47th nationally, ahead of neighboring states West Virginia (2.5%) and Michigan (-1.2%) but behind Pennsylvania (7.5%), Indiana (8.8%), and Kentucky (9.0%). During this time period, the states with the fastest growth rates of employment were Utah (45.4%), Texas (35.5%), and Nevada (34.8%). Over the years between 2017 and 2019, the state's employment in the following supersectors has increased: mining and logging (4.4%); construction (4.1%); manufacturing (2.1%); education and health services (1.6%); finance (1.1%); business and professional services (1.1%); trade, transportation, and utilities (0.4%); leisure and hospitality (1.4%); and government (0.4%). During these years, total payroll employment in Ohio increased by 61,000 jobs, accounting for 1.4% of all job gains nationally. In 2019, Ohio's average unemployment rate was 4.1%, which was above the national average of 3.7%. Ohio's unemployment rate was higher than the national rate in recent years, but was equal to or below the national rate from 2011 through 2015. Ohio's economy remains more concentrated in manufacturing than the nation as a whole. Output of factories accounted for 16% of Ohio's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019, and 11% of the national economy. Ohio was the third leading state in the nation in 2019 in the value of factory output, at $112.9 billion, trailing only California and Texas. Nine states derived higher shares of their GDP from manufacturing than Ohio in 2019: Indiana, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky, Iowa, North Carolina, Alabama, and South Carolina. For the 2014-2018 period, the median value of an owner occupied house in Ohio was $140,000; the U.S. median value was $204,900. Ohio's median home values ranged from $87,200 in Crawford County to $293,900 in Delaware County. Ohio's homeownership rate of 66.0% surpassed the U.S. homeownership rate of 63.8% during the 2014-2018 period, but is the lowest rate among the five surrounding states (Middleton '20).

In 2019, the value of Ohio's exports to foreign countries was $53.0 billion, 9 th highest among the 50 states. Ohio's export value decreased 2.4% from 2018 to 2019. Overall, Ohio accounted for 3.2% of total U.S. exports in 2019. Eleven of Ohio's production sectors exported over $1.0 billion each in 2019. Industrial machinery was the largest at $9.7 billion, followed by vehicles and parts ($8.8 billion), aircraft/spacecraft and parts ($5.9 billion), electrical machinery ($3.2 billion), plastics ($3.0 billion), optical/medical instruments ($1.7 billion), oil seed/grain ($1.7 billion), perfumery and cosmetics ($1.4 billion), iron/steel products ($1.3 billion), miscellaneous chemical products ($1.1 billion), and soap/waxes/lubricants ($1.1 billion). Together, these 11 sectors accounted for 73.4% of Ohio's exports in 2019. Cash receipts from Ohio's five leading commodities totaled $6.8 billion in 2018, accounting for 75.7% of the state's total commodity cash receipts of approximately $9.0 billion in that year. Cash receipts from four of Ohio's five leading agricultural commodities ranked among the top ten in the nation in 2018. The highest ranking was for chicken eggs (3 rd), which has ranked in the top five nationally for the past ten years. Overall, Ohio ranked 16th among all states from the sale of agricultural commodities. Between 2008 and 2018, Ohio's overall cash receipts from commodities increased by 17.4%, from $7.7 billion to $9.0 billion. This rate of increase was lower than the national average increase of 18.6% during the same period, but was the second highest among the five states in the Corn-belt Production Region. Within this region, Ohio was ahead of Indiana (9.9%), Illinois (11.1%), and Iowa (16.2%), but behind Missouri (21.8%). Price volatility of agricultural products has a significant effect on cash receipts each year. During the 2008-2018 period, cash receipts from commodities reached their highest in 2013 at $10.9 billion.  Ohio's net farm income, or the return earned by farm operations, increased by 41.1% between 2017 and 2018, from $1.5 billion to $2.2 billion. National net farm income rose by 11.6% over this time, from $75.1 billion to $83.8 billion. Among Ohio's five leading commodities, cash receipts from dairy products and hogs declined between these years, while those from soy, corn, and chicken eggs increased. The largest increase was for chicken eggs, which rose by 45.5%. In 2018, Ohio had 77,800 total farms, 4th most in the nation, and approximately 13.9 million acres of farmland. The number of farms in Ohio represents 3.9% of the nearly 2.0 million farms nationwide (Middleton '20).

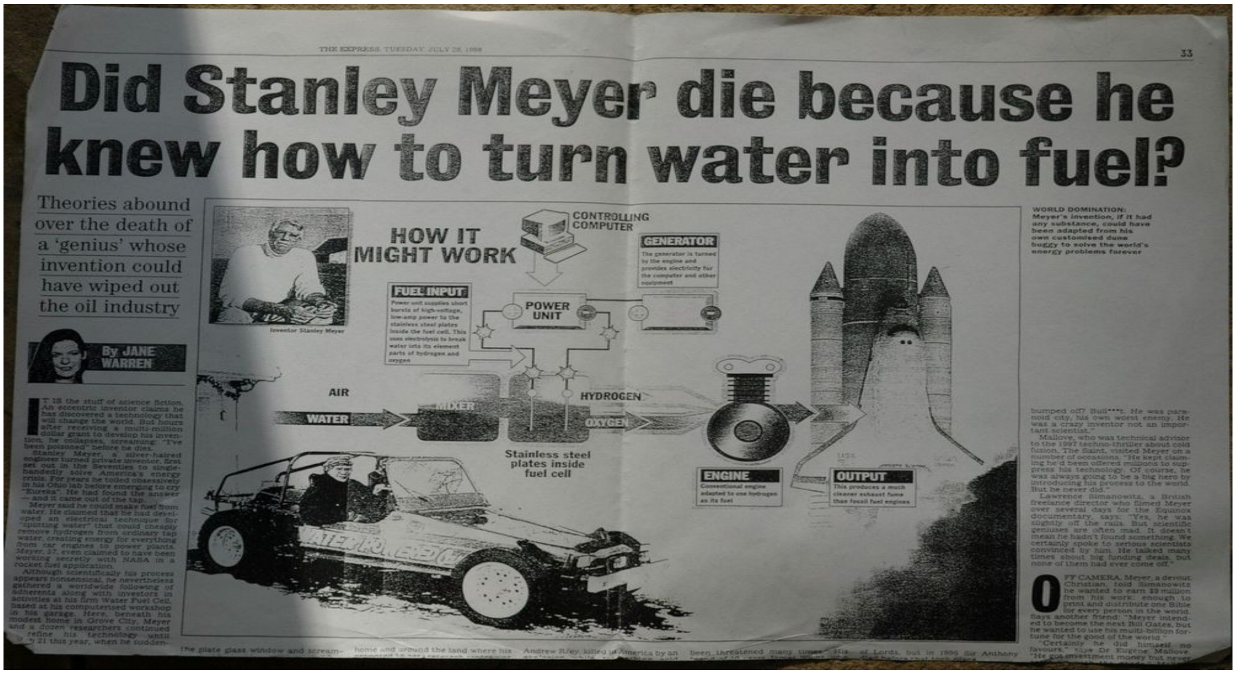
Ohio may want to disgorge some or all of the $20-22 billion FY 22  semiconductor subsidy overestimate, to water fuel cell development, a Trustee report must account for under 15USC§77bbb. To honor Stanley Meyer (1940-1998), born and murdered in Ohio, the State of Ohio is highly obligated to ensure his water fuel cell to produce power for electric automobiles with hydrogen combustion, is developed to market the lowest cost winner of renewable, clean energy, with the absolute minimum environmental impact, and maximum cost-effective electricity and desalinated water production, in all its industrial, residential, urban and rural outlets.  The only people who truly want to purchase hydrogen fuel is to replace disposable propane and isobutane canisters that fuel hiking stoves.  Anyone with so much as a car, would want a water electrolyzing hydrogen fuel cell to perpetually, predictably, and hopefully noiselessly, power their electric device(s) for the salt-free or low cost of tap-water, and produce potable water as a byproduct.  To avoid corrupting the semiconductor subsidy overestimate, Ohio is unfairly the only current or future benefactor of, the Ohio Sustainable Agriculture Fund is highly encouraged to sue to redirect some of USDAs $5 million grant(s) for biodiesel blending from $800 million announced December 7, 2021 to development of clean energy winning, low-price, marketable, automobile, residential and industrial HHO fuel cells to produce hydrogen gas to combust to generate electricity with only oxygen and pure distilled water, as byproducts.




Having cars run purely on water with harmless emissions could solve many of the global climate problems faced today. It would definitely be a step in the right direction in keeping the global temperature rise at the target +2°C, and make the +1.5°C target a much more feasible goal (Gallivan '22).  The fuel cell. It is described as a contraption which according to Wikipedia, an electro-chemical cell that converts chemical energy of fuel into electricity through a reaction of hydrogen fuel with oxygen, or an oxidizing agent. That is the main principle between today's hydrogen powered cars such as the Toyota Mirai or Honda Clarity, as hydrogen is usually combined with oxygen, which after a process of covalent bonding, produces water.  Technically, fuel cell cars are electric cars, as the hydrogen fuel-oxygen reaction produces electricity which directs the power into the wheels.  The only thing preventing hydrogen fuel cell cars from running on water is that reasonably priced HHO fuel cells designed for hydrogen fueled auto and diesel trucks do not have a commercial contract.  Funding for the research, development and marketing of affordable water fueled, HHO fuel cell powered electric vehicles, residences, industry and cities is likely to win the clean energy revolution.




The invention of the fuel cell dates back all the way to 1975, when a man named Stanley Meyer decided to make an invention that would potentially revolutionize the entire auto industry and change how we power automobiles forever, which is that instead we use gasoline, we use water. After a few months of development of his fuel cell engine, Meyer built a buggy which was powered by his revolutionary fuel cell engine. It worked like a charm. Meyer claimed that the device required less energy to perform electrolysis than the minimum amount hypothesized, or predicted by conventional sciences. Everyone who saw the car were amazed at how innovative and revolutionary the entire concept was. They all agreed that Meyer’s fuel cell could turn water into hydrogen fuel with electrolysis, and turns out, produced far more hydrogen than estimated calculations. Meyer claimed that his invention did what the board of sciences thought was absolutely impossible, turning casual tap water into hydrogen fuel and drive his hydrogen powered car cross country with only 75 liters of water. After a few months after the hydrogen fuel cell was developed, many allegations came from lawyers that the hydrogen powered car was fraudulent and illegitimate. Many lawsuits were formed against Meyer’s inventions. Stanley Meyer's invention was later termed fraudulent after two investors to whom he had sold dealerships offering the right to do business in Water Fuel Cell technology sued him in 1996. His car was due to be examined by the expert witness Michael Laughton, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Queen Mary University of London and Fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineering. However, Meyer made what Professor Laughton considered a "lame excuse" on the days of examination and did not allow the test to proceed. His "water fuel cell" was later examined by three expert witnesses in court who found that there "was nothing revolutionary about the cell at all and that it was simply using conventional electrolysis." The court found Meyer had committed "gross and egregious fraud" and ordered him to repay the two investors their $25,000.



# Did Stanley Meyer die because he knew how to turn water into fuel?

Theories abound over the death of a 'genius' whose invention could have wiped out the oil industry

By JANE WARREN

IT IS the stuff of science fiction. An eccentric inventor claims he has discovered a technology that will change the world. But hours after receiving a multi-million dollar grant to develop his invention, he collapses, screaming: "I've been poisoned" before he dies.

Stanley Meyer, a silver-haired engineer turned private inventor, first set out in the Seventies to single-handedly solve America's energy crisis. For years he toiled obsessively in his Ohio lab before emerging to cry "Eureka". He had found the answer — and it came out of the tap.

Meyer said he could make fuel from water. He claimed that he had developed an electrical technique for "splitting water" that could cheaply remove hydrogen from ordinary tap water, creating energy for everything from car engines to power plants. Meyer, 57, even claimed to have been working secretly with NASA in a rocket fuel application.

Although scientifically his process appears nonsensical, he nevertheless gathered a worldwide following of ...



WORLD DOMINATION: Meyer's invention, if it had any substance, could have been adapted from his own customised dune buggy to solve the world's energy problems forever

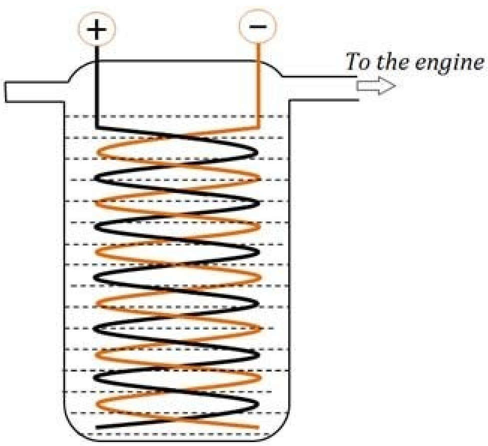
... bumped off? Bull***t. He was paranoid city, his own worst enemy. He was a crazy inventor not an important scientist."

Mallove, who was technical advisor to the 1997 techno-thriller about cold fusion, The Saint, visited Meyer on a number of occasions. "He kept claiming he'd been offered millions to suppress his technology. Of course, he was always going to be a big hero by introducing his process to the world. But he never did."

Lawrence Simanowitz, a British freelance director who filmed Meyer over several days for the Equinox documentary, says: "Yes, he was slightly off the rails. But scientific geniuses are often mad. It doesn't mean he hadn't found something. We certainly spoke to serious scientists convinced by him. He talked many times about big funding deals, but none of them had ever come off."

OFF CAMERA, Meyer, a devout Christian, told Simanowitz he wanted to earn $9 million from his work: enough to print and distribute one Bible for every person in the world. Says another friend: "Meyer intended to become the next Bill Gates, but ...

Stanley Meyer was born on August 24 1940.  Meyer, spent his life patenting technical solutions of every kind, from the banking sector to, heart monitoring, decided to explore the automotive world.  He worked for a technical research firm in Ohio and was granted 42 patents during his career, including 10 in Canada.  He was well  known and liked by patent office who generally granted his patents in only nine months rather than the usual one year.  On one fateful day in March 21 1998, Stanley Meyer was mysteriously murdered…While in a restaurant along with his brother, Stephen Meyer along with two Belgian investors, Stanley was murdered by poisoning. Stephen Meyer remembered the events of what happened on that fateful evening.  Stephen Meyer, quote:  "Stanley took a sip of cranberry juice. Then he grabbed his neck, bolted out the door, dropped to his knees and vomited violently." "I ran outside and asked him, 'What's wrong?' " Stephen recalled.  "He said, 'They poisoned me.' That was his dying declaration."  After a three month investigation, the police concluded that Mayer died of a cerebral aneurysm.  Today, most of Meyer's patents have expired, they never monopolized HHO electrolysis and are available online at Justia Patents by Stanley Meyers.  Some of his fuel cell patents are Method for the production of a fuel gas Patent number: 4936961 granted  June 26, 1990 Process and apparatus for the production of fuel gas and the enhanced release of thermal energy from such gas Patent number: 5149407 granted September 22, 1992.





Today, the fuel cell lives on, with auto manufacturers Toyota and Honda selling hydrogen fuel cell powered cars.  These vehicles are however reliant upon hydrogen fuel, rather than making hydrogen out of water through electrolysis, and hydrogen fuel is only readily available in California.  To produce HHO fuel cell cars, trucks and, it is necessary to incorporate the HHO fuel cell, that creates hydrogen gas from water to generate electricity from hydrogen gas combustion.  These fuel cells, already designed for use in e-vehicle automobiles and trucks as well as to generate electricity for laboratory, and industrial use, seem readily available, from less than a hundred to five thousand dollars.  However, it will take a lot of research and development to generate consumer confidence in commercial contracts incorporating the water powered HHO fuel cell for electricity generation. A thirty watt generator, sufficient to run a car a 100 miles or power a home for a day, costs little more than a thousand dollars.  Research is needed to test HHO fuel cell powered electricity generation technology to develop the most affordable, emission free and effective HHO fuel cell electricity generation technology contracts possible, to possibly become the absolutely best economic and environmental solution for achieving  the clean energy objective in one generation, for much less than the price of oil.

**4. Agricultural Diversification**

Ohio rain farms would be the envy of the modern world, if the vast majority of agricultural land in the state were not devoted to Roundup Ready corn and soy.  In a time when the Western states, Europe and much of the world are suffering a severe drought due to climate change, record rains in Ohio sustain high yields.  Although faith in rain farms seems primitive and risky, there is almost always,but not always, ample rainfall, during the hot and humid summer months in Ohio, and the agricultural sector, especially the unlawfully and heavily subsidized Roundup Ready corn and soy crops, produce billions of dollars, not even taking into consideration the value added by food processing, fuel and other industries surrounding these commodities.  Both the Roundup Ready corn and soy farming and petroleum extraction industry are “corrupt” and cause grave harm to the environment, government, society and culture in areas that are economically dependent/exploited.  Oil exploitation seems to leave Appalachian head right holders/inhabitants poor.  The large Roundup Ready corn and soy farms, on the other hand, seem to produce nice new houses, but the thin tree-lines between farms, do not sustain any sort of side-walk or park-like nature, although common non-endangered wildlife is remarkably resilient, local community is compromised, without the urban and forest parks that keep the majority of the population in good health and cheer, or the produce stands, arts and crafts and wilderness areas, that liven up rural areas.  It is imperative that the Ohio sustainable agriculture fund be utilized to immediately diversify rain farming practices in the state, from Roundup Ready corn and soy, to take responsibility for the curtailing of agricultural production due to drought in California, tomatoes, onions and garlic, with particular attention to the legalization of personal and commercial marijuana cultivation, and 20 acre minimum for Sriracha type, red jalapeňo processing contract shortfall in Texas and New Mexico.  The long term permaculture goal to reforest Ohio in edible and native species, along the wildlife corridor lines of the camping trail, to enable pedestrians to safely get to town and natural sites of interest ORC§901.041.

Although there has been net reforestation, since a low in the early 1900's, surface water in the flat agricultural region is not potable, and can barely be bathed in, due to agricultural and road runoff. Water in the oil and natural gas producing region in the eastern Appalachian foothills is also naturally contaminated, ostensibly by natural petroleum in the ground, and tap-water is not offered in this hilly area, where mountain spring water would otherwise be assumed to be potable with filtering. Today some of the most serious health threats in Ohio waterways is pollution carried off the land by rainwater runoff. It is difficult to trace these contaminants back to their source. Reducing or eliminating their impact takes a concentrated community effort. The most common runoff pollutants include: Chemicals (such as used oil and paints) dumped down storm sewers. Excess lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides. Yard wastes (cut grass, leaves) dumped along the banks of streams and rivers. Bacterial contamination from leaking septic systems and pet wastes. Oil and antifreeze dripping from automobiles onto driveways, parking lots and roads. Soil erosion rom bare areas not mulched or planted with vegetation. Litter. There is little that can be done to make surface water potable in flat areas, where waterways have eroded a lower elevation than farms and roads, however water can be cleaned up and waterways developed to facilitate bathing, scenery, irrigation supplemented rain farming of drought sensitive crops, including rain filled rice ponds.

Total land area in Ohio is 26.2 million acres. 10.8 million acres are cropland, 2.1 million grassland, pasture and range, 7.9 forest-use land, 1.3 million special-use areas, 2.9 million urban areas and 1.2 million miscellaneous in 2017. Forest cover in the state of Ohio has declined from 95 percent to about 30 percent. Forest-use land has pretty steadily increased from a low of 4.8 million acres in 1949 to 7.7 million acres in 2007. Almost 50 percent of the land in Ohio is classified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as “prime farmland,” which is the most fertile and productive land in the country. Ohio has the fifth highest percentage of “prime farmland” in the nation. According to Farm Land Info a total of 312,000 acres of agricultural land were converted to development or compromised between 2001 and 2016. 109,500 acres of farmland were converted to urban areas, and 202,800 acres to low-density residential. Although Ohio’s land mass of 44,826 square miles ranks 34th in the nation, the state’s transportation infrastructure is one of the largest and most used. Ohio’s interstate, state route, and local road network consists of approximately 123,000 centerline road miles (9th highest among states) and over 27,000 bridges (2nd among states). Ohio’s freight transportation network includes 8 major interstate routes, 13 intermodal rail terminals, 11 ports along Lake Erie and the Ohio River, 7 commercial airports, and 3 multimodal facilities (Middleton '20).

According to the 2017 Census of Agriculture, Ohio had 77,805 farms (ranking fifth nationally) on 13,965,295 acres of farm land. Ohio ranked 16th in total sales with $9 billion. The Buckeye State also ranked 13th in crop sales with just under $5.5 billion, and 19th nationally in livestock sales with just under $4 billion. The average Ohio farm was 179 acres and produced over $120,000 in total sales. The majority of Ohio’s agricultural income traditionally comes from crops and 2017 followed that trend. Ohio growers produced more than 566 million bushels of corn that year; corn sales totaled over $2 billion. The Buckeye State also produced almost 248 million bushels of soybeans, which resulted in sales of more than $2.3 billion, and over 33 million bushels of winter wheat, with total winter wheat sales amounting to almost $152 million. Not to be outdone, the livestock industry is also well represented in the state. Ohio farmers had hog sales of over $1.01 billion, ranking Ohio ninth nationally in hog sales. Milk sales were just below that number at over $1 billion, placing Ohio 11th nationally in that category. In the poultry industry, Ohio continues to rank second nationally with a layer inventory of over 28 million. The 2017 Census reported that there were 2,042,000 farms in the U.S., 77,805 (3.8%) of which are located in Ohio. United States farms declined 7.4% and 3.2% since the 2007 and 2012 Census, respectfully. In contrast, Ohio farms in 2017 numbered 2.6% more than in 2007. Ohio farmland is covered in cropland acres (78%), with harvested cropland acres representing 73%. Woodland comes in second at 11% and pastureland at 9%. Ohio's woodland and pastureland are primarily located in Southeast Ohio where cow calf operations and the Appalachian Mountains are located. (Brown & Zulauf '19).

California's agriculture industry is the largest in the country, averaging $50 billion in annual revenue and employing more than 400,000 people. For the 2020 crop year, California's farms, ranches and plant nurseries earned $49.1 billion in cash receipts, which was down 3.3 percent from the prior year. California's agricultural exports totaled $20.8 billion, which was 2.8 percent lower than 2019. California's agricultural abundance includes more than 400 commodities. Over a third of the country's vegetables and three-quarters of the country's fruits and nuts are grown in California. California's top 10 valued commodities for the 2021 crop year, in billions (1) Dairy Products, Milk $7.57 billion, (2) Grapes $5.23 billion, (3) Almonds $5.03 billion, (4) Cattle and Calves $3,11 billion, (5) Strawberries $3.02 billion, (6) Pistachios $2.91 billion, (7) Lettuce $2.03 billion, (8) Tomatoes $1.18 billion, (9) Walnuts $1.02 billion and (10) Rice $1 billion. Cannabis is estimated to be the largest cash crop in California with a value of more than $11 billion. The past year was one of the driest and hottest on record in California, and comes during a larger 22-year mega-drought in the West that research shows is being worsened by global warming. The ongoing drought in California first started in 2020 but continues to impact food supplies, with tomatoes, onion and garlic taking the brunt of the lack of rainfall. The US Drought Monitor has reported that 94 percent of California has fallen under the severe, extreme, or exceptional drought categories. California is probably looking at fallowing 1.5 or 2 million acres out of maybe 7 million acres of irrigated land, which is pretty substantial. California's agriculture industry irrigates about 9.6 million acres a year with 34 million acre-feet of water, out of a total of 24.9 million acres of agricultural land, 9.5 million of which are cultivated. Cutbacks would likely be achieved by paying farmers to plant less. Last year, drought conditions cost California agriculture about $1.1 billion as nearly 395,000 acres were idled. The lack of these essential crops could contribute to the already steep food inflation rates. The USDA has reported that the CPI for all food increased 0.8 percent from July 2022 to August 2022. Furthermore, food prices were 11.4 percent higher than in August 2021.

Ohio farmers, especially Roundup Ready corn and soy monocultures, are highly encouraged to diversity their land usage into tomatoes, onions and garlic, as well as grapes and other agriculture products California is struggling to produce, without sufficient water, such as rice, although dollar yield for difficult to grow rice is much lower than for wheat, corn and soy by acre . The Ohio Department of Agriculture must promote diversification and assist farmers to market new produce, locally, national and internationally, with refrigerated trucks and contract assistance. In 1996, Monsanto introduced genetically modified Roundup Ready soybeans that were resistant to Roundup. The first crops introduced were soybeans, followed by corn in 1998. Currently, over 90 percent of U.S. corn, upland cotton, and soybeans are produced using GE varieties. Roundup Ready corn and soy monocultures are genetically modified (GM) crops that are prohibited in many nations in the world under Art.25 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2000). The Protocol provides that Parties can take their own decisions on living modified organisms (LMOs). At the same time, decisions associated with risk assessments are shared with the world so that other countries can make informed decisions. Cross-contamination of non-GM crops by GM pollen is a major problem because almost any corn and soy crops grown in the vicinity of GM corn and soy will become contaminated and will be deemed unfit for sale in global markets that prohibit GM crops. GM crops are reported to be edible, however a lot of the corn and soy commodities are assumed to be used to produce biodiesel. Biodiesel is wasteful of both water and land. It takes four gallons of water and 26 pounds of corn to ferment one gallon of biodiesel. One acre of corn can produce only about 271 gallons of biodiesel, it would take half an acre to produce enough ethanol to cross the country.

High corn and soybean prices, that doubled between 2004 and 2008, prompted largely by demand for biofuel feedstocks, are driving one of the most important land cover/land use change events in recent US history; the accelerated conversion of grassland to cropland in the US Corn Belt. Grassland conversion to corn/soy (1.0–5.4% annually) across a significant portion of the US Western Corn Belt are comparable to deforestation rates in Brazil, Malaysia, and Indonesia, countries in which tropical forests were the principal sources of new agricultural land, globally, during the 1980s and 1990s. Historically, comparable grassland conversion rates have not been seen in the Corn Belt since the 1920s and 1930s, the era of rapid mechanization of US agriculture. (Wright et al '13). According to USDA Economic Research Service, in 2021 an acre of corn sold for $930 generating a net income of $191. An acre of wheat gross $282 generated a net loss -$64 in 2021 and -$77 in 2020. An acre of soy gross $651 net $119 in 2021 after operating on a net loss of -$68 in 2019 and -$37 in 2018. An acre of rice gross $1,327 net $289. In 2021 and 2022, USDA provided a total of $31 billion to help almost a million farmers offset diminished sales, lower prices, and other losses related to the pandemic. In 2018 and 2019, the department provided $23 billion to help farmers affected by trade disputes between the U.S. and other countries. Over the five year period from 2015 to 2020, Ohio farmers are reported to have received $11.6 billion in subsidies - $2.43 billion crop insurance subsidies, $431 million disaster programs, $1.19 billion conservation programs and $7.49 billion commodity programs. During the same time period, $5.2 billion in corn subsidies were paid to 99,308 recipients, $2.8 billion soybean subsidies were paid to 79,203 recipients and $790 million wheat subsidies were paid to 78,328 recipients. Furthermore, on December 7, 2021 the USDA announced it would make $800 million available for grants to cover up to 50% of total eligible project costs – but not more than $5 million – to help owners of transportation fueling and fuel distribution facilities convert to higher blends of ethanol and biodiesel greater than 10% for ethanol and greater than 5% for biodiesel.

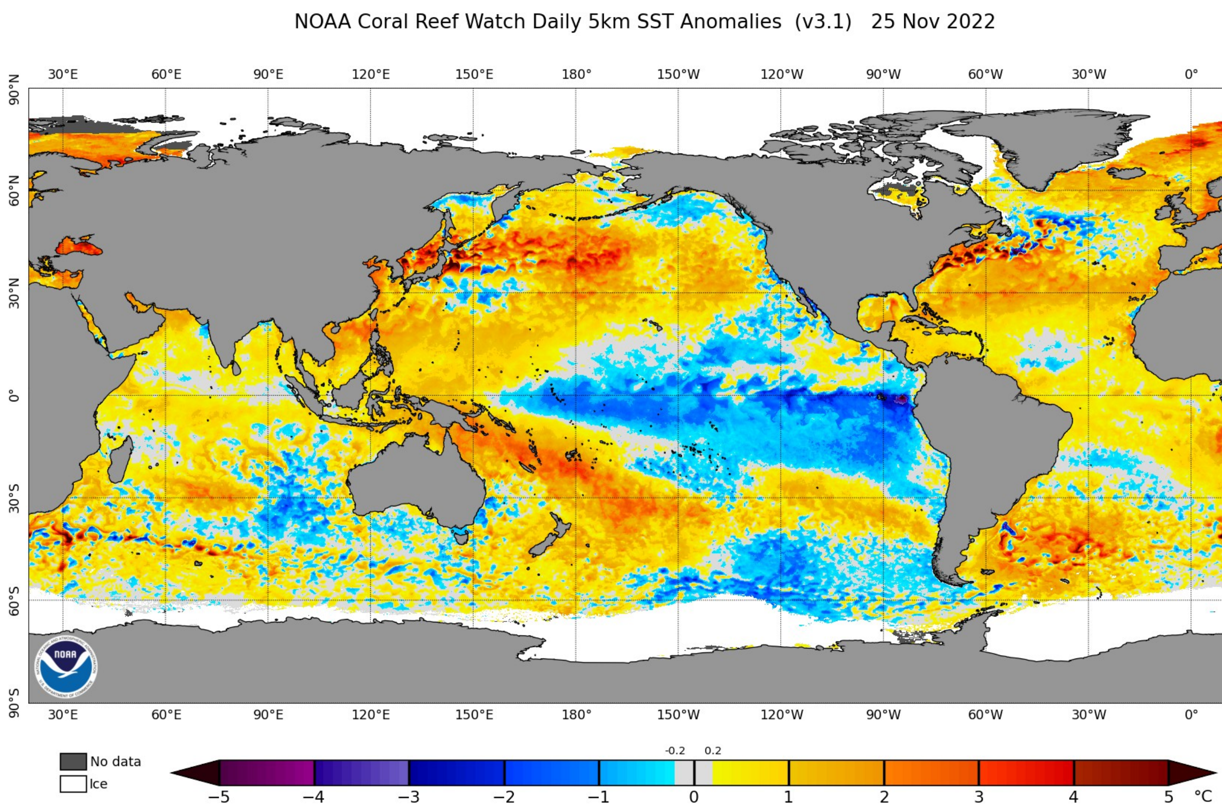
The Biomass Crop Assistance Program provides financial assistance to landowners and operators that establish, produce, and deliver biomass feedstock crops for advanced biofuel production facilities. Qualified feedstock producers are eligible for a reimbursement of 50% of the cost of establishing a biomass feedstock crop, as well as annual payments for up to five years for herbaceous feedstocks and up to 15 years for woody feedstocks. In addition, BCAP provides qualified biomass feedstock crop producers matching payments for the collection, harvest, storage, and transportation of their crops to advanced biofuel production facilities for up to two years. The matching payments are $1 for each $1 per dry ton paid by a qualified advanced biofuel production facility, up to $20 per dry ton. This program's funding is subject to congressional appropriations under 7USC§8111. The subsidy currently emphasizes that s biodiesel blender that is registered with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) may be eligible for a tax incentive in the amount of $1.00 per gallon of pure biodiesel, agri-biodiesel, or renewable diesel blended with petroleum diesel to produce a mixture containing at least 0.1% diesel fuel under 26USC§40A and 26USC§6426. The sustainable agriculture fund is dissuaded from promoting biofuel agriculture due to the rediscovery of murdered Ohio inventor Stanley Meyer's (1940-1998) water fuel cell. The water fuel cell electrolyzes water molecules to separate the hydrogen and oxygen and utilizes the hydrogen as fuel to power electrical automobiles such as the Toyota Mirai or

Honda Clarity and must be thoroughly studied, developed and marketed as the most promising clean, renewable source of electricity to power automobiles, residences, industry and cities, at little, to no cost, while emitting only pure, desalinated water as a byproduct. Water fuel cells promise to greatly reduce or completely eliminate personal, residential industrial and urban fuel and electricity costs and carbon dioxide emissions. Having both given birth to and murdered Stanley Meyer, the highly technologically industrialized State of Ohio, is highly obligated to lead the nation and world to invest in the development of affordable water fuel cell to power automobiles, heavy machinery, industry, residences and urban electrical power supply and manufacture and marketing of Meyer's expired patents for the Method for the production of a fuel gas Patent number: 4936961 granted June 26, 1990 Process and apparatus for the production of fuel gas and the enhanced release of thermal energy from such gas Patent number: 5149407 granted September 22, 1992.

The Ohio Sustainable Agriculture Fund is encouraged to direct federal agricultural aid to diversify Ohio corn and soy monocultures in order to supply, at low cost, the California crops that have been reduced due to the drought, listed as tomatoes, onions and garlic, and Texas red jalapeňo pepper shortfall. Ohio rain farmers are therefore sought to set aside some acreage for intensive cultivation of tomatoes, onions, garlic and red jalapeňo peppers. Outdoor tomato farming on stalked crops are on average 60-100 tonnes per hectare (53.553 – 89.255 lbs .per acre). Attainable target yields for new greenhouse growers for beefsteak and cluster tomatoes are between 50 and 55 kg/m2 of production area, or 10 lbs per plant. To space plants 22 inches apart in rows that are 5 feet apart requires 4,760 plants per acre. Tomatoes that are not sold fresh are canned by commercial contract to process a large variety of tomato products. While the national, monthly average price of such tomatoes at grocery stores fell 11 cents to $1.85 per pound in 2021, the monthly average price received by farmers simultaneously fell 16 cents to $0.56 per pound. A peck of tomatoes sold for $12.50 and a ($53 lb.) bushel $50 in 2011. In California, the price of tomatoes in the processing market was valued at about $84 U.S. Dollars per ton in 2021. The Onion Shipping Point Information for Friday, November 18, 2022 reported a 50 lb sack of onions ranged in price, depending on the color and size, from $7.50 for medium yellow Spanish hybrid to $22 for jumbo White, with yield potential of 300-1,000 $50 sacks, and profit potential up to $1,000, per acre. Garlic is a low-maintenance cash crop. Plant bulbils in the fall and harvest in mid-summer. Retail commodity garlic prices are in the $1.50–2.50-per-pound range, and organic products are sold at a premium. A rule of thumb is that garlic costs about $1.00–1.25 per pound to produce, but this varies substantially by variety and growing/harvesting method. Total production costs for garlic, excluding seed and harvest costs, range from $900 to $1,300 an acre. Farmers a encouraged to plant using their own bulbils of their favorite, specialty, gourmet garlic, sprouted exponentially, from about twenty cloves per garlic, to be expansively, sustained by retaining one tenth of the crop for bulbils. Gross return per acre of garlic can range from $100,000 to $162,000 (minus equipment, labor, soil prep, etc.) for 10,000 – 15,000 pounds per acre. Garlic can produce an income of up to $10 per square foot, so even a small garlic patch can bring in thousands of dollars. The time to plant garlic bulbils is now, in the fall. The shortfall in Texas and New Mexico of red jalapeňo pepper, better explained by Texas chilė farmers leaving the state for quasi-internal displacement to better recreation opportunities elsewhere, than the lame climate change excuse used, has been so severe, the Chinese owned producer of Sriracha hot sauce has reportedly had to stop production. Since COVID-19 there have been huge gaps in hot sauces available on store shelves. Standard jalapeňo hot sauce enjoyed by most chilė lovers is virtually unavailable. The hot habaňero sauce is watered down with carrots or tomato and only the XXXhot, one must pay 50 cents extra for, is jalapeňo hot. Often, only extremely hot ghost pepper sauce is available, but it is dangerously hot and makes the nose water so profusely it is likely to cure coronavirus colds. On average 8–10 tons per acre of jalapeños and other hot pepper varieties can be harvested. Peppers cost about $2,200 per acre to grow and can yield a profit of up to $1,500 per acre, at least 20 acres are needed for a processing contract. A lot more than 20 acres will be needed to secure a contract to get real red jalapeño based Huy Fong Sriracha back into global production. Greenhouses can extend the growing year and protect vulnerable fruits against frost. The new, $30 million, 80 acres facility, which is located at Hamilton's Enterprise Park, can grow at least 10 million servings of food of leafy greens per year. In the complex, is a ten level "growing box" that contains 64,000 square feet of cultivating space, plants were surrounded by a purple light, where a self-contained water system recycles 97 percent of the water, if not better.

Tired of Delta 8 and THC vaporizers, they don't get you high, they barely fill the depression, the electronic vape chips blow out with normal chargers, and the formula is somewhat suspicious to manufacture, as an artificial substitute that is inferior to the real thing, often causing more coughing than real marijuana, it is imperative that Ohio legalize the cultivation and sale of recreational marijuana. Ohio is highly obligated to legalize marijuana by the presence of the Tobacco, Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) in Cincinnati and their moral imperative to change the name of their United States Treasury revenue collecting agency to Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana (ATM) to remind people to purchasers of these often maligned substance to pay in cash and delete marijuana from the national and international lists of controlled psychotropic substances. Marijuana has been reported as successful in relieving symptoms of addiction, anxiety, tension, stress and depression, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), HIV/AIDS, post-traumatic stress syndrome (PTSS), insomnia, migraine, movement disorders, multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, Huntington's diseases. digestive problems, inflammation, nausea and vomiting, cancer treatment side-effects, pain, spasms and convulsions, psoriasis and arthritis (Martin et al '11: 15, 17). When budgets started to feel the pinch, voters wanted to harness the economic power of cannabis to mitigate the impact. Colorado earned $5.4 million from medial cannabis sales taxes between 2011 and 2012. California estimates annual sales tax revenues between $58 million and $105 million. With the passage of Initiative 502, voters in Washington have opened the door to over half a billion dollars in annual tax and fee revenue fro their state (Alyson & Rashidian '14: 8). The State of Ohio owes landowners the liberty to grow four to ten marijuana plants without licensing or regulation and commercial cultivators and distributors the reasonably priced licensing and scientific testing it takes, to sell high quality marijuana with THC concentration greater than 20 percent, at Colorado prices averaging $167 an ounce, legally, without any fear of persecution by the state or federal police for cannabis possession and sale, because the rules are clear that marijuana is not for sale to minors under the age of 21, is a Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) offense in concentration greater than 5 ng/ml of THC, is, for all intents and purposes, deleted from the list of controlled psychotropic substances in Ohio, as is hoped to be done nationally and internationally, and is taxed by the same state and federal agencies as alcohol and tobacco.

Using the average price of $1,948 per pound in Colorado, an acre of marijuana can yield more than $1.1 million per acre. However, marijuana clones, large pot, soil and fertilizers are expensive, and only slightly reduced by outdoor grows, and growing, harvesting and trimming, is fairly labor intensive, and only somewhat mechanized, there are commercial trimming machines, and legal marijuana is a fairly popular form of corporation. Comparatively, the most widely grown crops in the U.S., including corn, soybeans, oats and wheat, all yield less than $1,000 per harvested acre. Cannabis is indeed a profitable industry and dispensary net profit margin can range between 15% and 21%. But opening a dispensary in a new market, or in a state where taxes and operating costs are lower, the profit margin can make significantly more money. Ohio is highly obligated to legalize recreational marijuana, at minimal cost to producers and consumers, to both liberate personal marijuana growers and consumers from high priced dealers, both from the illicit past and legal fortune made by legislating a profitable, taxable, legal, recreational marijuana industry, from clone to consumer, pursuant to the good faith repeal of Prohibition under XXI Amendment to the US Constitution, whereby the State of Ohio, by legislation or referendum, justifies to the Attorney General, both the legalization of marijuana and abolition of the drug enforcement agencies that corrupt the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) to prevent retaliatory, criminal or climactic, terrorism and prove to the nation the health, safety and welfare benefits of abolishing the corrupt American secret police forces, while wisely choosing to delete only marijuana from the list of controlled substances, akin to prescribing hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus colds; mentholyptus cough drops cure both SARS and flu; Echinacea for the triple threat of RSV, COVID and Flu.




Although Ohio is landlocked, Ohio helped to capture and extinguish a self-combusting styrene railcar with 15 parts per million of 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC) in 2004, right before the Dutch Navy cabled out a similar railcar from the Mississippi delta just after Hurricane Katrina.  To defend the relatively unaffected Ohio climate that sustains rain-farms against man-made drought and frost, deeply affecting Maine and the Western States, and be real military hero, rather than some moderately to severely mentally ill, exposed, violent, corrupt, armed, drug robber, the Ohio Governor is encouraged by the California Governor, to compensate for the negligence of federal and international officials, by being admirable and taking global command of the US Navy and Oil Tankers pursuant to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Current Operational Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Anomaly map navigation to oceanic heating and cooling pumps, to be extinguished with 15 parts per million of 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC), in the case of self-combusting hydrocarbon heating pumps, cabled out by warship or oil-tanker and shipped to a refinery for conversion to a stable hydrocarbon within three months before they reignite, finder keeper under the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD) (1976). The refined and admirable Ohio Governor should immediately command a chilling of the Arctic Ocean, certain to freeze over shipping lanes unlawfully de-iced, thereby normalizing winter temperatures, clear the Atlantic Ocean of heating and cooling pumps, drifting close the New York coast, the cooling pumps along the Pacific Coast of America from Alaska to La Niňa and the new large heating anomaly on the Asian side of the North-Central Pacific, and any other phenomenon near South Africa and Australia or elsewhere. Revenues generated by Ohio refineries with hydrocarbons seized in oceanic heating and cooling pumps, can be used in part to pay for developing nations acutely injured by climate change pursuant to COP 27. Taking refined and admirable command of the Current Operational SST Anomaly Chart, the Ohio Governor should permanently solve the true cause of climate change and global warming in recent decades, and reign in the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve despite the false association of carbon dioxide with climate change that undermines the Framework Convention on Climate Change (1994), with a much publicity and public information as possible to ensure a permanent and complete abolition of all artificial oceanic heating and cooling and prescribed burns world-wide.

The bottom line is Ohio corn and soy farmers, should be able to make more money, by dedicating some, or all, of their land to the cultivation of other commercial fruit and vegetable crops, that happen to be in demand due to the long-term western drought, namely tomato, onion, garlic, red jalapeňo and cannabis. Ohio farmers, might work all year long, rather than just five, or so, mechanized interventions a year, and earn more personal income on-top of the tax-exempt farm and home, beyond which small farming operations of 100 acres, tend to only produce an income slightly above the poverty line, without other seasonally tolerable work. Tending a one acre garden is estimated to take 500 hours, while a mechanically farmed 100 acre corn crop takes 300 hours. Ohio's farm real estate average is $7,200 per acre, up from $6,600 per acre in 2021. Its cropland value average is $7,550 per acre, up from $6,800 per acre in 2021. $1,000, or more, per acre, profit per year, is a big improvement over, $200 an acre, for corn and soy. Almost all beginning farmers, who love their work, plant gardens that are too large and then don't have time to tend them properly. Good French intensive gardeners can raise more on a hundred square feet than others can on three times that much space because they can concentrate water, soil nutrients and their labor on a smaller area. Thirty acres take the same amount of time that a large operator spends, with several workers, on a thousand acres, but costs will be lower because payroll is zero and tools cheaper, while production per acre is much higher. This economic truth becomes even truer as the number of acres farmed diminishes below twenty. As farms become smaller than three acres, yields start increasingly dramatically. Work is better achieved if there are many activities in progress, spread over the entire year. Biointensive methods work more practically with high value crops like vegetables. On raised beds of 100 square feet in size vegetable production can be increased from 2,000 to 14,000 pounds (Logsdon '94: 1, 2, 11, 160). Fruit trees are excellent trees to grow in fencerows where in addition to plenty of light, the grazing animals are handy for eating up the drops and surplus fruit. Scattering fruit trees out along forest edges and fencerows is less harmed by insect predation than the ones clustered in the more formal orchard (Logsdon '94: 136) and can be more easily converted to conserved wilderness forest and recreational camping trail. The key to successful small farming is marketing (Schwenke '91).

**5. Corruption Recall**

Senator Rob Portman (R-OH) is retiring from the District of Columbia, J.D. Vance (R-OH) has been elected to replace him and Portman's retirement party is thought to be most effective method of testifying to the Ohio Legislature for the recall of corrupt Democrats Brown and Cordray pursuant to a civil trial of money laundering 18USC§1956 and §2071. Ohio must take care to redress the unfortunate association between negligent accounting and violence noted in Art. 22 (h-i) of the Recommendation on the Status of Higher Education Professionals (1997). Portman was positively inspired by my work to be second administration Bush OMB Director, without solving any of the accounting deficiencies of internal control and US Trade Representative, whose country by country table has subsequently become defunct. He only heart attacked me once during his early retirement to the zombie law firm of Sanders, Squire and Demsey that was not renamed Portman et al until retirement or death. Portman's national accounting experience will be sorely missed in the painfully illiterate and unaccountable legislature. States have not been accounted for, by the defunct, Annual Statistical Report of the US Census, since 2010, the year before UNESCO began accumulating $750 million in arrears 'dues to discrimination against Palestine'. More recently, Ohio Democrats Brown and Cordray not only conspired to have my entire life savings embezzled by the Direct Express and Netspend of Inequity in Austin, Texas within two days of arriving in Washington D.C., but to recklessly, falsely claim all the $777 billion FY 23 federal Treasury balance I produced, without requiring the Interior to pay for the asbestos and mold abatement at more than a hundred condemned buildings at Hot Springs National Park, in Arkansas and St. Elizabeths Hospital, in Washington D.C., to demolish or renovate the way for Housing and Urban Development public housing projects and swimming pools, although Senator Sherrod Brown (D-OH) this negligence does not bear his smuggling of concealed weapons ethics conviction, in light of the extremely shallow, unprofessional and irresponsible fascination of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Development, with Defense Production Act subsidies, for xenophobic non-military purposes.

The xenophobic Taiwan infringing semiconductor subsidy, that strangely doesn't acknowledge any duty to repay the US Treasury, unless the secretive, ostensible semiconductor factory creators, should communicate with certain undisclosed foreign countries, paid the Ohio semiconductor plant plan $20 billion on the same Queen Elizabeth died September 8, 2022, on the condition that there would be no more semiconductor subsidies because the Trustee report is certain to not justify it 15USC§77bbb. The State of Ohio may want to audit, regulate, possibly diversify (into water fuel cells) and/or disgorge the subsidy, overestimate. Both the Education Department (ED) and Federal Student Aid (FSA) budget, that needs to be red flagged for rampage shooting, often schools, every time an Attorney General, such as former Ohio Attorney General Richard Cordray infringes, are chronically inaudible, because they are unable to exclude student loan outlay pursuant to the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 2USC§661a(5)(A)(C) and honestly account for student loan revenues, expenditures and demand for loans from the federal Treasury balance, respectively. Due to the extortionately un-egalitarian COVID student loan forgiveness of everyone regardless of ability to pay, the Federal Treasury Balance was totally depleted in September 2021, when I was embezzled, until I replenished the Federal Treasury with an accurate count of left-over COVID relief in February 2022, wherefore these extremely corrupt and violent Democratic politicians are now sought to be recalled by the State of Ohio for attempting to steal in $777 billion FY 23 entirety, with reckless and violently extortionate and disregard for the protests of the auditor whose money they were stealing, sustainability of either the federal student loan program or the perpetuity of the Federal Treasury Balance, the ability to negotiate fair rules for student loans despite such corrupt forgiveness of Attorney General student loan rampage shootings, in flagrant contempt of court and $20,000 - $250,000 first Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) benefit to an individual.

Ohio recalled Governor Bob Taft, Attorney General Betty Montgomery and Treasurer Joe Deters when they were convicted of corruption incidental to the uninsured FDIC/FBI embezzlement and arrest of Erpenbeck home building owner of People's Bank, witness retaliatory, end-of the monthly, unjustified, overdraft thefts and notice of a prolific serial killer in the neighborhood. It is high time to give due process to the Ohio General Assembly dismissal of Vice-President Kamala Harris's severely mentally ill, calendar year-end 2021 plan to embezzle disability benefit debit cards to pay for student loan forgiveness, exactly as my new debit card was stolen from the mail and replaced with a separate and morally unequal student loan forgiveness letter. Vice-President Kamala Harris is now forbidden to fly commercial, by private jet, to prevent exposure to severe mental illness, exactly like Mike Pence, her predecessor. Who summoned Kamala Harris to the Ohio General Assembly as a matter of use of the interstate commercial facility in the commission of murder for hire under 18USC§1958? This visit, temporally coincides with both the unlawful gun purchase by the parents of the minor who perpetrated the Oxford, Michigan high school rampage shooting, and the theft of my debit card by the student loan forgiveness letter addressed to my Oxford, Ohio mailing address. Harris's visit occurred immediately after the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Development negligently suppressed the Treasurer's concerns regarding the spate of FDIC uninsured embezzlement, that inspired me to convene the meeting in the first place, that elicited such a unrealistically rosy fortune telling. that re-elected Powell Fed Chairman, before he took the inflationary torch from oil megamurderer Liz Cheney, after she was defeated in the Republican primary in Wyoming,. and adopted a policy of Fed rate hikes that insanely, and disruptively, betrays his own, clearly stated, 2 percent inflation target. The State of Ohio has a responsibility to right all the myriad of wrongs incidental to this trial resulting in the dismissal of Kamala Harris's severely mentally ill proposal to embezzle disability benefits to pay for student loan pursuant to the Factory at Chorzów (1927) and Draft Articles of State Responsibility for Internationally Wrongful Acts (2001).

Ohio needs to acknowledge that the US Census Bureau no longer accounts for them, although they should, and neither Ohio or any other State have ever produced a regular annual budget, either accurate or artistically open to criticism, like the White House Office of Management and Budget, do not contact, and States are peculiarly vulnerable to random acts of violence, like the particularly corrupt, and flagrantly stealing, Ohio Democrat money launderers, Brown and Cordray, to be hereby recalled from their federal office, pursuant to 18USC§1956, §2701 and Art. 22 (h-i) of the Recommendation on the Status of Higher Education Professionals (1997). Liability for their conspired behavior seems to date to 2009-2011 when the national intelligence quotient plunged. In 2009 the Democratic supermajority seems to have tampered torture statute, prompting Obama to disclaim "the United States does not torture", and subsequently Attorneys General torture all petitioners instead of dismissing the secret police they should have fired decades ago, and is essentially overrun by the FBI at all levels. It is hoped that the resignation of Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence member from Democratic leadership will direct Democratic human rights rhetoric to not betray law abiding citizens, especially congressional correspondence, to Pelosi, to be tortured by the secret police informants and the non-toxic Republicans will stop rhetorically opposing human rights and the split ticket Congress will be genuinely civilian, literate and competent to legislate again, after a two year supermajority. Congress must amend federal torture statute to comply with Arts. 2, 4 and 14 of the Convention against Torture by repealing the phrase "outside the United States" from 18USC§2340A(a) and amends Exclusive Remedies at §2340B so: The legal system shall ensure that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, their dependents shall be entitled to compensation pursuant to Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

(1987) and *Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo* v. *Uganda)* 1999-2022.

At this time, I fled long-term and intensifying, unwashable cardio-toxic leak from the UC Medical School animal laboratory torture in Ohio, after living in Cincinnati for some twenty years from the middle of elementary school to post-Bachelor degree audit of the UC law school, to discover that Attorneys General nation-wide had been corrupted, and needed to be avoided to evade torture, at least until they manage to corrupt society through other informants, and internal displacement is again necessary, whereas Attorneys General are themselves vulnerable to torture, including, especially cyberstalking and false arrest, if they continue the critical practice of dismissing torturers from their secret police informant infiltrated ranks. The final case involves former Utah Attorney General Shurtleff's false arrest, after he made sure Haiti was compensated for the 2010 Earthquake triggered by a pen trap attached to the name of someone who had been falsely arrested and released from state prison. The December 2010 Haitian Earthquake was one of the deadliest single day events, taking the lives an estimated 220,000 persons. In retrospect the wrongfully divorcing National Guard medic, easily convinced to return to his wife in the end, who tortured the falsely arrested person, summer of 2010 assignment to conduct “hospital construction in the Caribbean” involved mining with Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault in Haiti with nuclear weapons, stolen from Obama's SALT treaty concealed efforts to comply with the 2010 Nuclear Non-Proliferation treat limits of 1,700 active warheads and 2,200 active and dismantled warheads, rather than fracking or other hostile civilian technology initially suspected. Although Obama did not correct the tampered torture statute and may have been psychotropically challenged to betray his race to the longstanding persecution of Haiti, in the extraordinarily deadly, “clean nuclear energy” method of using nuclear weapons to trigger an earthquake, the extremely evil, irrational, undercover and unprovoked nature of the deed is more indicative that the nuclear weapon was detonated by a conspiracy between then Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, rape-murder convict, current Secretary Antony J. Blinken, megamurderer by virtue of convincing Democrats to vote for war in Iraq on the basis of false information regarding weapons of mass destruction, the intelligence expert Utah National Guard General and of course then vice-President and current President Jo Biden, whose electorally, fiscally and mathematically fraudulent administration, is absolutely corrupted by his admission in the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance (2021) that all his actions are as obsessed, and ass-backwards regarding the fundamental law of torture compensation, as the Attorneys General, by his peculiar, outspoken and treasonous “protection of unconventional weapons missions”, that cost the lives of half of his immediate family.

In 2011 the United States became significantly stupider when Secretary of State Clinton terminated funding for the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 'dues to discrimination against Palestine'. This money laundry is a similarly stupefying, unauthorized and racist and otherwise discriminatory embezzlement by financial institutions and secret police, as the current abuse of sanctions, without due process of fines and forfeiture by trial, only contempt and violent retaliation by the United States defended, often judicial, warmongering thieves eg. Certain Iranian Assets (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America (2019). While bringing up this intellectual degradation, it is important to remember that the Clinton administration fundamentally robbed and corrupted states by cutting 10 million child welfare benefits between 1996 and 2000 with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, and state child protective services (baby snatchers) now steal more than 75 percent of TANF funding that was previously spent 80 percent on genuine Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits, and US children are statistically poorer and states and education is more abusive, illiterate, klepto and corrupt than before this great robbery of child welfare. Two laws enacted in the 1990s were discriminatorily re-interpreted by Hillary Clinton Secretary of State, to prohibit funding to U.N. entities that admit the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as a member, or grant full membership as a state to any group that does not have the internationally recognized attributes of statehood, although Section 414 of P.L. 101-246 prohibited funding for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) not the Palestine government that does have all the trapping of statehood and Section 410 of P.L. 103-236 both of which are currently un-codified at 22USC§287e, their language never justified terminating US UNESCO membership or funding for the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East safely concealed for years as International Organization and Program row in the State Department budget, before it was defended against Trump Jewish bias, and there is no double standard with nascent US support for Taiwan against Chinese Taipei recognized by the UN. This provision impacted UNESCO funding through the International Organization CIO and IO&P accounts. The United States was in error to deprive UNESCO of their funding in violation of the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1951), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racism (1969) and Administrative Procedures Act under 5USC§706. Membership in the United Nations is open to al1 peace-loving States which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment' of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations under Art. 4(1) of the UN Charter and the United States should not be making and enforcing arbitrary and capricious demands and judgments extraneous to Conditions of Admission of a State to Membership in the United Nations ICJ Advisory Opinion May 28, 1949 against the stately objections to Relocation of the United States Embassy to Jerusalem (Palestine v. United States of America). Nov. 15, 2018. The Biden Administration has requested $75 million to pay one year of assessments to the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and includes waiver language to provide authority to rejoin the organization. However, to do the United States degrading culture of higher education and science hyper-inflation for diminishing truth, money laundry, justice, it is necessary that the United States pay UNESCO an estimated $750-million in arrears to adequately study the very serious accounting and misinformation, despite contempt, against UNESCO expertise.

Later in 2011 the United States became significantly dumber when the U.S. Census Bureau terminated the Annual Statistical Compendia program, that produced the Annual Statistical Abstract, effective October 1, 2011. American Factfinder is terminating July 1, 2019 data.census.gov will be the primary source of all new Census Bureau data, including upcoming releases from the 2018 American Community Survey, 2017 Economic Census, 2020 Census and more. The termination of the Annual Statistical Abstract has severely degraded the quality and comprehensiveness of statistical information regarding the United States. Without an annual review the tables are out of practice, many critical accounting functions have ceased to function and the margin of error is wide and growing. The most glaring omissions are that the US Census and United States no longer compile comprehensive statistics on state revenue and spending budget statistics, nor do they, Customs or US Trade Representative maintain the annual country by country US international trade statistics. Corruption, random violence and arbitrary and capricious administrative actions, in states are increasing. Without the annual statistical abstract, the US Census is believed to have failed to produce the five year study of governments since 2011, required under 13USC§161 Without a dispassionate, empirical, country by country international trade balance, replaced by statistics on only the top 35 trading partners, misunderstanding of the Bureau of Fiscal Service, regarding the exact calculation of customs revenues from tariffs and fees, excluding duplicate ostensible allocations of a portion of tariffs to agricultural disaster and commodity programs, has been compounded by flare up of protectionism, that is undermining the global economy and peace, although country by country and product type, customs revenues statistics are required by 13USC§301. Without the empirical Annual Statistical Abstract, that never treated on America's burgeoning prison population, the 2020 Census has become extremely vulnerable to politicization, particularly along their blurred lines of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity, whose duplicitous white and black Latino categories compromise the mathematical integrity of US racial statistics total. Incited by race-conscious, civil rights rhetoric of the Biden campaign, to betray black and brown people, of the sort white criminals use to intimidate why they won't go to prison, overvalue real estate or suffer, the 2020 Census is believed to the source of the vast majority of personally identifying information that was used to interfere with voting through widespread ballot stuffing of votes in behalf of people who don't vote, evident in the 66.8 percent voter age turnout in the 2020 Presidential election, higher than any year since McKinley (R-OH) was assassinated in 1900 in violation of 18 USC Chapter 13 Section 245(b)((1)(A) without any authorization to exchange information with election officials. Without an honest accounting by US Census bureau statistics the higher level intellectual functioning of the United States is becoming increasingly stupid, bankrupt and corrupted by non-empirical protectionism based on aggravated identity theft, as best described in Art. 22 (h-i) of the Recommendation on the Status of Higher Education Professionals (1997). The best argument for both reinstating the Annual Statistical Abstract, in all its glory, and convincing states to cooperate to compile comprehensive state government revenue and spending data, of their own collaboration, is the often used mantra that 'current year accounting' is required by Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.

Having elaborated on the underlying, criminal, psychological warfare, tendencies entrenched in the federal government psycho, we are ready to begin justifying the recall of the corrupt Democrats in Washington D.C., beginning with Senator Sherrod Brown and concluding with Richard Cordray who requires a post-passionate, codified, review of student loan forgiveness fairness, best done at the end. The only money laundering federal politician from Ohio to be peacefully left in office will be Marcia L. Fudge, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, although the accounting error in the HUD budget, is nearly as large as student loans impairment of the ED budget. Not having the patience to wait two years to access public housing, nor having encountered any other witnesses of political violence, in any of the 66 HUD offices, it is not known that HUD's wrongful subtraction of mandatory revenues, from discretionary funding, although revenue funded programs can only increase congressional budget authority of taxpayer funded programs, that are in no way diminished by rents and other revenues HUD collects, can be held responsible for any violence, except maybe the fair weather emails, Ben Carson really emphasizing the math error that revenues reduce costs to taxpayers and once inciting a rampage shooting and Martin Luther King's only hate speech regarding demolishing slums, the government did compensate internally displaced persons for, without guidance from him, that may have been causative of his assassination, and statistical disparities in African-American household wealth averaging $5,000 a family, in large part due to 80 percent of public housing tenants billed black, compared with $100,000 for white families. It is hoped that HUD Secretary Marcia L. Fudge will pay a matching grant of $5 million a year, with the Interior Secretary, in two locations, $10 million from each HUD and Interior, $20 million year total cost to rehabilitate Hot Springs National Park Army and Navy General Hospital complex in Arkansas 24USC§18 and §20 and even larger St. Elizabeths Hospital complex in Washington D.C. 24USC§161 et seq. until the asbestos and mold is abated for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to unlock demolition or renovation under 40CFR§61.145 lead soil is abated through existing HUD programs under 40CFR§745.227 and public housing, free camping and swimming pool, within five year under 24CFR§905.200. St. Elizabeths is by far the biggest blight in the District of Columbia and the Army and Navy General Hospital complex is certainly the largest urban blight in any national park. To speed up urban renewal and reduce rents, HUD is highly advised to legislate federal liability for an asbestos abatement budget spending category to enable the EPA to unlock affordable demolition or renovation under 40CFR§61.145.

The State of Ohio may choose to disgorge some or all of the semiconductor subsidy or advocate to diversify of some of the overestimate, ie. Industrial water fuel cell development and marketing. The Federal Treasury Balance categorically denies all $250 billion semi-conductor investment after the $22 billion lending trial FY 22. A Trustee must prepare a report on the trust debentures of this $22 billion money, defending the trade-offs of the illegal market subsidy, the $20 billion overestimate greening the stock exchange, the real cost of constructing one semiconductor factory in Ohio, the preponderance of loans to grants, acknowledging the death of Queen Elizabeth II occurred on the same day as the Defense Production Act subsidy. It is necessary to clarify that semi-conductor manufacturing companies receive loans that they will have to repay, in time, with reasonable rates of interest, and not illegal multi-billion gifts pursuant to the language abused in the Sec. 101 of the CHIPS Act of 2022 P.L. 117-167 and sections 9902, 9904, and 9906 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (15USC§4652, 4654, and 4656; Public Law 116-283) whereas there is a necessity for regulation of trust indentures pursuant to 15USC§77bbb.

The language of the CHIPS Act is unconstitutionally vague regarding the terms of interest and repayment of this financial assistance to what should be a profitable industry, and currently only describes any sort of repayment occurring as punishment if that company should deal with a "foreign entity of concern" and is best described to the recipient as theft or bribery concerning programs receiving federal funds under 18USC§666. The xenophobic discrimination of this Defense Production Act market subsidy is brought to the attention of the 'Corporation of Foreign Security Holders' 15USC§77bb on trial for theft of Certain Iranian Assets (2019) etc. The previous section in the National Defense Authorization Act seems to try to justify this investment in America in the US suspicion related to the International Reconstruction Bank loans to China, but fails to explain the unlawful leap from the US not liking international loans to China to economically unlawful multibillion gift subsidies from the US Treasury to the nascent US semiconductor industry. As it is written this bill does not provide adequate security to make a withdrawal from the balance and it is important that any subsidy paid includes a clear repayment plan. Usually market subsidies require a federal agency to administrate. Because Sherrod Brown is here to be punished for embezzling my life savings, does not give him the right to combine with Richard Cordray to embezzle the entire $777 billion FY 23 Federal Treasury Balance. These actions, in typical American defiance of fundamental torture compensation law, is best described as extortion under 18USC§1951. The taking of semiconductor subsidies by force, is explained by Democratic supermajority, whose law is invalid by virtue of split ticket voting, whereby to be able to make law the majority of Congress must be from the opposite party as the President, the illegality of which is sufficiently proven by the murder of Queen Elizabeth, on September 8, 2022, the day the first semiconductor subsidy was paid, and most of all the excessiveness of the unaccountable overestimate and combination of two Ohio Democrats to bankrupt the newly reconstituted Federal Treasury Balanvce constitutes robbery. While for most people, the technical legal and mathematical invalidity of laws passed by an unopposed supermajority, is moot, when it comes to Treasury payments, especially those that are accurately accounted for, by agencies, and are actually paid, Congressional power of the purse is subject to the system of fraud checks and balance perpetuation of rational Treasury actors/auditors, unlikely to be part of the tyrannical constitutional supermajority dictatorship.

Senator Sherrod Brown (D-OH) is a dubious character, with an education background, in Ohio politics mostly in the vein of money laundering hypocrisy, that has become a serious problem in the United States, who is accurately described as being corrupt, although he may be recalled by Ohio for corruption, without further ado, because his Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Development has failed to confirm any of the three Directors of the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) aka FDIC, he may also be given due civil process of his ability to compensate for his tortious negligence, because the State is obligated to ensure certain good faith actions by that committee, mostly to stop discriminating against deposit insurance, hyperinflation and asbestos abatement liability. Essentially, because the Senate has discriminated against the appointment of Deposit Insurance Directors, without explanation, removal of the Banking Committee Chairman for corruption, without further ado, is completely justified. Sherrod Brown has been convicted of an ethics violation in regards to attempting to smuggle a concealed weapon into the capital. This arms smuggling is fairly descriptive of Brown's corrupt money laundering personality that allows the false association of the Senate Committee Banking, Housing and Urban Development with the military and intelligence committees, regarding the Defense Production Act embedded in the National Defense Authorization Act, in furtherance of the armed robbery/money laundering hypocrisy of the FBI, DEA and other criminal investigators and discriminatory embezzling banks, and does nothing else. There was a recent news report about a Cleveland US Attorney of his pre-nomination would prefer to stay with family after suffering reputational damage attending a lavish DEA party, paid for with money laundering proceeds, unreported to Congress since 2004, where DEA agents did drugs, and at least one is facing a lengthy prison term for corruption related to the stealing of money seized under money laundering statute, and horrible track record of returning money and property unlawfully seized to compound the grayness, surrounding the legality of good faith "drug" enforcement, in those unusual circumstances drug enforcement is not absolutely corrupt, eg. Toxic, mentally impaired, psychedelic court diverting attention from medical informant infringed mass murders. Brown's loyalty seems to be to corrupt money laundering hypocrisy, too bigot to fail, diametrically opposed to deposit insurance and consumer protection of all sorts, and care must be taken that he and his committee do not sabotage the banking system they usually terrorize, when forced to act rightly by the State of Ohio whereas the ballot stuffing Biden Administration acts on every truly criminal terrorist plot to murder and steal the people's power under the X Amendment to the US Constitution.

The Standing Rules of The Senate Rule XXV, Standing Committees (d)(1) provides the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, with jurisdiction on matters relating to the following subjects: Banks, banking, and financial institutions. Control of prices of commodities, rents and services. Deposit insurance. Economic stabilization and defense production. Export and foreign trade promotion. Export controls. Federal monetary policy, including the Federal Reserve System. Financial aid to commerce and industry. Issuance and redemption of notes. Money and credit, including currency and coinage. Nursing home construction. Public and private housing (including veterans housing). Renegotiation of Government contracts. Urban development and urban mass transit. The Committee is doing very poorly on just about all of their obligations. Bigotry, in the vein of "too big to fail". seems to be their most pronounced fault, having legislated protection for large financial institutions and facilitated monopolistic predation of smaller institutions they actively do not insure. The case in point is the November 2021 meeting convened at my behest that suppressed my and the Treasurer's concerns regarding deposit insurance and bank failures, in order to re-confirm Powell Fed Chairman, for his rosy prophecy, ignoring widespread financial institution bankruptcy in fall of 2021, that failed to anticipate, or prevent the $1^{st}$ and $2^{nd}$ quarter 2022 Recession, that should avoid annual depression due to high $3^{rd}$ quarter growth, since I prevailed upon the Treasurer to pay $15 billion stock buyback to enforce the 3 percent of GDP limit on federal deficits, to compensate for the contacting economy, after the flighty green from Brown's $20-$22 billion xenophobic semiconductor subsidy had been re-invested in federal securities by the Trustee under 15USC§77bbb. Fed Chairman Powell was elected by the Committee for his disability to feign ignorance regarding of the Great Swipe of 2021, however the Recession in the first two quarters of 2022 fully justifies a vote of no confidence in his rosy prophecy, whereby he was elected, at my expense, and may be removed from office. The Committee has an international treaty obligated to order the Federal Reserve to reduce their interest rates to their own 2 percent target and stop disrupting meetings on consumer price inflation with their own Tourette's-like hyper-inflationary impunity of global hyperinflationary usury amongst central bank propagandists regarding the fraudulent strategy to increase interest rates to reduce inflation although hyperinflationary Fed interest rates, in excess of the normal target rate of 1-3 percent, 2 percent in this case, is obviously a hypocrisy where the Fed is mimicking the contagious tendency of consumer price gouging corporate executive, to the point home prices have gone down because lending interest rates are so high, and renting is the fad.

The State of Ohio should feel morally obligated to do the dismissal of Vice-President Kamala Harris from the Ohio General Assembly, due to the severe mental illness of her scheme to mass produce the crime that occurred in my Oxford, Ohio mailbox at that time, to use the money embezzled by banks from disability benefits to pay for their student loan forgiveness, justice under 18USC§1708 that associates mail theft with embezzlement amongst other crimes, highest being the high school rampage shooting in Oxford, Michigan where the parents purchased the panic stricken gun as a Christmas present for their over-eager, klepto, teenage son, and fled, not to mention rampant bank blocking, mail theft, delay and adulteration of online pharmaceuticals, from International Mail Facilities, in recent years. The State of Ohio and Ohio Department of Commerce, who have professional responsibility for state chartered banks, are enjoined to hold the Senate Committee responsible for certain cases of the federal government embezzling the people's power under the X Amendment to the US Constitution. Most of all, the Committee must acknowledge they are held responsible for embezzling both my life savings of $20,000, with nearly 6 percent interest from September 2021, and $777 billion FY 23 Federal Treasury Balance I made, for so much less than nothing, the slave accountant charge is poignant to my moral monopolization of truth, decision-makers cannot be allowed to ignore.

The Federal Court should recognize the fairness of paying me $250,000 compensation, for tax free investment in an ABLE account, directly from the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) to compensate for the slightly less than $20,000 life savings, embezzled in 2021, the year they paid no "insured losses", and promised to insure all deposits $250,000, not up to $250,000, having been disbelieved by the Supreme Court in *Rodriguez, as Chapter 7 Trustee for the Bankruptcy Estate of Western Bancorp Inc. v. FDIC as receiver for United Western Bank 589*__(2020), whether or not the Senate pre-nominates and confirms me Public Trustee, as I have been applying for since it became obvious that there have been two vacancies since 2014. What federal official would be so un-American as to not want to frame, for their own unlucky deposit in the past, present or future, the first ever genuine deposit insurance benefit, known by the Treasury, to be paid to an individual embezzled depositor, in the 90 year history of the FDIC concealment of the DIF, for which there are currently no confirmed Directors, due to their obsessive compulsive tendency to email theft under 18USC§1708 their false, unsupported, snap, email responses, that might retain a bankruptcy magistrate or warrant a civil trial for money-laundering under 18USC§1007 and 18USC§1956 wherefore, the Directors suffer from disqualification from federal office for concealment, removal or mutilation generally under 18USC§2071(b). Using Microsoft to cure Mail App block only results in the unauthorized deletion of FDIC correspondence. To settle the case of their slave accountant, the state and federal government should satisfy both my once in a lifetime, demand for enough tax-exempt money to afford a retirement home, at reasonable Ohio prices, my healthy disability-retirement benefit profit, from not paying rent, would otherwise never afford, and begin to fill the vacancies in Public Trustee and DIF Director positions, rattling consumer confidence.

The Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) is responsible for insuring deposits embezzled incidental to the corrupt instructions of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council published *Authentication and Access to Financial Institution Services and Systems* in Arlington, Virginia on my United Nations General Assembly infringed, birthday, August 11, 2021 under 18USC§655. Shortly thereafter, to be a hypocritically civil trial, the Biden State Department, is presumed to have nuked, for a second time after 2010, the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault, on August 14, 2021, after their international military education graduates (100 percent) assassinated Haitian President Moïse on July 7, 2021 under 18USC1956, 42USC§2122 warranting the permanent removal from federal office of Iraq megamurderer Antony J. Blinken and/or the unconventional weapon mission protecting President Biden from holding any federal office by the Prohibition on assisting nuclear proliferation through provision of financing 22USC§6303 for the Republican majority to do the treasonous nature of the 2020 and 2022 ballot stuffing justice under Art. 2 Sec. 1, rather than Art. 2 Sec. 4 of the US Constitution. Deposit insurance benefits, must be paid from the DIF, by the Treasury, to avoid re-litigating the Kennedy assassination in Texas, or continue to misunderstand the corporate nature of the fictitious claim number of individual deposit insurance benefit receiverships under 12USC§1821, ie. SSA BNC # 21T2379J53688-HA. The Treasury is obligated to pay deposit insurance benefits from the DIF directly to individuals whose savings were embezzled by the Treasury for Bureau of Fiscal Service monopolized Direct Express and Netspend (DEN) of Inequity in Austin, Texas in 2021 whose unclaimed funds devolve to the Texas Department of Banking 12USC§1822, wherefore the DIF may be reimbursed by the maximum $200 million fine against the felony Direct Express monopoly in restraint of trade under 15USC1 & 2, plus as many maximum million dollar fines for embezzlement against Direct Express (disallowed federal benefit monopoly rights), Netspend (subject to voluntary takeover by a solvent financial institution, due to the moral turpitude of their technically bankruptcy related embezzlement that incurred the DIF payment of deposit insurance benefits far exceeding their assessment) , Federal Financial Institutions Examination, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Bureau of Investigation as is needed to prevent future embezzlements because of their misapplication 18USC§656. Furthermore, the Treasury is obligated to report on the reconciliation of direct deposits not received due to wire fraud obstructing all disabled worker or veteran located in Washington DC (beginning?) in November 2021 and may be obligated to pay from the DIF any benefits that were not received due to the FBI fraud, for which there is a $1 million fine to fire all the D.C. FBI agents, informants and government attorneys, involved in going to China to study commercial credit scanners and then discriminating against disability beneficiaries in D.C. by Fraud by wire, radio or television 18USC§1343 or Theft, embezzlement, or misapplication by bank officer or employee 18USC§656.

The “not a gift card” is technically not insured until a direct deposit is made but there is a case for speedy compensation from this settlement for those claiming significant hardship due to being shortchanged by their prepaid card. This bout of malfeasance in 2021, for which the US Treasury is ultimately responsible, and has limited collective punishment to two quarters of recession for electing Fed Chair Powell for feigning ignorance regarding the unfortunate circumstances surrounding my application for Public Trustee, seems to have begun in the spring of 2021 when the FBI raided US Private Vaults in Los Angeles on false drug laundering pretenses, stole all the money and property, from all the people keeping their valuables there, and has subsequently only returned some of it, to those whose lawyers were sober enough to contest the extremely frightening and dangerous false allegations the robbery victims were subjected to, and all FBI agents involved in the US Private Vault incident must be laid-off and victim witnesses compensated on the $50,000 basis of Delegations respecting claims against the FBI 28CFR§0.89a. There is just enough room in this paragraph to charge the victim/witness incompetent Attorney General (AGgravated identity thief), Merrick Garland, who was elected from my MRSA heart attack, sterilized with saline swim and lesions eliminated with Hawthorn, of a Hot Springs National Park Police aggravated identity theft, that had just caused the suicide death of a retired lawyer, whose pneumococcal infected statin shrunk brain, to be treated with Pneumovax, incurred the panic attack of six month recovery from severe mental illness, washed off with water, on the case, two weeks before I arrived to research the abatement of the asbestos at the Army and Navy General Hospital, in Garland County, Arkansas where the Department of Health and Human Services haplessly moved across the street from a gun shop, with rehabilitation in the community and compensation of the victim, he seems peculiarly prone to public political persecution amongst voluntarily and involuntarily torturing AG, under Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture. To prevent imminent depletion and sustain the $1,680 million Crime Victim Fund (CVF), it is necessary Congress and AG raises the mandatory obligation limit from $2,605 million FY 22 to exactly meet anticipated obligations of $4,922 FY 22, 3 percent more than the $4,779 million FY 21 record and three percent more every year thereafter under Rule 1003 Fed. Bank P. And 11USC§1003.

To reform the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) to create a genuine government program of deposit insurance, the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Development, it is minimally necessary to abolish the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) with the following amendments. To re-establish the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) by immediately amending only 12USC§1811. To amend FDIC jurisdiction from United States District Court to United States Bankruptcy Court at 12USC§1819(2)(4). To edit nonexistent Sec. 409 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 that needs to be amended to Clearing Organization Netting Sec. 404 of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 12USC§4404 as referenced in 11USC§109 and stop naming members on insured debit cards, that have been so discredited by this escapade as to require process as credit by ATMs. To amend FDIC Non-discrimination at 12USC§1830 from whence aforementioned bigotry is described: 'It is not the purpose of this chapter to discriminate in any manner against State nonmember banks or State savings associations and in favor of national or member banks or Federal savings associations, respectively. It is the purpose of this chapter to provide all banks and savings associations, with the same opportunity to obtain and enjoy the benefits of this chapter.' to: 'It is the purpose of this chapter that banks, savings associations and depositor institutions do not discriminate against the Obligation of Beneficiary's Bank to Pay and Give Notice to Beneficiary in the Uniform Commercial Code 4A-404, on the basis of race, color, national origin, tribe, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program.' That costs Sen. Brown, Chairman Senate Banking Housing and Urban Development $250,000 for the DIF to settle SSA BNC # 21T2379J53688-HA under 12USC§1821.

There is no alternative to or leave to appeal, the removal of former Ohio Attorney General and Treasurer, and Consumer Protection Chief, Richard Cordray, from his current post as Chief Operating Office of Federal Student Aid. It has been understood since the Virginia Tech rampage shooting in 2007, that the infringement of the Attorney General on federal student loans is certain to incite a rampage shooting. Record rates of rampage shooting during the Biden Administration, notably associated with every unaccountable advance of the student loan forgiveness agenda require that Cordray be immediately removed from office, to give making peace with rampage shooting due diligence, before engaging in anymore negotiations. Besides being a national tragedy, that disparately affects schools, the rampage shootings severely impair the negotiation of fair rules pertaining to student loans, and this is the purpose of the FBI conspiracy, with the Clerk of Congress email, the only other rampage shooter 100 percent of exposures, besides federal student loans. Richard Cordray, by virtue of being a former AG whose every breath incites rampage shooting due to his unlawful position as Chief Operating Office of Federal Student Aid, and Miguel Cardona, Secretary of the Education Department (ED), by virtue of corruptly advancing Cordray's unforgivably extortionate student loan forgiveness, must be convicted of corruption, in all aspects of the Hobbes Act, specifically extortion interfering with commerce under 18USC§1951 in regards to prosecuting their loan forgiveness agenda no matter how many civilians are incidentally murdered by FBI dosed rampage shooters. To explain why the Clerk of Congress and Federal Student Loans are the primary rampage shooting outlets, the ED budget exhibits the highest margin of error of any federal agency budget, as the result of neither excluding student loans, pursuant to nor even remotely accurately accounting for the revenues and expenditures that justify federal borrowing of the Federal Student Aid (FSA) student loan program, and this laundering of monetary instruments 18USC§1956 consistently triggers rampage shooting with every Attorney General error in regards to use of the interstate commercial facility in the commission of murder for hire 18USC§1958. To keep the peace, unaccountable, former Attorney General Richard Cordray, who takes such great pride in not having collected any student loan revenues since 2020, must be disqualified to hold federal office under 18USC§2071(b).

Art. 22 (h-i) of the Recommendation on the Status of Higher Education Professionals (1997) makes it clear that there is a relationship between accounting fraud and violence in the education sector. Propaganda either incites ethnic violence and needs to be prohibited or ethnic violence means the accounting is suspect. Failing to note either the violence or the accounting fraud bankrupting the federal Treasury, not having any individual case law precedent, nor acknowledging it was my US Supreme Court case they plagiarized to repay disabled student loans 20USC§1087, embezzle my life savings and go to Ohio to pretend to pay for it, then escalated their inequitable forgiveness of dead beats, like themselves, to the President's August 24 proposal, several state have filed for an injunction against, because it is not authorized by statute and is so deceptively expensive the United States, is immediately bankrupt by un-dismissed false claims and will deplete the Treasury balance, that is intended to be sustained in perpetuity by profitable investment, to quickly pay lawful Acts of Congress, dismiss unlawful Acts, patiently pay the real costs of student lending accounting fraud, and enforce the 3 percent of GDP limit on deficits, within a decade. The federal court is not of competent jurisdiction, the United States is $750 million in arrears to UNESCO and does not have the money, moral or statutory authority to afford the President's student loan rampage shooter forgiveness plan for dead beats. People with steady, high incomes during the pandemic, should not have been forgiven during the pandemic, when many others were out of work and needed to be forgiven, without developing a rational basis for decision-making, neither the President not Court possesses the statutory authority to forgive any student loans after January 2023, and even the US Supreme Court, having rampage shot Robb Elementary School incidental to frivolously ignoring the embezzlement of my life savings to pay for my student loans they chose to forgive a dead beat for, en masse, can only take on the role of congressional researcher of fair new legislation, to sustain the federal student loan program in perpetuity, many murders inferior to paying UNESCO $750 million arrears to advise Congress.

On August 23, 2022, the day before the President announced his unaffordable student loan forgiveness plan, the Memorandum Opinion of the General Counsel of the Department of Education held the HEROES Act authorizes the Secretary to “waive or modify any statutory or regulatory provision applicable to” the federal student loan program, 20USC§1098bb(a)(1). The blanket forgiveness plan using higher levels of income than any other relief program in history, like the repayment pause in general, failed to target relief towards those individuals who suffered financial hardship because of COVID -19 and who otherwise satisfy the requirements of the Act accords with the Act’s requirement that the waiver or modification “be necessary to ensure that” student loan recipients who are “affected” by a national emergency “are not placed in a worse position financially” with respect to their loans as a result 20USC§1098bb(a)(2). On September 29, 2022, the Attorneys General of Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Carolina filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri against President Biden, Secretary of Education Miguel Cardona, and the U.S. Department of Education (4:22-cv-01040) seeking to halt implementation of the Biden Administration’s student loan relief plan announced on August 24, 2022. The student loan relief plan would see the Department of Education provide up to $20,000 in debt cancellation to Pell Grant recipients with loans held by the Department of Education, and up to $10,000 in debt cancellation to non-Pell Grant recipients. Borrowers would be eligible for this relief if their individual income is less than (Pelosi poverty line) $125,000 ($250,000 for married couples). Additional federal challenges to the Biden Administration’s plan have been filed by the Arizona Attorney General in the U.S. District Court for District of Arizona (2:2022cv01661) and by a Wisconsin taxpayers’ association in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin (1:22-cv-01171).

States have complained that forgiving student loans would unsustainably reduce revenues of state student loan programs, whose revenues FSA does not accurately add-up. States were so right, even the Attorneys General filing for an injunction against student loan forgiveness, were not implicated with inciting any rampage shooting, by their actions. On the other hand the President's contempt for the injunction against student loan forgiveness propaganda, has incited some notorious stabbings of college students in Idaho, rampage shootings at Club Q in Colorado, Springs, a Walmart in Virginia, a significant statistical increase in mass shootings is noted. The President's theft of my $777 billion FY 23 Federal Treasury balance would not only cause the United States to go completely bankrupt due to the +/- $100 billion a year cost for student loans, for a second time after fall of 2021, not only in five or ten years, after Biden had retired, but immediately, except for brief moments of lucidness when the Court dismisses student loan collection, because the demands against the public stocks of the United States exceed the ability of left-over COVID relief, to sustain the federal Treasury balance in perpetuity, for the extremely low value cause of bribing only one class of people, who already enjoy a modicum of bankruptcy protection from usury, who no longer attend college, but haven't yet paid off their student loans, and not only constitutes 18USC§666 the involuntary demands against the public stock of the United States 18USC·§1003 threaten to bankrupt both the federal government and economy under 1003 Fed. Bank. P and 11USC§1003. These charges call for a motion to dismiss as moot (or a suggestion of mootness) under Rule 21 of the rules of the Supreme Court of the United States. Reason being, Miguel Cardoso can't add. He estimated the cost of Biden's education proposal would be a modest $102 billion, although it would actually cost about $170 billion. The President's August 24 plan could cost up to $800 billion, rather than the $400 billion they advertise. Although the Federal Treasury balance would not be altered by forgiving student loans, for which the balance would pay itself, the reduction in future revenues, dramatically underestimated by FSA, would ruin the sustainability of the federal student loan program, and unsustainably increase borrowing from the Federal Treasury balance could not be maintained in perpetuity and would be depleted within a decade.

Now, not even the moot Court, can deny the contempt with which FSA has dealt with my annual ED budget audit, and FSA financial report, they maliciously conceal beneath an increasing number of accounting errors and illegible alterations. The threatened extension of blanket student loan forgiveness until June 2023 and collection of names of people interested in student loan forgiveness are overruled because these actions are both without statutory authority and in contempt of court under 18USC§402. The ballot stuffing President has made a fatal error, and after even white young adults, who normally vote majority Republican, were reported to have voted Democrat by 10 percentage points in the 2022 midterm elections, in record numbers, the student loan forgiveness name collection is convicted of Disclosure of names of persons on relief 18USC§605. The new Republican Congress may choose to remove both Biden for election fraud in the 2020 Presidential elections, and Trump for making off with classified records under Art. 2 Sec. 1 of the US Constitution, and host credible special elections to discover a real winner of democratic peace theory, now that Congress will be liberated from Nancy Pelosi's iron fist. The morally bankrupt Court has no option but refer the President's rampage shooting student loan program to UNESCO rather than Congress, whose rampage shooting Clerk, has no option but pay UNESCO $750 million arrears to negotiate fair student loan rules, to be legislated under Art. 21(2)(b) of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The President has unfairly brought it to our attention that the federal student loan system is unfair. Miguel Cardono and especially Richard Cordray need to be removed from office for their corrupt theft and bribery related to federal funds 18USC§666 that bankrupts the $777 billion FY 23 Federal Treasury balance. Without an open and honest accounting, their propaganda efforts have incited an escalation in rampage shootings, that make negotiation impossible. The President has been convicted of two counts of contempt of 8th Circuit Court of Appeals temporary injunction 18USC§402. Most recently, regarding extending the repayment holiday from January to June 2023 to distract attention from oceanic heating cooling abuses of the US Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the President's proposed extension of the student loan holiday from January to June 2023 must be laboriously overruled. Most significantly opening the online student loan forgiveness form to the public, in contempt of court ordered injunction, right before the midterm election, the President has been incriminated by incredibly highly Democratic young voter turnout, of disclosing names of applicants to stuff the ballot under 18USC§605 after the 2020 Census resulted in 66.8 percent voter turnout, higher than any Presidential election since before 1900 when McKinley was assassinated. The President's treasonous misconduct regarding student loan forgiveness has given the Republican Congress the responsibility to rule the 2020 election a fraud, remove both true criminal Biden-Harris for their "protection of unconventional weapons missions" and moronic enabler Trump-Pence, from the contest, and host credible special elections for a winning President under Art. 2 Sec. 1 of the US Constitution, without bothering the Chief Justice.

The morally bankrupt Court has the option to refer the President's rampage shooting student loan program to UNSCO, rather than Congress, whose rampage shooting Clerk, has no option but pay UNESCO $750 million arrears to negotiate fair student loan rules, to be legislated by Congress, without any violence or duress. A UNESCO Member State, such as the United States, with one vote, shall have no vote in the General Conference, if the total amount of contributions due from it exceeds the total amount of contributions payable by it for the current year and the immediately preceding calendar year. The General Conference may nevertheless permit such a Member State to vote, if it is satisfied that failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member State under Art. IV(C) of the UNESCO Constitution (1945). With a view to preserving the independence, integrity and fruitful diversity of the cultures and educational systems...the Organization is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction under Art. I of the UNESCO Constitution. However, the UNESCO Constitution...believes...the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man...full and equal opportunities for education for all...by suggesting educational methods best suited to prepare the children of the world for the responsibilities of freedom. Higher education shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education pursuant to Art. 13(2)(c) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966).

Progressive free education is liberated by taxation, not the destruction of ill-accounted, violently terrorist and somewhat unfair student loan revenue collection, a form of taxation whereby almost anyone can afford higher education, because many graduates get good paying jobs and repay their students loans. ED must cease making demands against the public stock of the United Stats and surrender $750 million arrears to UNESCO to develop accountable and fair student lending rules, that relieves both student loans and Clerk of Congress from command of incessant rampage shootings that often target schools. The real problem with higher education is the longstanding and ongoing hyperinflation in tuition. On average, tuition tends to increase about 8% per year. An 8% college inflation rate means that the cost of college doubles every nine years. College enrollment peaked in 2010 at 21.02 million and has declined to 15.9 million in 2022. Total college enrollment (graduate and undergraduate) fell 7.4% since the pandemic started in spring 2020. Community colleges have lost almost 20% of students aged 18-to-24 and 16.2% of older students, however in 2022 community colleges are the only type of school to exhibit positive enrollment growth. The reason for the decline is that student loans no longer provide students with an adequate standard of living, due to hyper-inflation in tuition. At a maximum of $6,750 annually, for a $27,000 four year degree, Stafford Student Loans, are no longer enough to afford the tuition at highly subsidized public institutions, that are charging an average of $7,380 a year in tuition 2015-2016 up from $6,003 in 2010-2011. Student loans are no longer enough to afford public institution tuition, but public institutions cost less than either private-for-profit colleges despite a reduction in tuition 2015-2016 or high priced private-non-profit universities. ED and FSA must be held accountable.

The ED budget must exclude student loan revenues and expenditures to produce an accurate and stable estimate of three percent growth in federal budget outlays for education pursuant to the Federal Credit Reform Act 2USC§661a(5)(A)(C). The FSA must account for the exact amount of repayment revenues collected and student lending costs, as well as surplus and deficit borrowing from the Federal Treasury balance, of the student lending program, on an annual basis. From time immemorial, FSA has produced a fraudulent financial report that is nearly indecipherable to the uneducated and truly skilled accountants alike, although meducated bigots might use it for extortion, the FSA report distinctly under-reports repayment revenues, due to sharing, puts a significant margin of error into expenditures and essentially surrenders their historical school year to school year operation, by reliance on the <$1.6 trillion in federal loans outstanding, slightly more than all cashflow, to the unpublished Federal Treasury balance, managed by the Bureau of Fiscal service, Treasury Offset, in gun violent Texas, and state contractors. Low-income borrowers complain that the repayments are too large and tactics such as garnishment of income and tax returns are insensitive to ability to pay using normal relief program 150 percent of family poverty guidelines set forth in 20USC§1098e(a)(3)(B) and extend the time of repayment beyond 10 years (b)(6)(B) due the complexity of the fine print and promises of collection fees for billing people not obligated to pay because they make less than 150 percent of poverty line.

Federal student loans are limited to $23,000 for undergraduates and $65,000 for graduate students, without exceptionally expensive exception by the Secretary under 20USC§1078(b)(1)(B). The standard repayment plan gives the borrower 10 years to repay principal and interest in full. The terms and conditions of repayment plans at 20USC§1087e(d) are essentially fair, except a paragraph (F) should be added to recognize: Voluntary default is an option in the face of unfair garnishment of income and tax returns by student loan collections. Default is an option for income sensitive repayment eligible persons whose family earns less than 150 percent of poverty line and is advised for persons earning less than the poverty lines, who, although their credit score shall be harmed less than defaulting on credit card, car, or home loan, shall not find their income or tax returns garnished. The income sensitive repayment plan needs the fine print explained to clarify that loan repayments shall not exceed 15 percent of income over 150 percent percent of poverty line at 20USC§1098e(a)(3). Economic hardship is defined as working full time and not earning more than minimum wage or less than 150 percent of the poverty line at 20USC§1085(o) and this qualifies them for deferment under 20USC§1087e(7)(B)(i) and §1098e(7)(b)(v). Little is written to explain deferment and default, except that a loan is no longer considered to be in default if, within two years the person has begun to make payments for six consecutive months, with some social protection, a school is only allowed so many defaults before their funding is turned off, but the problem is actually that tuition is hyperinflation, and they should probably not be threatened on the basis of poorly accounted for default rates. Repayment after default is done by income contingent repayment under §1087e(d)(5) and (e). Default is treated by Consumer Credit Reporting under 20USC§1088(e). In conclusion, to treat all borrowers fairly, without having to find out, again, the rich, and also middle class, as opposed to working class, are a particularly dead beat sort, being on the take with home ownership, and government subsidies for rich dead beats, such as this current student loan fiasco, are corrupt, everyone suffering partial financial hardship, defined as payments exceeding 15 percent of income above 150 percent of poverty line, would be eligible for income sensitive repayment, and anyone making less than 150 percent of poverty line can voluntarily choose to default, until they earn more than 150 percent of the poverty lines, and anyone making less the poverty is advised to default and not required to restart payment until they earn 150 percent of poverty line. Anyone making less than 150 percent of the poverty line will not have their wages or tax return garnished under 20USC§1095a.

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