Hospitals & Asylums

Military Diplomacy

To supplement Chapter One Navy Hospitals, Naval Home, Army and other Naval Hospital, and Hospital Relief for Seamen and Others §1-40. To change of the name of the Department of Defense (DoD) to Military Department (MD). The US has the largest, most expensive, best equipped and loved military in the world. Since its foundation in 1775 the US military has suffered nearly 1.3 million casualties in 13 declared wars. The military death rate in peacetime runs from 0 to 2.2 per 100,000, during wartime risk of death ranges from 0.2% to 1% and risk of injury in action was 7% and 16% including non-combatant injuries. Total Defense spending exceeds $810 billion. The three military departments will spend a total of $642 billion FY 23 which is subtracted from the $773 billion FY 23 President's budget request, leaving $171 billion FY 23 undistributed offsetting receipts; in case of deficiency, or to reduce the deficit and pay first obligations in the new year. A deficiency of about $5 billion is needed to recruit 15,000 US troops; UN members would pay $1 billion for a Haiti Veterans Administration. The US has paid $100 billion to defend Ukraine against Russian invasion; Putin must stop attacking and reparate. Putin and Xinping have abolished term limits, reelection of the UN Secretary General and WHO Director General was unopposed, the US ballot was stuffed 2020 and 2022 and Moïse was murdered. The US Navy nuked the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault in Haiti and San Andreas Fault in Humboldt, California, twice, causing 222,222 casualties, and leaked fuel in Honolulu causing the eruption of two volcanos, before being drained dry for salvage and demolition. The US must retire and recycle all retired nuclear weapons in excess of 2,200 nuclear warheads, active and dismantled, pursuant to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) limits for 2012. The US and Russia must comply with the New START limit of 1,550 active nuclear weapons. Admirals must prohibit hostile oceanic cooling pumps and extinguish all oceanic heating pumps with 15 parts per million of 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC), cable railcar out of ocean, and refine it, especially to protect the polar ice. Prescribed burns must be prohibited worldwide, slash piles left in the West must be removed as firewood, or destroyed by chipping, scattering, or campfire, without any burns or agricultural fires. Hydrocortisone, Eucalyptus, Lavender, Peppermint or Salt Helps Water Cure Coronavirus Colds; Mentholyptus Cough Drop Cures SARS and Influenza; Echinacea Cures Respiratory Syncytial Virus and Triple Threat of RSV, SARS-CoV-2 and Flu. Marine Corp Physical Fitness Test (PFT) 50-100 push-ups, 50-100 crunches and 3 mile run.

Be it Enacted in the House and Senate Assembled

1st Ed. 20 August 2004, Memorial and Veteran's Day until the 6th ed. Memorial Day 28 May 2007, 7th Memorial Day 26 May 2008, 8th 25 May 2009, 9th National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day 7 December 2009, 10th National Defense Transportation Day 20 May 2011, 11th 1 May 2012, 12th 5 May 2015, 13th Memorial Day 30 May 2016, 14th Armed Forces Day 20 May 2017, 15th Veterans Day 11 November 2018, 16th Memorial Day 30 May 2022, 17th 28 December 2022

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§1b Department of the Army
§1c Department of the Navy and Marine Corp

Art. 2 Customs

§2 Coast Guard

Art. 3 Administration

§3 Commander in Chief
§4 Veterans Affairs
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§10 Base Realignment and Closure
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Chapter One Text: Navy Hospitals, Naval Home, Army and other Naval Hospital, and Hospital Relief for Seamen and Others

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Article 1 Department of Defense

§1 Three Military Departments

A. Supplemental to Chapter 1 Navy Hospitals, Naval Home, Army and other Naval Hospital, and Hospital Relief for Seamen and Others §1-40. The Army, Navy, and Marine Corps were established in 1775, in concurrence with the American Revolution. On June 30, 1775, the Second Continental Congress established 69 Articles of War to govern the conduct of the Continental Army. The War Department was established in 1789 and was renamed the Department of Defense (DoD) in the Secretary of Defense Transfer Order No. 40 of July 22, 1949. It is held DoD has a duty to change its name to Military Department (MD). Since its creation during the Revolutionary War, the United States has been engaged in 13 major wars and numerous smaller conflicts, especially the Indian Wars (1622-1888). Since its foundation the US military is recorded to have suffered over 1,128,100 casualties, 1.3 Million US Military Deaths (1775-2009). 1. Revolutionary War

1775-1783 4,435. 2. War of 1812 1812-1815 2,260. 3. Mexican War 1846-1848 13,283. 4. Civil War 1861-1865 364,511 Union 133,821 Confederate (estimated). 5. Spanish American War 1898-1902 2,446. 6. Philippine War (1899-1902). 7. World War I 1917-1918 116,516 . 8. World War II 1941-1945 405,399. 9. Korean War 1950-1953 36,574. 10. Vietnam War 1964-1971 58,200. 11. Persian Gulf War 1990-1991 382. 12. Afghan War (2001 – 2021) >900. 13. Iraq War (2003 – 2009) >4 ,000.

1. Of the 1.5 million who served in the Global War on Terrorism, 0.2% - 1% of combat soldiers died at the estimated average age of 24 rather than the national age of 78. That constitutes a work-related fatality rate of 200 per 100,000, double the risk of logging, the most dangerous civilian career with fatalities exceeding 100 per 100,000. For every service member killed in action as of October 21, 2013 (7,092) there are seven wounded in action (51,670). When including "noncombat" injuries (56,874), the ratio of injured to killed jumps to 16 to 1. One out of four veterans of the current conflicts has filed a disability claim and more than 30% of veterans of the two wars were treated by the VA. In peacetime the US military usually has a work-related fatality rate of 2.2 per 100,000. Less than the 3 per 100,000 average. During the Obama administration there were years when there was not a single work-related fatality in the 2.8 million end strength of the US military. Neither the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-present), nor withdrawal from Afghanistan in August 2021 was without military fatality. The war in Ukraine takes a high toll on international volunteers. Putin's unauthorized invasion of the Ukraine cost the United States $55 billion FY 22 plus Russian sanction revenues, mostly to sustain military supply lines to Ukraine, but also for refugee and humanitarian assistance.

B. The President is Commander in Chief under Art. II §2 of the US Constitution and he nominates the Secretary of Defense with the confirmation of the Senate under 10USC§111. The Secretary of Defense is the civilian leader of the Department and he exercises his authority over how the military is trained and equipped under 10USC§113. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the principal military advisor to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. Its board of directors consists of the Chairman, his deputy, the Vice Chairman, and the four-star heads of the four military services. The authority to deploy troops and exercise military power is directed, with the advice of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to the nine unified commands. For accounting purposes; DoD is divided into three Military Departments - Army, Navy and Air Force. The military is divided into five main forces. The Marine Corp are accounted for by the Navy and Space Force by the Air Force, although both have world-wide responsibilities. In this report, undistributed offsetting receipts are calculated by subtracting the subtotal of the three military department, Air Force, Army and Navy – from the President's budget request. Each of the Military Departments provides a summary of their budget submissions for inclusion in the DoD Budget Overview consistent with 10USC§113(c)(1)(A).

1. After initially hoping to cut Defense spending, the Biden Administration, who is now unable to stop spending more than three percent inflation annually, for the duration of his first term. Total Biden Administration Defense spending initially declined -2.6 percent from $723.2 billion FY 20 to $704.7 FY 21 before increasing 5.2 percent to $742 billion

FY 22 and 4.1 percent to $773 billion FY 23. Over three years from FY 20 spending has only grown 6.9 percent, 2.3 percent annually. Armed "services" require 3 percent annual inflation for pay raises, increases in employment and inflation in the price of goods. It would seem that for the liberty of cutting Defense spending -2.6 percent FY 20, -5.6 less than due, the Biden Administration will need to pay the Defense 4 percent inflation again, some $804 billion FY 24, to be fair. The FY 23 Budget provides a 4.6 percent pay raise for both military and civilian personnel and implements a $15-hour minimum pay rate for Federal employees. The Department pays $55 billion for military health care and more than $9.2 billion for military family support programs. It ensures accountable leadership by adding nearly $500 million to implement the recommendations of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military, enhancing diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility, and addressing extremism in the ranks. FY 23 Air Force overestimating has relapsed and is treated as pass-through funds and the legislation of defense-wide supplementals, must be treated as a deficiency against high levels of undistributed offsetting receipts, in the margin.

Defense - Military Programs Budget FY 17 – FY 24
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
Air Force	168,939	183,600	194,200	205,407	204,001	222,279	234,116	241,140
AF Pass through fund	0	0	0	0	0	-41,437	-40,173	-41,378
Army	159,000	179,000	181,000	186,000	176,600	175,082	177,471	182,795
Navy	174,100	190,500	197,600	210,000	208,000	221,302	230,848	237,773
Total Spending	502,039	553,100	572,800	601,407	588,601	618,663	642,435	661,708
President's Budget	-606,000	-670,600	-685,000	-723,200	-704,700	-742,000	-773,000	-796,000
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	1,021	14,285	0	0
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-103,961	-117,500	-112,200	-121,078	-115,842	-150,489	-170,738	-175,670

Source: Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. Defense Budget Overview. United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request. May 2021. US Department of Defense. Fiscal Year 2021 Budget

Request. Irreversible Implementation of the National Defense Strategy. Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller/CFO). February 2020. Department of the Air Force Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Overview. 28 May 2021. Chamberlain, Paul A. MG. Army Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Overview. 28 May 2021. Department of the Navy FY 2022 President's Budget. Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. Defense Budget Overview. United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request. April 2022

1. The President's Defense base budget request declined -2.6 percent from $723 FY 20 to $704 billion FY 21, before increasing 5.4 percent to $742 billion FY 22, 4.2 percent to $773 billion FY 23 and is expected to continue to increase at a rapid pace of 4 percent to $796 billion FY 24 before normalizing at 3 percent. Spending for the Air Force and Navy has increased dramatically at the expense of the Army. Spending for the Army decreased -11 percent, -5.5 percent annually, from a high of $186 billion FY 20 to a low of $175 billion FY 22 before increasing 1.1 percent to $177 billion FY 23. Spending for the Navy and Marine Corp decreased -0.95 percent from $210 billion FY 20 to $208 billion FY 21 before increasing 6.3 percent to $221 billion FY 22 and 4.5 percent to $231 billion FY 23. Spending for the Air Force and Space Force decreased -0.5 percent from $205 billion FY 20 to $204 billion FY 21 before increasing 8.8 percent to $222 billion FY 22 and 5.4 percent to $234 billion FY 23. The Navy and Air Force and their new Space Force, and new certainty regarding Air Force budget spending, have been more than fully compensated for recent budget cuts and should increase exactly 3 percent FY 24. The Army budget is due as much as 16 percent growth to $205 billion FY 24 but to limit total Defense spending growth to 4 percent might want 5 percent inflation in Army spending $186 billion FY 24. The lesson is not only that Defense budget cuts are futile, resulting in higher spending in future years, but Defense budget cuts invariably lead to a worsening of international security, due to weakness and want for war to get paid. It is imperative to sustain stable 3 percent annual growth in Defense spending.

2. Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin has incorporated the budgets of the three military departments into the Defense budget request. It is now no longer necessary to review the individual budget requests of the three departments to calculate undistributed offsetting receipts from the President's budget request in this report. End-strength budget cuts must be redressed to increase Army and Marine Corp enlistment by an estimated 15,000 active, 15,000 reserve and 5,000 civilian, to establish a US operated UN authorized Peacekeeping Mission in Haiti at an additional cost of about $5 billion including $750 million for the beleaguered $6.4 billion UN Peacekeeping budget. Shalanda Young Acting Director of the White House Office of Management and Budget has encouraged the Defense budget to stop wasting their time describing the arbitrary lump of Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) funding, in page 5 of the Office of Management and Budget direction in the Summary of the President’s Discretionary Funding Request, dated April 9, 2021, justifying repeal of 2USC§901(b) but has not indicated that she is prepared to account for undistributed offsetting receipts on a Defense, Education, Interior and Medicaid basis, preferring an educated guess, compromised by Bureau of Fiscal Service ill-defined investment income they call undistributed offsetting receipts. The Department of State has not abolished or downgraded OCO reporting requirements.

3. The Biden Administration is highly suspected of adulterating Ms. Young's birth control so that she, his accountant, would not notice him nuking Haiti to spite Acting Commissioner of Social Security Kilolo Kijakazi's coup, or bother his moot Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill overestimate he used to intoxicate Putin to war, and this constitutes forced pregnancy, a crime against humanity, akin to rape, often motivated by racism and to carry out grave violations of international law under Art. 7(1)(g) of the Rome Statute. "Forced pregnancy" means the unlawful confinement of a woman forcibly made pregnant, with the intent of affecting the ethnic composition of any population or carrying out other grave violations of international law. This definition shall not in any way be interpreted as affecting national laws relating to pregnancy under Art. 7(2)(f) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. There is concern that Defense civilian contractors don't contribute to Social Security, or benefit, more like underinsured state employees than the rich *Babcock v. Kijakazi, Acting Commissioner of Social Security* 595_ (2022). Secretary Austin is committed to stamping out sexual assault and to rid the ranks of racists and extremists. The job of the Department of Defense is to keep America safe from our enemies, but we can't do that if some of those enemies lie within our own ranks. DoD places the highest importance on treating all personnel with dignity and respect, in an inclusive environment free from impermissible discrimination, harassment, and maltreatment.

4. The Department confused accurate accounting of undistributed offsetting receipts by legislating Defense-wide payments, that are supposed to be paid collectively by the three military departments, supplementals were passed - $1,021 million FY 21 distributed $450 million Army, $71 million Air Force and $500 million Defense-wide and $14,285 million FY 22 distributed $1,428 million Army, $1,042 million Navy, $1,639 million Air Force and $10,178 million Defense-wide. It seems wrong to cave into Defense-wide demands against the public stock of undistributed offsetting receipts, estimated only in this report. If the bills were truly a supplemental, the pass-through money would not change undistributed offsetting receipts, but $10 billion defense-wide appropriation would lend credence to the myth that more than $100 billion undistributed offsetting receipts are claimed by defense-wide programs, that are supposed to be funded by the three military departments, to prevent bankruptcy before claims are resolved and ensure there is sufficient money in case of full-scale world war. The popularity of defense-wide accounting is that defense-wide programs do exist, their funding by the three military departments is not meticulously explained, the Defense however seems to maintain control over defense-wide spending rather than politicians in the White House, who don't express any interest in accurately accounting for undistributed offsetting receipts. To account for this supplemental, despite the fact a supplemental means the Treasury pays more money, it is filed as a deficiency against undistributed offsetting receipts, in its total to save time, because the Defense has a significant profit margin and that is all that matters, the exact quantity of undistributed offsetting receipts is used to reduce the deficit at the end of the fiscal year, and as the first funds to pay next year obligations, pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act under 31USC§1515.

C. Comprising roughly one-third of the DoD budget, military pay and benefits, including healthcare, housing, DoD schools, commissaries, child care, and a myriad of military family support programs are, and will likely continue to be, the single largest expense category for the Department. People are the Department's most valuable asset. The Biden Administration made an error to reduce DoD spending and manpower. Although spending has been sustained, enlistment is in decline in all branches, but the Air Force. Increases in civilian personnel, significantly less than initially planned, have not offset declines in enlisted men and end-strength declined -1 percent from 2.944 million FY 20 to 2.914 million FY 21 and -0.03 percent to 2.913 FY 22, before it is projected to increase 0.2 percent to 2.918 FY 23, however once again this is mostly due to civilian contractors and is not certain, like the military employing soldiers. The number of active duty and reserve soldiers has steadily declined -1.7 percent from a high of 2.173 million FY 20 to 2.136 million FY 21 and -0.37 percent to 2.128 million FY 22 before being projected to decline -0.04 percent to 2.127 million FY 23. Decreases in Army and Navy civilian contractors have been more than offset by increases in Air Force and Defense wide civilian contractors. Total civilian contractors have steadily increased 0.9 percent from 770 thousand FY 20 to 777 thousand FY 21 and 1 percent to 785 thousand FY 22 and is anticipated to increase 0.8 percent to 791 thousand FY 23. To prevent unrest and political fragility, only somewhat mitigated by a 4.6 percent FY 23 pay raise, for those who continue to be employed, the Biden Administration must reverse their policy of attrition against soldiers and aim to sustain 1 percent enlistment growth in all forces.

US Military End Strength FY 17 – FY 24

Active Duty	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
Army	476,245	483,500	483,941	492,375	486,500	476,000	473,000	477,000
Navy	323,944	327,900	336,985	338,754	347,700	347,500	346,300	349,763
Marine Corps	185,514	185,000	186,009	188,387	179,700	177,200	177,000	178,770
Air Force	322,800	325,100	332,101	332,400	328,100	323,300	323,400	326,634
Space Force	0	0	0	0	6,600	8,400	8,600	8,700
Sub-Total, Active Duty	1,308,503	1,321,500	1,339,036	1,352,592	1,348,600	1,332,400	1,328,300	1,340,867
Army Reserve	198,000	194,318	190,719	201,495	184,400	189,500	189,500	191,395
Navy Reserve	57,824	59,000	59,658	59,691	57,600	58,700	57,700	58,277

Marine Corps Reserve	38,682	38,500	38,389	38,885	35,200	32,400	33,000	33,330
Air Force Reserve	68,800	69,800	69,389	70,700	70,600	70,300	70,000	70,700
Army National Guard	343,603	343,500	335,973	346,935	336,500	336,000	339,360	342,754
Air National Guard	105,700	106,600	107,197	108,070	108,500	108,300	108,400	109,484
Sub-Total, Reserve	812,609	811,718	801,325	825,776	792,800	795,200	797,960	805,940
Army A + R	1,017,848	1,021,318	1,010,633	1,040,805	1,007,400	1,001,500	1,001,860	1,011,149
Navy A + R	381,768	386,900	396,643	398,445	405,300	406,200	404,577	408,040
Marine Corp A + R	224,196	223,500	224,398	227,272	214,900	209,600	210,000	212,100
Air Force A + R	499,600	508,501	508,986	506,870	502,400	502,000	501,800	506,818
Space Force	0	0	0	0	6,600	8,400	8,600	8,700
Sub-Total A + R	2,123,412	2,140,219	2,140,660	2,173,392	2,136,600	2,127,700	2,126,837	2,146,807
Civilian								
Army	203,500	205,400	207,249	209,114	184,500	185,900	187,100	188,971
Navy	206,227	209,008	212,175	214,296	209,900	211,600	213,600	215,736
Air Force	172,500	143,500	142,600	144,026	172,800	175,000	176,000	177,760
Defense-Wide	197,200	199,172	201,164	203,175	210,200	212,700	214,000	216,140
Sub-Total	779,427	757,080	763,188	770,611	777,400	785,200	790,800	798,607

Civilian FTEs								
Total End-Strength	2,902,839	2,897,299	2,903,848	2,944,003	2,914,000	2,912,900	2,917,637	2,945,414

Source: Civilian FTEs Figure 5.1;Military Personnel Table A-5; Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. Defense Budget Overview. United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request. May 2021 Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request. Irreversible Implementation of the National Defense Strategy. Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller/CFO). February 2020. Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. Defense Budget Overview. United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request. April 2022

1. Attrition in Army enlistment must be redressed with the goal of 1 percent enlistment growth for good morale. 1 percent growth in enlistment is difficult, but full employment is an important policy objective. Full employment requires moral practices are established to ensure net new hires increase above projected levels FY 23 to achieve 1 percent growth in enlistment FY 24. Total Army active and reserve enlistment declined -3.2 percent from 1.04 million FY 20 to 1.007 million FY 21 -0.5 percent to 1.002 million in FY 22 where it is expected to remain due to the rounding of marginal increases. Army active duty enlistment has declined -1 percent from a high of 492 thousand FY 20 to 487 thousand FY 21 -2.3 percent to 476 thousand FY 22 and is anticipated to decline -0.6 percent 473 thousand FY 23. Army reserve enlistment declined -8.9 percent from a high of 202 thousand FY 20 to 184 thousand FY 21 before increasing 3.3 percent to 190 thousand FY 22 where it is anticipated to remain FY 23. Army National Guard enlistment declined -2.8 percent from 347 thousand FY 20 to 337 thousand FY 21 -0.3 percent to 336 thousand FY 22 before it is anticipated to increase 0.9 percent to 339 thousand FY 23. Army civilian support decreased -11.5 percent from a high of 209 thousand FY 20 to 185 thousand FY 21 before increasing 0.5 percent to 186 thousand FY 22 and is anticipated to increase 0.5 percent to 187 thousand FY 23. Total Army enlisted and civilian employment declined from 1.21 million FY 20 to 1.19 FY 21 to 1.19 FY 22 where it is expected to remain due to the rounding FY 23.

2. Total Navy Active and reserve enlistment increased 1.5 percent from 399 thousand FY 20 to 405 thousand FY 21 0.2 percent to 406 thousand FY 22 and is anticipated to decline -0.3 percent to 405 thousand FY 23. Active duty Navy enlistment is the only category of enlisted men in the Defense Department that grew FY 21. Active duty Navy enlistment increased 2.7 percent from 339 thousand FY 20 to 348 thousand FY 21 before slightly declining -0.06 percent to 348 thousand FY 22 and is anticipated to decline -0.6 percent to 346 thousand FY 23. Navy Reserve enlistment declined -3.3 percent from 60 thousand FY 20 to 58 thousand FY 21 before increasing 1.7 percent to 59 thousand FY 22 and is anticipated to decrease -1.7 percent to 58 thousand FY 23. Navy civilian personnel declined -2.8 percent from a high of 216 thousand FY 20 to 210 thousand FY 21 before increasing 1 percent to 212 thousand FY 22 and is expected to increase 0.9 percent to 214

thousand FY 23. Total enlisted and civilian employment by the Navy increased 0.5 percent from 555 thousand FY 20 to 558 thousand FY 21 0.4 percent to 560 thousand FY 22 where the total is anticipated to remain FY 23 due to net zero growth..

a. Total Marine Corp active and reserve enlistment declined -5 percent from a high of 227 thousand FY 20 to 215 thousand FY 21 -2.3 percent to 210 thousand FY 22 before infinitesimally increasing -0.2 percent to 210 thousand FY 23. Marine Corp active duty enlistment declined -4.2 percent from 188 thousand FY 20 to 180 thousand FY 21 -1.7 percent to 177 thousand FY 22 and is anticipated to marginally decline -0.1 percent to 177 thousand FY 23 undetectable due to rounding. Marine Corp reserve enlistment declined -10 percent from 39 thousand FY 20 to 35 thousand FY 21 -8.6 percent to 32 thousand FY 22 before increasing 3 percent to 33 thousand FY 23. Marines do not retain dedicated civilian support.

3. Total enlisted and civilian employment by the Air Force and Space Force increased 4.6 percent from 651 thousand FY 20 to 681 thousand FY 21 0.7 percent to 686 thousand FY 22 and is expected to increase 0.2 percent to 687 thousand FY 23. Total Air Force Active and Reserve enlistment decreased -0.9 percent from a high of 507 thousand FY 20 to 502.4 thousand FY 21 -0.08 percent to 502 thousand FY 22 and is expected to decline -0.04 percent to 501.8 thousand FY 23. Air Force active duty enlistment decreased -1.2 percent from 332 thousand FY 20 to 328 thousand FY 21 -1.5 percent to 323 thousand FY 22 and is anticipated to increase 0.03 percent, by only 100 airmen, to 323 thousand FY 23. Space Force was created with 6.6 thousand FY 21 active duty enlistees, increasing 27 percent to 8.4 thousand FY 22 and is anticipated to increase 2.4 percent to 8.6 thousand FY 23. Air reserve enlistment has slightly decreased -0.1 percent from 70.7 thousand FY 20 to 70.6 thousand FY 21 -0.4 percent to 70.3 thousand FY 22 and is expected to decrease -0.4 percent to 70 thousand FY 23. Air National Guard enlistment has stayed roughly the same, increasing 0.4 percent from 108.1 thousand FY 20 to 108.5 thousand FY 21 before decreasing -0.2 percent to 108.3 thousand FY 22 and is expected to increase 0.09 percent to 108.4 thousand FY 23. Air Force civilian employment increased a dramatic 20.1 percent from 144 thousand FY 20 to 173 thousand FY 21, 1.2 percent to 175 thousand FY 22 and 0.6 percent to 176 thousand FY 23.

4. The National Guard provides approximately 20 percent of the total Joint Force, yet only represents four percent of the Department's budget. The FY 2023 Army National Guard (ARNG) budget request supports an end strength of 336,000, including 30,845 AGR Soldiers, unchanged from FY 2022. The FY 2023 Air National Guard (ANG) budget request supports an end strength of 108,400 an increase of 100 Guard Members from FY 2022. It is hoped that a UN authorized Peacekeeping occupation in Haiti will help leverage matching troop strengths from the Army and Marine Corp Reserves and Army National Guard, however 1 percent net annual increase in all categories of enlistment more optimally sustains good morale, peace and security in, for instance, the Air National Guard, than more.

C. FY 23 is the year of Defense-wide "Major Weapons Program". It is not required to annually update Departmental weapons programs. The performance of United States

(U.S.) weapon systems are unmatched, ensuring that U.S. military forces have a tactical combat advantage over the growing multi-domain threat posed by the People's Republic of China (PRC), the acute threat of Russia, and the persistent threats from North Korea, Iran, and violent extremist organizations. China and Russia, each with significant military capabilities, and having abolished term limits, threaten to fundamentally change the current rules-based order (of the Permanent Members of the UN Security Council) that came into place at the end of the last great power war — World War II - that killed between 70 million and 85 million people worldwide. The UN Assembly has taken responsibility for veto abuse by the Permanent Members, who all possess nuclear weapons, and the general feeling is that the UN Security Council is a maximum security lunatic asylum for nuclear terrorists, of which the US, pushing on a million civilian casualties, lags slightly behind Russia with three nuclear weapons related deaths. Nuclear weapon procurement is somehow confused with the conventional Missile Defeat and Defense Systems, to the point of disbelief in the existence of missile defense systems that destroy a large percentage of incoming missiles, like Iron Dome witnessed in Israel, and truly defensive, as opposed to the propaganda and first strike capabilities derived from possession of prohibited "nuclear deterrent" or other offensive missile system.

Major Weapons Procurement FY 23
(billions)

Aircraft	Name	Qty FY 22	$ FY 22	Qty FY 23	$ FY 23
F-35	Joint Strike fighter	85	$11.9	61	$11.0
F-15EX	Eagle II	12	$1.4	24	$2.8
Air Force NGAD	Next Generation Air Dominance	-	$1.5	-	$1.7
KC-46A	Tanker	14	$2.4	15	$2.9
P-8A	Poseiden	-	$0.2	-	$0.2
F/A-18E/F	Super Hornet	12	$1.1	-	$0.3
CH-53K	King Stallion Helicopter	11	$2.0	10	$2.3
E-2D AHE	Advanced Hawkeye	5	$1.2	5	$1/3
AH-64-E	Apache Helicopter	30	$0.8	35	$0.8
UH-60	Black Hawk Helicopter	57	$1.2	53	$0.9
VH-92-A	Executive Helicopter	-	$0.1	-	$0.1
V-22	Osprey	12	$1.8	-	$0.6
MQ-4	Triton Unmanned Aerial Vehicle	2	$0.8	3	$1.0
MQ-25	Stingray Unmanned Aerial Vehicle	-	$0.4	4	$1.2
MQ-9	Reaper	12	$0.7	5	$0.5

TBD	Armed Overwatch (USSOCOM)	6	$0.2	9	$0.2
Missile Defense System/ Nuclear Deterrent					
MDD	Missile Defeat and Defense	-	$21.9	-	$24.7
B-21	Raider	-	$3.0	-	$5.0
SSBN	Columbia Class Submarine	-	$5.2	-	$6.3
Trident II	Trident II Missile Mods	-	$1.6	-	$1.7
LRSO	Long Range Standoff Weapon	-	$0.6	-	$1.0
GBSD	Ground Based Strategic Deterrent	-	$2.6	-	$3.6
Ships					
SSN 774	VIRGINIA Class Submarine	2	$6.9	2	$7.3
DDG 51	ARLEIGH BURKE Destroyer	2	$4.2	2	$5.6
CVN 80/81	FORD Aircraft Carrier	-	$2.9	-	$3.2
FFG 62	Frigate (FFG 62)	1	$1.2	1	$1.3
LPD Flight II	SAN ANTONIO Amphibious Transport	-	$0.4	1	$1.8
LHA	America Class Amphibious Assault	-	$0.4	1	$1.8
T-AO	Fleet Replenishment Oiler	2	$1.6	1	$1.0
EPF	Expeditionary Fast Transport	2	$0.6	-	-
USV	Uncrewed Surface Vessels (Large)	-	$0.2	-	$0.3
T-ATS	Towing, Salvage and Rescue Ships	2	$0.2	1	$0.1
T-AGOS(X)	Ocean Surveillance Ship	1	$0.4	-	$0.0
Space					1
NSSL	National Security Space	5	$1.7	6	$1.6

	Launch				
GPS	Global Positioning System	3	$2.0	2	$1.8
NG OPIR	Space Based Missile Warning Systems	-	$2.5	-	$4.7

Source: Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. Defense Budget Overview. United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request. April 2022

1. The FY 2023 budget request for Air Defenses continues procurement of the Joint Strike Fighter aircraft and modernization programs for existing Navy and Air Force strike fighter aircraft and bombers. Development of the B-21 Raider long range strike bomber is also funded with initial capabilities projected to be fielded in the mid-2020s. The major tactical air power investment is the F-35 Lightning II Joint Strike Fighter, which will form the backbone of the U.S. inventory. The F-35 program is developing, producing, and fielding three variants of a 5th Generation strike fighter: 1) Air Force F-35A Conventional Take-Off and Landing variant; 2) Marine Corps F-35B Short–Take Off and Vertical Landing (STOVL) variant; and 3) Navy F-35C Carrier variant. The budget continues to fund the Navy's MQ-25 uncrewed aircraft system, which will provide the Department with an uncrewed tanker capability. The FY 2023 budget also continues procurement of the KC-46A aerial refueling tanker, which will replace aging legacy tankers. The FY 2023 budget funds the continued Air Force and Navy procurement of both the AIM-120D Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) and the AIM-9X Block II Sidewinder short-range air-to-air missile. The FY 2023 budget funds development of the B-21 Raider, the next generation long range strike bomber, and modernization of the existing bomber fleet of B-52s, B-1s, and B-2s. The budget funds B-52 mission systems and communications upgrades as well as replacement for the B-52's inefficient and aging engines.

a. The FY 2023 budget funds multiple electronic warfare capabilities to improve platform survivability and enable power projection. In addition to the ongoing EA-18G Growler Capability modifications, the Next Generation Jammer (NGJ) will provide significantly improved Airborne Electronic Attack (AEA) capabilities against advanced integrated air defense radars, communications, and data links for the EA-18G aircraft. The FY 2023 budget also funds survivability improvements in the F-15 Eagle Passive Active Warning and Survivability System (EPAWSS) and the Integrated Defensive Electronic Countermeasures System for F/A-18 aircraft. These will autonomously detect, identify, locate, and defeat radio frequency (RF) threat systems. In addition, the FY 2023 budget funds the continued production of the Common Infrared Countermeasures (CIRCM) system to defeat current and emerging missile threats to rotary wing, tilt rotor, and small fixed wing aircraft across the Department.

b. The budget includes $21.9 billion FY 22 and $24.7 billion FY 23 funding for Missile Defeat and Defense. $3 billion FY 22 and $5 billion FY 23 are available for the highly advertised B-21 Raider sixth generation conventional and nuclear stealth bomber. $5.2 billion FY 22 and $6.3 billion FY 23 are available for new nuclear class Columbia Class

Submarine (SSMB). $0.6 billion FY 22 and $1.0 billion FY 23 are available for the AGM-181 Long Range Stand Off Weapon (LRSO) is a nuclear-armed air-launched cruise missile under development by Raytheon Technologies that will replace the AGM-86 ALCM. $2.6 billion FY 22 and $3.6 billion are available for Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD). Space Force has $1.7 billion for five National Security Space Launches FY 22 and 6 launches for $1.6 billion FY 23. $2 billion FY 22 for three and $1.8 billion for Global Positioning Systems (GPS) are available. $2.5 billion FY 22 and $4.7 billion FY 23 are available for Space Based Missile Warning Systems (NG OPIR).

2. Nuclear aircraft carriers (CVNs) provide forward presence for air power projection. The FY 2023 budget continues incremental funding for the GERALD R. FORD Class nuclear aircraft carriers: KENNEDY (CVN 79), ENTERPRISE (CVN 80) and the DORIS MILLER (CVN 81). Amphibious warships, along with their connector craft, are versatile, interoperable warfighting platforms and are critical enablers to projection of power by sea-based forces in theater. The FY 2023 budget request includes incremental funding for one LPD Flight II SAN ANTONIO ship and one LHA America Class amphibious assault ship and continues funding for systems development for existing ships; funding the Landing Craft Air Cushion (LCAC) 101 Service Life Extension Program (SLEP); and funding for the recapitalization of the Landing Craft, Utility (LCU) 1700 to support amphibious assault capability. Surface Combatant Ships are multi-mission warships designed and built to execute Sea Control and Power Projection missions. The FY 2023 budget continues procurement of two DDG 51 Flight III variant ships, which, with the addition of the AN/SPY-6(V) Air and Missile Defense Radar (AMDR), provides improved sensitivity for long-range detection and engagement of advanced Air, Surface, and Ballistic Missile threats. The FY 2023 budget request also supports procurement of the new CONSTELLATION class Frigate to address the Navy's Small Surface Combatant requirements for a more lethal and capable follow-on to the Littoral Combat Ship. The FY 2023 budget request continues diversifying and expanding sea power strike capacity by continuing funding for offensively armed Uncrewed Surface Vessels (USVs) and provides funding for one additional Towing, Salvage, and Rescue ships to continue recapitalizing these important assets.

a. Armed with tactical missiles, the Navy's four OHIO class guided-missile submarines (SSGNs) carry up to 154 Tomahawk land-attack cruise missiles (TLAMs) and have the capacity to host up to 66 Special Operation Forces (SOF) personnel; however, they begin to decommission starting in 2027 at a rate of one per year. After the FY2021 award of the first COLUMBIA class ballistic missile submarine, which will replace the aging OHIO class submarine, the FY 2023 budget request continues critical research and development and other key funding for the program. Additionally, the FY 2023 request funds the final two VIRGINIA submarines in the FY 2018 – 2023 multi-year procurement (MYP) as well as advance procurement for four submarines in future years. The FY 2023 budget request also continues the development of the VIRGINIA Payload Module (VPM) in Block V VIRGINIA Class submarines (VCS), which will replace much of this critical capability by adding 28 additional TLAMs and space for SOF operations over Block I-IV VCS.

3. The Army's Soldier portfolio, FY 2023 supports procurement and fielding of 1,704 Next Generation Squad Weapon (NGSW) Automatic Rifles, as the planned replacement for the M249 Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW); and 15,348 NGSW Rifles, as the planned replacement for the M4A1 Carbine. Additionally, the FY 2023 budget procures 7,272 Integrated Visual Augmentation System (IVAS) Heads Up Displays. Of note to the Army's Ground Combat Vehicle portfolio, in FY 2023 the Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV) program will procure 72 Full Rate Production vehicles, and this year marks the program's transition from Low Rate Initial Production into Full Rate. Additionally, the FY 2023 budget will upgrade or procure 102 Stryker vehicles for Stryker BCTs. Beyond procurement and fielding, the FY 2023 budget maintains investments in research, development, test, and evaluation for the Remote Combat Vehicles (RCV) prototyping effort and the Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle (OMFV) Next Generation Combat Vehicles. Another key combat vehicle investment is the Marine Corps' procurement of 74 Amphibious Combat Vehicles.

a. The Marine Corps Planning Guidance of March 2020 focuses on capabilities required to satisfy approved naval concepts of Distributed Maritime Operations (DMO), Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations (EABO), and Littoral Operations in a Contested Area (LOCE). The United States Marine Corps continues to divest of items that do not support the Force Design capabilities identified above and are identifying capability gaps for future acquisition efforts. The FY 2023 budget continues to make great strides in Close Combat by investing in key recommendations provided by the Close Combat Lethality Task Force (CCLTF) that improve and enhance the lethality, survivability, and performance of the infantry in both the Army and the USMC. The FY 2023 budget request for Special Operations Forces (SOF) focuses on creating a strategic, asymmetric advantage for the Nation by bolstering integrated deterrence capabilities, strengthening the Force and their families, and ensuring the enduring advantage through innovation and modernization. The USSOCOM will continue to sustain counterterrorism (CT) and Counter-Violent Extremist Organization operations and coordinate the Department's Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction mission while maintaining readiness.

4. Forecasting munitions requirements remains a considerable challenge. Major initiatives are underway to deliver munitions with greater penetration power. This family of weapon systems includes land-attack missiles such as the Precision Strike Missile (PrSM), Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM), and upgrades to TLAM. Achieving overmatch in our anti-ship capabilities with rigorously pursued development are the Standard Missile (SM-6), Long-Range Anti-Ship Missile (LRASM), and the Maritime Strike Tomahawks (MST), which will help to neutralize the enemy's air defenses. Sub-tier suppliers do not have the commercial base to sustain their business during funding downturns. Success against strategic competitors will hinge on our ability to quickly leverage the performance and lethality that munitions bring to the battlefield.
D. The term "military construction" includes any construction, development, conversion, or extension of any kind carried out with respect to a military installation, whether to satisfy temporary or permanent requirements, or any acquisition of land or construction under 10USC§2801(a). The FY 23 budget has little to say about military construction

except that the Army will continue the implementation of Holistic Health and Fitness (H2F), expanding H2F capabilities to an additional 10 units. The military construction program includes five barracks projects. Child Development Center (CDC) improvements include one new military construction project and 10 restoration and modernization projects across the Army. These essential caregiving efforts also support the President's national family infrastructure improvement initiatives. There was a dramatic increase in spending for Army Military Construction/Family Housing FY 21 to more than $15 billion from a normal of $2-$3 billion, incidental to the withdrawal from Afghanistan.

E. The 2022 National Defense Strategy prioritizes four objectives: 1. Defending the homeland paced to the growing multi-domain threat posed by the People's Republic of China (PRC) 2. Deterring strategic attack against the United States, Allies, and partners 3. Deterring aggression while being prepared to prevail in a conflict when necessary, prioritizing the PRC challenge in the Indo-Pacific, then the Russia challenge in Europe 4. Building a resilient joint force and defense ecosystem. Russia poses acute threats to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), as illustrated by its brutal and unprovoked invasion of Ukraine. The Department will remain capable of managing other persistent threats, including those from North Korea, Iran, and violent extremist organizations. Changes in global climate and other dangerous transboundary threats, including pandemics, are transforming the context in which the Department operates. FY 22 the Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) and Missile Defense Review (MDR) was incorporated in the National Defense Strategy for the first time. The language of the FY 23 budget pertaining to 'integrated deterrence, campaigning and actions that build enduring advantages', is significantly inferior dogma to survivability FY 22 eerily similar to giving President Biden an undue advantage, in order that the official act, to push the button, and nuke Haiti, or refrain from acting, be removed from office for nuking Haiti twice, pursuant to Art. 15 of the Convention against Corruption (2004)

1. Defense will spend an estimated $34.4 billion FY 23 on nuclear deterrent, this may or may not take into consideration the $15.5 billion, Trump hyperinflation, argued down to $10 billion, FY 22 Department of Energy spends on Nuclear Weapons Programs. The Department has steadily received strong, bipartisan congressional support for the nuclear deterrence modernization mission. That is an error. Both the United States and Russia are currently reported to exceed both Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty limits and compliance with these treaties is the national priority in regards to nuclear weapons, that may not be concealed by non-sensical political rhetoric. Joseph Biden is now accused of nuking Haiti twice in December 2010 and August 14, 2021 causing a total of 222,220 casualties, nearly as many as Hiroshima and Nagasaki, more than Marshall Island testing that abolished the UN Trustee System, for a total of nearly a million nuclear weapons related deaths caused by the use of nuclear weapons by the United States, with mining, manufacturing and meltdown leaks, compared to three by Russia, excluding the Chernobyl meltdown in Ukraine, that threatens to convert the UN Security Council to maximum security lunatic asylum for the Permanent Members, who all conspicuously possess nuclear weapons., transfer responsibilities to the UN Assembly and maybe not have non-Permanent members, except Germany, India, Israel, Italy,

Netherlands and Pakistan and maybe North Korea and Iran, whereas the Security Council would be only for people who want to talk with nuclear terrorists, ie. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. Most of the Nation's nuclear deterrence delivery systems, built in the 1980s and prior, are reaching the end-of-service life in the 2025 to 2035 timeframe, with all currently-fielded systems having been extended well beyond their original service lives. However, these nuclear weapons must be dismantled and recycled, not because they are old, but because they are in excess of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) limits. Unfortunately, corrupt replacement programs are underway to ensure there are no gaps in capability when the legacy systems age-out, or are otherwise recycled to comply with the limits.

2. As of the invasion of Ukraine in 2022 the Doomsday Clock has moved to 100 second till midnight from 2 minutes till. The closest the world has been to nuclear holocaust since one minute till midnight during the Cuban Missile Crisis. The world's nuclear-armed states possess a combined total of roughly 13,142 nuclear warheads, more than 90% belong to Russia and the United States. The New START declaration of the United States is that 1,350 strategic nuclear warheads be deployed on 652 ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers. The New START declaration for the Russian Federation is 1,444 strategic warheads deployed on 527 ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers. The United States Department of Defense has a nuclear stockpile of 3,750 nuclear weapons, of which 1,389 are active and possesses another 1,800 retired warheads. The Russian Federation holds a military stockpile of 4,497 nuclear warheads, of which 1,459 are deployed and another 1,760 retired warheads awaiting dismantlement. According to the World Population Review Nuclear Weapons by Country 2022 both United States, by 39, and Russia, by 15, exceed New START limits on deployed nuclear weapons. Both the United States and Russia obviously respect the 1,700 limit for the US and 1,800 limit for Russian warheads set by the 2010 NPT Review Conference, the most recent agreement, however a closer look at the rhetoric is needed to determine both nuclear superpowers are not in compliance.

3. Stockpiled weapons are ready to be used and the statistic includes both deployed nuclear warheads and those that have been dismantled and components moved to another geographic location for storage, but they can be easily put back together. Retired weapons have been dismantled, and are largely intact, but not complete without at least some remanufacturing. Total nuclear warheads is the total number of stockpiled nuclear weapons and retired nuclear warheads. When the NPT requires that the US must limit their arsenal to 1,700 – 2,200 this means that they may not possess more than 2,200 active and inactive weapons in their stockpile, and not more than 500 retired nuclear weapons that have not yet been recycled. This means that the US is over the 2,200 warhead stockpile limit by 1,550 inactive warheads to be retired. Russia is over the 2,200 limit by 2,297 inactive warheads to be retired. This brings the number of retired nuclear warheads to be recycled to 3,350 US and 4,057 Russia. It is not enough to make passive reference to Isiah 2:4. Parties must establish a robust nuclear weapons recycling program, carefully safeguarded by the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) against unlawful acquisition of nuclear warheads and materials, despite incessant cyber-

hacking on the topic and evidence indicating clandestine use of the US nuclear arsenal to nuke the Enriquillo Plaintain Garden Fault in Haiti, as the spearpoint of international efforts to bring the United States and Russia into compliance with the NPT.

4. The Defense Department is obligated to both make peace with Haiti and defend that peace by establishing a United States military base in Haiti with the permission of Haiti and authorization of either the UN Security Council or General Assembly. The United States has a long history of unprovoked terrorist activity against Haiti and in particular, the Haitian President, that can best be brought to a screeching halt by African American Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin deploying a United States military base. Aristide was removed from power by a US financed coup in 2004 and 100 percent of President Moïse's assassins are reported to have been US International Military Education graduates. Retaliating against the discovery in detention that Moïse's assassins are all US International Military Education graduates with the use of nuclear weapons, was such a serious crime against humanity that it is believed the Biden Administration, specifically Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken, unlawfully used psychotropic substances and psychological manipulation to corrupt Putin to attack Ukraine, in desperate pursuit of a jury of equally evil peers. Establishing a US staffed UN Peacekeeping mission in Haiti would go a long way to holding Biden responsible for non-repetition and reparation for his extremely grave breech of the Geneva conventions, nuking the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault, as well as crushing the guerrilla activity acutely shutting off fuel supplies and establishing conditions, free of subversive persecution by the USA, and civil unrest, so Haiti might freely utilize their national wealth to sustain economic growth, better than ever before.

5. Nuking Haiti twice is not just the newest reason for Congress to fire Antony J. Blinken and abolish International Security Assistance, except Non-Proliferation, Antiterrorism and Demining (NAD). International Narcotic Control and Law Enforcement, International Military Finance, International Military Education and US Peacekeeping have long been held to be unnecessary, subversive subsidies for foreign armed services, corrupting the civilian diplomacy of the State Department, bypassing military justice and national authorities and ultimately levying foreign war against the United States. International Narcotic Control and Law Enforcement grants are suspected of dispensing severe mental illness to induce acts of terrorism abroad, as at home, its grants can be terminated and law enforcement mission usurped by NAD. International military finance corrupted Osama bin Ladin, mostly sustains Israeli aggression against Palestine and is a major source of global instability, arms race and conspiracy that needs to be terminated. International military education graduates have been held responsible for many atrocities in Guatemala and now Haiti and needs to be terminated. State Department Peacekeeping is a fiction that infringes on UN Peacekeeping. It is imperative that the peacekeeping mission to Haiti be the first US military presence, to be properly authorized by UN Security Council or General Assembly, in time of peace, and would be entirely financed by the Defense Department like other military bases in friendly foreign countries.

7. Combating climate change is a vital component of building enduring advantages. Climate change is reshaping geostrategic, operational, and tactical environments with

significant implications for U.S. national security and defense. Increasing temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and more frequent, intense, and unpredictable weather conditions are impacting military readiness and imposing significant costs on the Department while exacerbating risk and creating new challenges to U.S. interests around the world. To train, fight, and win in this increasingly complex environment, the Department must consider the effects of climate change at every level of the enterprise and invest accordingly. In responding to this challenge, the Department is prioritizing investments that enhance operational capability, mission resilience, and readiness. Through increasing platform efficiencies to mitigate logistics risk in contested environments, hardening critical infrastructure against climate impacts, and deploying new technologies that strengthen capability, the Department is committed to solutions that are mission essential and provide climate benefits. The budget request reflects that commitment and includes over $3 billion of investments that will bolster U.S. security in the near term and lay the groundwork for a more capable future force. Defense should investigate the cost-effective integration of clean HHO fuel cell technology to power vehicles, rocket fuel, electrical supply and water distillation with water. Whether or not the criminally forfeited property of the US Strategic Petroleum Reserve or some other similarly subversive oil rich foreign power, the US Navy and Coast Guard must bear responsibility for extinguishing the railcar litter of hydrocarbon heating pumps in the oceans, with 15 parts per million 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC), cable them and easier to turn off cooling pumps, out of the ocean and swiftly bringing them to a refinery for conversion to a stable hydrocarbon for sale, finder keeper, in peaceful competition with all law enforcing warships and oil tankers in the world, until all the hostile oceanic heating pumps, causing decades of warming and drought, other than cooling pumps specifically intended to protect coral reefs against warming, are prohibited.

§1a Air Force and Space Force

A. The Air Force was established as a military department on September 18, 1947. The Air Corps Act of 1926 changed the name of the Air Service to Air Corps, but left unaltered its status as a combatant arm of the US Army. The mission of the Air Force is to provide combat-credible forces needed to deter war and protect the national security. For a long time the Air Force exhibited significant material deficiencies of internal control in their budget request, leaving the Air Force spending total with a margin of error of more than than $10 millions +/- 5 percent settled in favor of the higher interpretation. The FY 2023 DAF budget request of $234.1 billion, a 4.6 percent or $10.4 billion increase from the FY 2022 enacted budget. The Air Force budget includes $40.2 billion novel “pass-through” funding, ostensibly to finance Space Force, but is more of a resurgence of poor accounting, that does not disrupt the total anymore, and may help to avoid or shorten bankruptcy related to higher ticket items. The Air Force owns two-thirds of the US nuclear arsenal and continues heavily investing in nuclear enterprise modernization and rhetoric and this is against the law and needs to be prohibited. The Air Force prioritizes funding to maintain and grow the readiness of the force, including weapons system sustainment, munitions and flying hour programs. Space Force is leveraging partnerships with industry to drive innovation and increase National Security

Space Launch capabilities while investing in the Space Test and Evaluation enterprise, to protect sensitive capabilities such as missile detection and tracking.

B. Spending for the Air Force and Space Force is reported by the Defense budget to have decreased -0.5 percent from a high of $205 billion FY 20 to $204 billion FY 21 before increasing 8.8 percent to $222 billion FY 22 and 5.4 percent to $234 billion FY 23. This indicates there is a 20.6 percent margin of error between the President's FY 23 Defense-wide and Department of the Air Force budget requests, however, disregarding the novel pass-through funds, the margin of error between $196 billion and $194 billion is only 1 percent. According to the Air Force their budget is approximately $194.0 billion dollars, a $20.2 billion or 11.7% increase from the FY 2022 request. The Air Force budget of $169.5 billion is a $13.2 billion increase over the '22 request and the Space force budget of $24.5 billion is a $7.1 billion increase; $3 billion of that is for inter-service transfers, the remaining $4.1 billion is programmatic growth. The invention of $40 billion "passthrough funds" in the Defense-wide FY 22 and FY 23 budgets, does not exactly explain the difference between these estimates, but it does reduce the margin of error to 1 percent.

1. The lower estimates of the FY 22 and FY 23 Air Force budgets are consistent with other low estimates that have been floating around. The FY 22 Air Force and Defense-wide budgets was the only year, that the Department of Defense did not exhibit serious material weaknesses and deficiencies in internal control of accounting. The FY 23 budget has the largest margin of error in history. The FY 23 Air Force budget is not full length, just a news release. However, the news release does not use any of the nuclear deterrence rhetoric that subverts, the Defense-wide budget, as it pertains the Air Force, with the truth regarding Air Force nuclear weapons possession, for $40 billion. Belligerent language regarding Space Force was cleaned up FY 22 after being criticized FY 21. Belligerent language regarding being able to nuke anyone, anywhere needs to be replaced with nuclear non-proliferation compliance. Defense-wide rhetoric regarding pass-through funds, probably needs to be prohibited to prevent nuclear terrorism related to money laundering. The Defense may either concede that they had previously overestimated Air Force spending, due to material deficiencies in internal of Air Force accounting remedied by the creation Space Command, or sustain pass-through funds to maintain the illusion of continuity and sustain cash availability for Air and Space Force programs independent of defense-wide undistributed offsetting receipts, however pass-through funds will not be used to reduce the deficit, and although they may be held in trust by the Air Force, it is more likely the Treasury will lose balance, because the Defense wants to sustain the illusion, the Air Force did not historically lose balance, until Space Command improved their math skills and dramatically reduced their spending estimates FY 20 and FY 21, overruled until the Defense agrees to lower Air Force spending. To prevent loss of balance it is necessary to include an Air Force "pass-through" funds row in the military departments budget to contribute to the undistributed offsetting receipts.

Air Force Budget FY18 - FY24
(millions)

	FY18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
Total Air Force	170,239	192,920	205,407	204,001	222,279	234,116	241,140
Operation & Maintenance	58,191	60,619	63,802	64,359	69,021	72,027	74,188
Military Construction	2,192	2,365	5,401	1,315	3,493	2,368	2,439
Procurement	45,654	50,021	49,997	48,553	27,111	29,319	30,199
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	28,198	40,998	45,432	46,649	41,672	49,196	50,672
Military Personnel	35,607	38,443	40,253	42,595	38,617	40,365	41,576
Family Housing	334	396	430	434	441	588	606
Revolving and Management Funds	64	78	93	95	487	80	82
Pass Through	0	0	0	0	41,437	40,173	41,378
Budget Request	170,239	192,920	200,000	204,001	222,279	234,116	241,140

Source: Martin, James F. Jr. Major General United States Air Force. Deputy Assistant Secretary. United States Air Force Fiscal Year 2017 Budget Overview. February 2016; Maj. General Pletcher; Wilson, Heather A. Secretary of Air Force. United States Air Force FY 19 Budget Overview. 12 February 2018; Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. Defense Budget Overview. United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2019-2023 Budget Request(s). February 2018 - April 2022

1. Total enlisted and civilian employment by the Air Force and Space Force increased 4.6 percent from 651 thousand FY 20 to 681 thousand FY 21 0.7 percent to 686 thousand FY 22 and is expected to increase 0.2 percent to 687 thousand FY 23. Total Air Force Active

and Reserve enlistment decreased -0.9 percent from a high of 507 thousand FY 20 to 502.4 thousand FY 21 -0.08 percent to 502 thousand FY 22 and is expected to decline -0.04 percent to 501.8 thousand FY 23. Air Force active duty enlistment decreased -1.2 percent from 332 thousand FY 20 to 328 thousand FY 21 -1.5 percent to 323 thousand FY 22 and is anticipated to increase 0.03 percent, by only 100 airmen, to 323 thousand FY 23. Space Force was created with 6.6 thousand FY 21 active duty enlistees, increasing 27 percent to 8.4 thousand FY 22 and is anticipated to increase 2.4 percent to 8.6 thousand FY 23. Air reserve enlistment has slightly decreased -0.1 percent from 70.7 thousand FY 20 to 70.6 thousand FY 21 -0.4 percent to 70.3 thousand FY 22 and is expected to decrease -0.4 percent to 70 thousand FY 23. Air National Guard enlistment has stayed roughly the same, increasing 0.4 percent from 108.1 thousand FY 20 to 108.5 thousand FY 21 before decreasing -0.2 percent to 108.3 thousand FY 22 and is expected to increase 0.09 percent to 108.4 thousand FY 23. Air Force civilian employment increased a dramatic 20.1 percent from 144 thousand FY 20 to 173 thousand FY 21, 1.2 percent to 175 thousand FY 22 and 0.6 percent to 176 thousand FY 23.

Air Force Manpower FY 18 – FY 24

	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
Total Manpower	645,000	648,700	655,196	686,600	685,300	686,400	693,800
Active	325,100	329,100	332,400	328,100	323,300	323,400	326,600
Space Force	0	0	0	6,600	8,400	8,600	8,700
Reserve	69,800	70,000	70,700	70,600	70,300	70,000	70,700
Guard	106,600	107,000	108,070	108,500	108,300	108,400	109,500
Civilian	143,500	142,600	144,026	172,800	175,000	176,000	177,800

Source: Maj. General Pletcher; Wilson, Heather A. Secretary of Air Force. United States Air Force FY 19 Budget Overview. 12 February 2018; Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. Defense Budget Overview. United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request(s). April 2022

C. The FY 2023 budget request for Air Defenses continues procurement of the Joint Strike Fighter aircraft and modernization programs for existing Navy and Air Force strike fighter aircraft and bombers. Development of the B-21 Raider long range strike bomber is also funded with initial capabilities projected to be fielded in the mid-2020s. The major tactical air power investment is the F-35 Lightning II Joint Strike Fighter, which will form the backbone of the U.S. inventory. The F-35 program is developing, producing, and fielding three variants of a 5th Generation strike fighter: 1) Air Force F-35A Conventional Take-Off and Landing variant; 2) Marine Corps F-35B Short–Take Off and Vertical Landing (STOVL) variant; and 3) Navy F-35C Carrier variant. The budget continues to fund the Navy's MQ-25 uncrewed aircraft system, which will provide the

Department with an uncrewed tanker capability. The FY 2023 budget also continues procurement of the KC-46A aerial refueling tanker, which will replace aging legacy tankers. The FY 2023 budget funds the continued Air Force and Navy procurement of both the AIM-120D Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) and the AIM-9X Block II Sidewinder short-range air-to-air missile. The FY 2023 budget funds development of the B-21 Raider, the next generation long range strike bomber, and modernization of the existing bomber fleet of B-52s, B-1s, and B-2s. The budget funds B-52 mission systems and communications upgrades as well as replacement for the B-52's inefficient and aging engines.

1. The FY 2023 budget funds multiple electronic warfare capabilities to improve platform survivability and enable power projection. In addition to the ongoing EA-18G Growler Capability modifications, the Next Generation Jammer (NGJ) will provide significantly improved Airborne Electronic Attack (AEA) capabilities against advanced integrated air defense radars, communications, and data links for the EA-18G aircraft. The FY 2023 budget also funds survivability improvements in the F-15 Eagle Passive Active Warning and Survivability System (EPAWSS) and the Integrated Defensive Electronic Countermeasures System for F/A-18 aircraft. These will autonomously detect, identify, locate, and defeat radio frequency (RF) threat systems. In addition, the FY 2023 budget funds the continued production of the Common Infrared Countermeasures (CIRCM) system to defeat current and emerging missile threats to rotary wing, tilt rotor, and small fixed wing aircraft across the Department. The budget includes $21.9 billion FY 22 and $24.7 billion FY 23 funding for Missile Defeat and Defense. $3 billion FY 22 and $5 billion FY 23 are available for the highly advertised B-21 Raider sixth generation conventional and nuclear stealth bomber. $5.2 billion FY 22 and $6.3 billion FY 23 are available for new nuclear class Columbia Class Submarine (SSMB). $0.6 billion FY 22 and $1.0 billion FY 23 are available for the AGM-181 Long Range Stand Off Weapon (LRSO) is a nuclear-armed air-launched cruise missile under development by Raytheon Technologies that will replace the AGM-86 ALCM. $2.6 billion FY 22 and $3.6 billion are available for Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD). Space Force has $1.7 billion for five National Security Space Launches FY 22 and 6 launches for $1.6 billion FY 23. $2 billion FY 22 for three and $1.8 billion for Global Positioning Systems (GPS) are available. $2.5 billion FY 22 and $4.7 billion FY 23 are available for Space Based Missile Warning Systems (NG OPIR).

a. The Air Force holds that it is essential to US national power to be able to sense, see, and strike any target, anywhere in the world. The F-35 Joint Strike Fighter remains the cornerstone of the United States' future fighter force. The FY 23 budget procures 33 F-35 Aircraft. This budget funds the Sentinel/GBSD program at $4.1 billion. The GBSD has officially been designated the LGM-35A Sentinel. Sentinel is critical to modernizing the ground-based leg of the nuclear triad. China recently built more than 100 new intercontinental ballistic missile silos in its western desert, while Russia's nuclear modernization efforts are more than 80 percent complete and placed on high alert recently. To secure a conventional and nuclear-capable bomber, funding for the B-21 Raider is $5.2 billion in FY 2023. The Air Force Air-Launched Rapid Response Weapon (ARRW) must maintain funds to remain on track to be the Nation's first operational

hypersonic weapon. Additionally, the Long-Range Standoff Weapon (LRSO) and Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile-Extreme Range (JASSM-ER) must continue development and production to provide nuclear and conventional long range strike options. The FY 2023 budget includes $13 billion for rapid global mobility of personnel, fuel, and supplies. In order to maintain our air refueling edge, the Air Force must continue to field KC-46 aircraft. This budget procures 15 KC-46. Advanced Battle Management System (ABMS), the Air Force's contribution to Joint All-Domain Command & Control (JADC2) look to increase decision speed, targeting accuracy, and lethality while lowering friendly fire and civilian casualties. The Air Force provides three-fourths of the Nation's nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) systems. Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) is funded $8.3 billion.

b. The FY 2023 budget request for space and space-based systems addresses Satellite Communications (SATCOM); Overhead Persistent Infrared (OPIR) missile warning system capabilities; Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT); and Space Launch systems. The unprecedented success record and accuracy of the U.S. Space Force's National Security Space Launch (NSSL) program, using its proven government mission assurance process, is one of the key factors in maintaining Assured Access to Space for our Nation's assets. The very successful NSSL Phase 2 competition achieved commercial-like prices for commercial-like orbits and reduced launch costs over 50 percent for more challenging National Security Space orbits. This effort is funded at $1.2 billion in FY 2023. Space domain awareness (SDA) is essential for identification and attribution, enhancing all military operations by detecting, tracking, maintaining custody of, and communicating the orbits of friendly, commercial, and competitor satellites. The FY 2023 budget request funds $1.8 billion for SDA. The Space Warfighting Analysis Center (SWAC) leads work, utilizing a cost conscious, threat-informed, data-driven force design process to create a more robust space architecture that advances joint force capabilities, within the Space Force through integrated analysis incorporating stakeholders across the Department of Defense, the Intelligence Community, Allies and Partners. In FY 2023, SWAC is funded at $58 million.

§1b Army

A. Army spending has gone down -2 percent from a high of $192 billion FY 20 to $188 billion FY 21 -13 percent to $175 billion and is anticipated to increase 1.1 percent to $177 billion FY 23. Total Army enlisted and civilian employment declined from 1.21 million FY 20 to 1.19 million FY 21 to 1.19 million FY 22 where it is expected to remain due to the rounding FY 23. The 4.6 percent pay raise for Service Members and Army Civilians FY 23, is the largest in 20 years. Timely receipt of requested funding in the future is necessary. Operating under Continuing Resolutions (CR) allows the Army to execute its day-to-day mission. Without the slightly expedited payments of the OCO, the Army needs to sue Congress for a supplemental or deficiency against defense-wide undistributed offsetting receipts to pay for a little catch-up growth of 4 percent to $182 billion FY 23 to afford about $4 billion for 10,000 active duty and 10,000 Reserve and National Guard troops to sustain a UN authorized "blue helmet?" Peacekeeping mission to Haiti pursuant to the Anti-Deficiency Act 31USC§1515. Thereafter, the objective is to

sustain perpetual 3 percent services spending growth and 1 percent growth in employment, to maintain good morale.

1. The Total Army provided 120,000 ready Service Members to the Joint Force across 6 continents and 140 different countries. When the order came to withdraw from Afghanistan, the Army deployed and secured the Hamid Karzai International Airport and evacuated American citizens and Afghans. Following evacuation, the Army housed, fed, and assisted in welcoming over 44,000 Afghans to America. Total Army provided over 60 percent of the medical teams that supported local hospitals. Decreases in spending and manpower are due to the withdrawal from Afghanistan. The Army emphasizes the performance of United States (U.S.) weapon systems are unmatched, ensuring that U.S. military forces have an enduring advantage, despite having fewer soldiers and spending less on munitions used in Afghanistan, they more than make up for the shortfall in RDT&E. The Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO)/Base distinction has been abolished, \incidental to the withdrawal from Afghanistan FY 21.

Total Army Spending FY17 - FY24
(billions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
Total	166.7	177.9	186.5	192.2	187.8	175.0	177.3	181.4
OCO	28.0	29.6	33.7	34.7				
Base	138.7	148.3	152.8	157.5				
Military Personnel	58.0	60.6	62.4	64.3	65.0	66.2	69.1	71.2
Operation and Maintenance	49.5	52.5	54.1	55.7	66.2	67.2	69.7	71.8
Procurement	28.0	32.0	33.0	34.0	23.7	22.7	21.3	21.9
RDT&E	0	0	0	0	13.9	14.5	13.7	14.0
Military Construction/Family Housing	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	15.4	3.2	1.9	2.0
Other Base	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	0	0	0	0

Revolving and Management Funds	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.5	0.03	0.5
Pass Thru	0	0	0	0	3.3	0.6	1.6	0
Base Realignment and Closure	0	0	0	0	0.06	0.07	0	0
Subtotal	138.7	148.3	152.8	157.5	187.8	175.0	177.3	181.4
Arlington National Cemetery	0	0	0	0	0.08	0.08	0.2	0.1
Total Army	138.7	148.3	152.8	157.5	187.8	175.0	177.3	181.4

Source: Horlander, Thomas A. Major General. Director, Army Budget. Army FY 2017 Budget Overview. February 2016. pg. 4; Chamberlain, Paul A. Major General; Army Budget Director; Welch, Davis S. Deputy Director. Army FY 2019 Budget Overview. February 2018; Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. Defense Budget Overview. United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request(s). April 2022

3. As the Army emerges from two decades of counterinsurgency and counterterrorism operations, the Army must transform to meet large-scale combat operations, reduce single points of failures in the supply system and decrease reliance on foreign supply chains and resources. FY 21 budget began regular growth in military personnel spending with high pay-raises covering up net force reduction. Operations & Maintenance costs increased by 20 percent FY 21. The Army spent $15 billion FY 21 on Military Construction/Family Housing, in the United States before normalizing at around $2 billion. This study continues to combine Military Construction and Family Housing, although they are different rows, that will at sometime be distinguished. FY 21 Procurement was split with Research, Development Testing and Evaluation (RDT&E) for more of the same. Base spending is terminated with the OCO. The Revolving and Management Fund is new and small. The International Round of the Base Realignment and Closure was only FY 21-FY 22 and was instrumental to the timing of the withdrawal from Afghanistan.

B. The Army provides incentives to recruit and retain the All-Volunteer Force; includes recruiting and retention bonuses and education benefits. Active, reserve and National

Guard Army enlistment declined in the Obama administration, after the termination of major operations in Iraq, increased in the Trump Administration and has decreased in the Biden Administration, with the termination of operations in Afghanistan. Attrition in Army enlistment should be redressed with the goal of 1 percent enlistment growth. 1 percent growth in enlistment is difficult, but full employment is a component of the dual mandate with low inflation. After the withdrawal from Afghanistan, Army enlistment should exhibit normal growth, it should not continue to decline. However, to justify 1 percent annual growth in end-strength, for the Army and Marine Corp, it is easier and faster than calculus to legislate a new mission – a UN authorized Peacekeeping mission to Haiti. At its height the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti employed 6,000 soldiers and 600 law enforcement officers, by all accounts domestic violence and terrorism is worse than before. El Salvador deployed 10,000 troops in a special operation to suppress gang violence in one city aiming to reduce the murder rate. Total active, reserve and National Guard enlistment has gone down 40,000 troops, from 1,040,000 FY 20 to 1,001,000 FY 22 and FY23. To staff the UN Peacekeeping Mission to Haiti and rehabilitate Army morale, it is estimated the Department should have net, additional employment of 15,000, 5,000 Army and 5,000 Marine Corp soldiers, with 5,000 Army civilian support, and another 15,000 additional Army and Marine Corp Reserve and Army National Guard, plus 1 percent annual growth, at supplemental cost of about $4 billion to the Army for $181 billion FY 23, plus normal 3 percent growth. Thereafter. It should not be difficult to make peace in Haiti, it has been done before, but a permanent UN Peacekeeping presence seems to be necessary to keep the peace. The United States can possibly do better than previous UN Peacekeeping missions, by ensuring the United States ceases to discriminate against, persecute, coup d'tat, corrupt, assassinate and nuke Haiti, so the poorest nation in the Americas can enjoy the economic growth they deserve, and possibly appropriate $8 billion forfeit International Security Assistance for trial of an International Poverty Line Social Security benefit, for the same $4 billion annual price of the Army mission, before income is taxed 1 percent and the international benefit goes global. The following employment statistics are before the Haiti supplemental.

Army End Strength FY 17 – FY 24

Component	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
Regular Army	476,245	483,500	487,500	492,375	486,500	476,000	473,000	477,000
Army National Guard	343,603	343,500	343,500	346,935	336,500	336,000	339,360	342,754
Army Reserve	194,318	199,500	199,500	201,495	184,400	189,500	189,500	191,395
Soldiers subtotal	1,014,166	1,026,500	1,030,500	1,040,805	1,007,400	1,001,500	1,001,860	1,011,149
Civilian	203,500	205,400	207,249	209,114	184,500	185,900	187,100	188,971

Total	1,217,666	1,231`,900	1,2376,749	1,249,919	1,191,900	1,187,400	1,188,960	1,200,120

Source: Horlander, Thomas A. Major General. Director, Army Budget. Army FY 2017 Budget Overview. February 2016. pg. 8**;** Chamberlain, Paul A. Major General; Army Budget Director; Welch, Davis S. Deputy Director. Army FY 2019 Budget Overview. February 2018**;** Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. Defense Budget Overview. United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request(s). April 2022

1. Full employment requires moral practices are established to ensure net new hires increase above projected levels FY 23 to achieve 1 percent growth in enlistment FY 24. Total Army active and reserve enlistment declined -3.2 percent from 1.04 million FY 20 to 1.007 million FY 21 -0.5 percent to 1.002 million in FY 22 where it is expected to remain due to the rounding of marginal increases. Army active duty enlistment has declined -1 percent from a high of 492 thousand FY 20 to 487 thousand FY 21 -2.3 percent to 476 thousand FY 22 and is anticipated to decline -0.6 percent 473 thousand FY 23. Army reserve enlistment declined -8.9 percent from a high of 202 thousand FY 20 to 184 thousand FY 21 before increasing 3.3 percent to 190 thousand FY 22 where it is anticipated to remain FY 23. Army National Guard enlistment declined -2.8 percent from 347 thousand FY 20 to 337 thousand FY 21 -0.3 percent to 336 thousand FY 22 before it is anticipated to increase 0.9 percent to 339 thousand FY 23. Army civilian support decreased -11.5 percent from a high of 209 thousand FY 20 to 185 thousand FY 21 before increasing 0.5 percent to 186 thousand FY 22 and is anticipated to increase 0.5 percent to 187 thousand FY 23. Total Army enlisted and civilian employment declined from 1.21 million FY 20 to 1.19 million FY 21 to 1.19 million FY 22 where it is expected to remain due to the rounding FY 23.

C. It is not required to study procurement annually in the three Departments. FY 23 is the year of Defense-wide "Major Weapons Program". The Army's Soldier portfolio, FY 2023 supports procurement and fielding of 1,704 Next Generation Squad Weapon (NGSW) Automatic Rifles, as the planned replacement for the M249 Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW); and 15,348 NGSW Rifles, as the planned replacement for the M4A1 Carbine. Additionally, the FY 2023 budget procures 7,272 Integrated Visual Augmentation System (IVAS) Heads Up Displays. Of note to the Army's Ground Combat Vehicle portfolio, in FY 2023 the Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV) program will procure 72 Full Rate Production vehicles, and this year marks the program's transition from Low Rate Initial Production into Full Rate. Additionally, the FY 2023 budget will upgrade or procure 102 Stryker vehicles for Stryker BCTs. Beyond procurement and fielding, the FY 2023 budget maintains investments in research, development, test, and evaluation for the Remote Combat Vehicles (RCV) prototyping effort and the Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle (OMFV) Next Generation Combat Vehicles. Another key combat vehicle investment is the Marine Corps' procurement of 74 Amphibious Combat Vehicles.

D. The Army will continue the implementation of Holistic Health and Fitness (H2F), expanding H2F capabilities to an additional 10 units. The military construction program

includes five barracks projects. Child Development Center (CDC) improvements include one new military construction project and 10 restoration and modernization projects across the Army. These essential caregiving efforts also support the President's national family infrastructure improvement initiatives. There was a dramatic increase in spending for Army Military Construction/Family Housing FY 21 to more than $15 billion from a normal of $2-$3 billion, incidental to the withdrawal from Afghanistan.

E. Pass through funds include Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF), Counter-Islamic State of Iraq & Syria Train and Equip Fund (CTEF); Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction (CHEM DEMIL). FY 2022 enacted amounts include prior year rescissions and supplemental funding for Operation Allies Welcome, Red Hill, and Ukraine. The Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF) failed when Afghan security forces surrendered their weapons to the Taliban after Coalition forces left, and was terminated. Remaining $3.3 billion ASFF funds are believed to have been distributed as food relief in the winter of 2021-2022. The Counter-Islamic State of Iraq & Syria Train and Equip Fund (CTEF) is committed to the enduring defeat of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), after their territorial defeat, primarily working by, with, and through vetted partner forces as part of the whole-of-government approach to defeat the Islamic State. The US spent $460 million FY 21, $335 million in Iraq and $125 million in Syria, increasing to $500 million FY 22, $345 million Iraq and $155 million Syria, and $541.7 million FY 23, $358 Iraq, $183.7 million Syria). Approximately 88,500 Afghan nationals have arrived in the U.S. as part of Operation Allies Welcome (OAW). OAW coordinated efforts across the federal government to support and resettle vulnerable Afghans, including those who worked on behalf of the United States. All Afghan nationals have departed safe haven facilities to join communities around the nation.

1. The Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility is a military fuel storage facility in Hawaii. Constructed at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, Red Hill is operated by the United States Navy, Red Hill supports U.S. military operations in the Pacific. As of March 7, 2022, the Department of Defense announced the planned closure of the Red Hill facility, due to reduced military need and water contamination issues. The Red Hill Underground Fuel Storage Facility can store up to 250 million gallons of fuel. It consists of 20 steel-lined underground storage tanks encased in concrete, and built into cavities that were mined inside of Red Hill. Each tank has a storage capacity of approximately 12.5 million gallons. The Red Hill tanks are connected to three gravity-fed pipelines that run 2.5 miles inside a tunnel to fueling piers at Pearl Harbor. Each of the 20 tanks at Red Hill measures 100 feet in diameter and is 250 feet in height. Red Hill is located under a volcanic mountain ridge near Honolulu. It was declared a Civil Engineering Landmark by the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1995. In December 2022 both Kīlauea Volcano, within Halemaʻumaʻu crater, has been erupting since 1983 and Mauna Loa, which last erupted in 1984, have erupted and lava flows are dangerously threatening the Big Island of Honolulu, Hawaii. It is prohibited to leak jet fuel or any other type of fuel into the volcanoes, or to dispense fuel that will be used to warm the deep ocean hotspot in the north central Pacific ocean or chill la Niňa in south central Pacific ocean. The largest tankers available can carry up to 84 million gallons of fuel. To prevent Red Hill fuel leaks from causing the Big Island volcanic eruptions and cut off fuel supply for the north

Pacific hotspot, south Pacific la Niña and Arctic passage melters, the Defense Department should close Red Hill immediately, never to be filled again, after being sucked dry with one to three tankers, who can be dispatched at a moments notice by California Governor Newsom, to be refined in California, as needed to provide useful fuel to the military and civilians at low prices. The Army's Arctic Strategy adopts a view that allows us to see the opportunities of "northern routes" that will speed force generation and deployment from Alaska to points around the globe. The FY 2023 budget allows the Army to initiate this strategy.

2. Chemical Agent and Munitions Destruction (CAMD) provides for destruction of US inventory of lethal chemical agents and munitions as outlined in the Chemical Weapons Convention. Continues operations at Pueblo Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant. Continues systemization at Blue Grass Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant with projected plant startup in 2018. Continues the chemical stockpile preparedness program. CAMD spending has increased 48% from $651 million FY 17, -45% down from $1,054 million FY 2014, to $962 million FY 18 and 3,3% to $994 million FY 19. Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF) provided for the acquisition of secondary items for Army Prepositioned Stocks and sustains the industrial base equipment required for mobilization, and is thought to have been exhausted. AWCF FY17 spending went down to $56 million, down -71% from $195 million FY 16, $239 million FY 15 and $175 million FY 14, it was revised to fluctuate from $197 million FY 17 to $84 million FY 18 to $159 million FY 19, then stabilized with 3% growth to $164 million FY 20.

F. The Army Climate Strategy published earlier this year provided a framework for combating the effects of weather and environmental hazards. The Army proactively considered the security implications of climate in the Army Climate Strategy published earlier this year, which addresses climate considerations throughout planning, acquisition, supply chain, and programming documents and processes. In support of this strategy, the FY 2023 budget request sustains investments in electrifying our non-tactical fleet and sets the conditions to electrify our tactical fleet. Other investments include incorporating green technology and clean energy projects to build climate resiliency at our installations, increasing operational capability while reducing sustainment demands, and expanding environmental research and development. The Plan (to implement the HHO fuel cell) is to provide 100 percent carbon-pollution-free electricity for Army installations by 2030, field an all-electric light-duty non-tactical vehicle fleet by 2027, and an all-electric non-tactical vehicle fleet by 2035. HHO fuel cells power electricity generators with hydrogen fuel released from the distillation of water. Water can more reliably and affordably produce fuel for electricity to power vehicles, homes, industry and the obsolete grid, than solar, wind, biodiesel, hydrocarbons and even the sale of hydrogen gas, to be limited to cans of camping fuel for backpacking stoves, that should be phased out, without any delirium tremons, in one electrical engineering generation of HHO fuel cell inclusion. Post-Chernobyl Ukraine is an ideal test subject to inform the world on the safely, effectiveness and durability of the HHO fuel cell at post-grid electricity generation.

§1c Navy and Marine Corps

A. For more than two centuries, the Navy and Marine Corps have operated throughout the world to protect American citizens and defend U.S. interests by responding to crises and, when necessary, fighting and winning wars. Naval forces use the global maritime commons as a medium of maneuver, assuring access to overseas regions, defending key interests in those areas, protecting U.S. citizens abroad, and preventing adversaries from leveraging the world's oceans against the United States. In recent years the People's Republic of China has overtaken the United States as the largest Navy in the World. The average ship count FY 18 is 280 ships with 100 deployed, FY 19 299 ships with 100 deployed and FY 23 with 326 ships with 131 deployed. In 2020 the PRC had the largest navy in the world with an overall battle force of approximately 355 ships and submarines, including approximately more than 145 major surface combatants. In FY 2019, with a deployable battle force of 299 ships, the Navy employed about 117 ships in the North Atlantic, 1 ship in the South Atlantic, 6 ships in the South Pacific, 52 ships in the North Pacific, 24 ships in the Indian Ocean and 17 ships in Western Europe. The FY 2019 budget request procures ten battle force ships and 120 manned and unmanned aircraft. Base and OCO funding is no longer accounted for and Marine Corp employment is in decline. Many of the details are no longer accounted for an it is though to be easier not to distinguish the Navy and Marines budgets.

Navy and Marine Corp Budget FY17 - FY24
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
Military Personnel	45,323	46,229	50,183	51,858	55,175	56,450	58,484	60,239
Operations and Maintenance	45,892	57,570	63,372	68,002	70,602	74,383	77,705	80,036
Procurement	47,406	49,673	58,483	61,559	57,177	63,101	65,985	67,965
RDT&E	18,077	17,479	18,650	20,219	21,487	22,084	24,079	24,801
Military Construction	1,531	1,649	2,965	6,704	2,242	4,685	3,889	4,006
Family Housing	395	392	419	425	389	448	705	726
Revolving and Management Funds	473	0	0	234	0	150	0	100

Total, Navy and Marine	159,096	172,992	194,071	209,000	207,073	221,302	230,848	237,873

Source: Highlight of the Department of the Navy FY 2017 Budget Pg. 1-11; Highlights of the Department of the Navy FY 2019 Budget. Office of Budget. 2018. Pg. Pg. 1-8, Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. Defense Budget Overview. United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request(s). April 2022

B. The active Navy has increased 2.3% from 327,900 in FY 2018 to 335,400 in FY 2019. The active Marine Corps is growing 0.6% from 185,000 in FY 2018 to a level of 186,100 in FY 2019. Civilian personnel levels grow to accommodate. The FY 19 Navy budget request $194.1 billion, an increase of $12.6 billion (7% from the FY 2018 budget request (Base and OCO). Marine Corps Force 2025 initiatives are without increased end strength and OCO growth is so anemic it was discontinued altogether. Total Navy Active and reserve enlistment increased 1.5 percent from 399 thousand FY 20 to 405 thousand FY 21 0.2 percent to 406 thousand FY 22 and is anticipated to decline -0.3 percent to 405 thousand FY 23. Active duty Navy enlistment is the only category of enlisted men in the Defense Department that grew FY 21. Active duty Navy enlistment increased 2.7 percent from 339 thousand FY 20 to 348 thousand FY 21 before slightly declining -0.06 percent to 348 thousand FY 22 and is anticipated to decline -0.6 percent to 346 thousand FY 23. Navy Reserve enlistment declined -3.3 percent from 60 thousand FY 20 to 58 thousand FY 21 before increasing 1.7 percent to 59 thousand FY 22 and is anticipated to decrease -1.7 percent to 58 thousand FY 23. Navy civilian personnel declined -2.8 percent from a high of 216 thousand FY 20 to 210 thousand FY 21 before increasing 1 percent to 212 thousand FY 22 and is expected to increase 0.9 percent to 214 thousand FY 23. Total enlisted and civilian employment by the Navy increased 0.5 percent from 555 thousand FY 20 to 558 thousand FY 21 0.4 percent to 560 thousand FY 22 where the total is anticipated to remain FY 23 due to net zero growth..

Navy and Marine Corp Employment FY17 - FY24

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
Navy	323,944	327,900	336,985	338,754	347,700	347,500	346,300	349,763
Marine Corps	185,514	185,000	186,009	188,387	179,700	177,200	177,000	178,770
Navy Reserve	57,824	59,000	59,658	59,691	57,600	58,700	57,700	58,277
Marine Corps Reserve	38,682	38,500	38,389	38,885	35,200	32,400	33,000	33,330
Navy A	381,768	386,900	396,643	398,445	405,300	406,200	404,577	408,040

+ R								
Marine Corp A + R	224,196	223,500	224,398	227,272	214,900	209,600	210,000	212,100
Sailors, subtotal	605,964	610,400	621,041	625,717	620,200	615,800	614,577	620,140
Civilian	206,227	209,008	212,175	214,296	209,900	211,600	213,600	215,736
Total, Navy and Marine Corp	812,191	819,408	833,216	840,013	830,100	827,400	828,177	835,876

Source: Highlights of the Department of the Navy FY 2019 Budget. Office of Budget. 2018; Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. Defense Budget Overview. United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request(s). April 2022

1. Total Marine Corp active and reserve enlistment declined -5 percent from a high of 227 thousand FY 20 to 215 thousand FY 21 -2.3 percent to 210 thousand FY 22 before infinitesimally increasing -0.2 percent to 210 thousand FY 23. Marine Corp active duty enlistment declined -4.2 percent from 188 thousand FY 20 to 180 thousand FY 21 -1.7 percent to 177 thousand FY 22 and is anticipated to marginally decline -0.1 percent to 177 thousand FY 23 undetectable due to rounding. Marine Corp reserve enlistment declined -10 percent from 39 thousand FY 20 to 35 thousand FY 21 -8.6 percent to 32 thousand FY 22 before increasing 3 percent to 33 thousand FY 23. Marines do not retain dedicated civilian support.

C. The FY 19 budget provided for a deployable battle force of 299 ships. This level of operational funding supported 11 aircraft carriers and 33 large amphibious ships that serve as the foundation upon which our carrier strike groups and amphibious ready groups are based. The FY 2023 budget continues incremental funding for the GERALD R. FORD Class nuclear aircraft carriers: KENNEDY (CVN 79), ENTERPRISE (CVN 80) and the DORIS MILLER (CVN 81). Amphibious warships, along with their connector craft, are versatile, interoperable warfighting platforms and are critical enablers to projection of power by sea-based forces in theater. The FY 2023 budget request includes incremental funding for one LPD Flight II SAN ANTONIO ship and one LHA America Class amphibious assault ship and continues funding for systems development for existing ships; funding the Landing Craft Air Cushion (LCAC) 101 Service Life Extension Program (SLEP); and funding for the recapitalization of the Landing Craft, Utility (LCU) 1700 to support amphibious assault capability. Surface Combatant Ships are multi-mission warships designed and built to execute Sea Control and Power Projection missions. The FY 2023 budget continues procurement of two DDG 51 Flight III variant ships, which, with the addition of the AN/SPY-6(V) Air and Missile Defense Radar (AMDR), provides improved sensitivity for long-range detection and engagement

of advanced Air, Surface, and Ballistic Missile threats. The FY 2023 budget request also supports procurement of the new CONSTELLATION class Frigate to address the Navy's Small Surface Combatant requirements for a more lethal and capable follow-on to the Littoral Combat Ship. The FY 2023 budget request continues diversifying and expanding sea power strike capacity by continuing funding for offensively armed Uncrewed Surface Vessels (USVs) and provides funding for one additional Towing, Salvage, and Rescue ships to continue recapitalizing these important assets.

Navy Battleships FY17 – FY19

	Ship Type	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19
Aircraft Carrier	CVN	11	11	11
Aircraft Carrier, Subtotal		11	11	11
Ticonderoga Class Cruiser	CG	22	22	22
Guided Missile Destroyers	DDG	66	66	68
Zumwalt-class Destroyers	DDG-1000	1	2	2
Littoral Combat Ship	LCS	11	16	20
Mine Countermeasures Ships	MCM	11	11	11
Surface Combat Total		109	117	123
Amphibious Warfare Assault Ships	LHA	1	1	2
Amphibious Assault Ships	LHD	8	8	8
Amphibious Transport Docks	LPD	11	11	11
Dock Landing Ships	LSD	12	12	12
Amphibious Ships, Subtotal		32	32	33
Nuclear Attack Submarines	SSN	51	51	52

Fleet Ballistic Missile Sub	SSBN	14	14	14
Guided Missile Subs	SSGN	4	4	4
Submarine, Subtotal		69	69	70
Dry-Cargo Ammunition Ships	T-AKE	12	12	12
Fleet Replenishment Oilers	T-AO	15	15	15
Fast Combat Support Ships	T-AOE	2	2	2
Combat Logistics Ships, Subtotal		29	29	29
Afloat Forward Staging Base (Interim)	AFSB (I)	1	0	0
Submarine Tenders	AS	2	2	2
High-Speed Transport	T-HST	1	1	1
Amphibious Command Ship	LCC	2	2	2
Ocean Surveillance Ship	T-AGOS	5	5	5
Prepo Dry-Cargo Ammunition Ships	T-AKE MPS	2	2	2
Salvage Ships	T-ARS	2	2	2
Ocean Tugs	T-TF	3	3	3
Expeditionary Fast Transport	T-EPF	8	10	11
Expeditionary Mobile Base	T-ESB	1	2	3

Expeditionary Transfer Dock	T-ESD	2	2	2
Support Ships, Subtotal		29	31	33
Total Battle Force Ships		279	289	299

Source: Highlights of the Department of the Navy FY 2019 Budget. Office of Budget. 2018

1. Armed with tactical missiles, the Navy's four OHIO class guided-missile submarines (SSGNs) carry up to 154 Tomahawk land-attack cruise missiles (TLAMs) and have the capacity to host up to 66 Special Operation Forces (SOF) personnel; however, they begin to decommission starting in 2027 at a rate of one per year. After the FY2021 award of the first COLUMBIA class ballistic missile submarine, which will replace the aging OHIO class submarine, the FY 2023 budget request continues critical research and development and other key funding for the program. Additionally, the FY 2023 request funds the final two VIRGINIA submarines in the FY 2018 – 2023 multi-year procurement (MYP) as well as advance procurement for four submarines in future years. The FY 2023 budget request also continues the development of the VIRGINIA Payload Module (VPM) in Block V VIRGINIA Class submarines (VCS), which will replace much of this critical capability by adding 28 additional TLAMs and space for SOF operations over Block I-IV VCS. Though the People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN) has only about half the tonnage of the U.S. Navy, it has 355 ships, constituting the largest navy in the world. In addition, the PLAN's overall battle force is expected to grow to 460 ships by 2030.

2. Nuclear aircraft carriers (CVNs) provide forward presence for air power projection. The FY 2023 budget continues incremental funding for the GERALD R. FORD Class nuclear aircraft carriers: KENNEDY (CVN 79), ENTERPRISE (CVN 80) and the DORIS MILLER (CVN 81). Amphibious warships, along with their connector craft, are versatile, interoperable warfighting platforms and are critical enablers to projection of power by sea-based forces in theater. The FY 2023 budget request includes incremental funding for one LPD Flight II SAN ANTONIO ship and one LHA America Class amphibious assault ship and continues funding for systems development for existing ships; funding the Landing Craft Air Cushion (LCAC) 101 Service Life Extension Program (SLEP); and funding for the recapitalization of the Landing Craft, Utility (LCU) 1700 to support amphibious assault capability. Surface Combatant Ships are multi-mission warships designed and built to execute Sea Control and Power Projection missions. The FY 2023 budget continues procurement of two DDG 51 Flight III variant ships, which, with the addition of the AN/SPY-6(V) Air and Missile Defense Radar (AMDR), provides improved sensitivity for long-range detection and engagement of advanced Air, Surface, and Ballistic Missile threats. The FY 2023 budget request also supports procurement of the new CONSTELLATION class Frigate to address the Navy's Small Surface Combatant requirements for a more lethal and capable follow-on to the Littoral Combat Ship. The FY 2023 budget request continues diversifying and expanding sea power strike capacity by continuing funding for offensively armed Uncrewed Surface

Vessels (USVs) and provides funding for one additional Towing, Salvage, and Rescue ships to continue recapitalizing these important assets.

3. Armed with tactical missiles, the Navy's four OHIO class guided-missile submarines (SSGNs) carry up to 154 Tomahawk land-attack cruise missiles (TLAMs) and have the capacity to host up to 66 Special Operation Forces (SOF) personnel; however, they begin to decommission starting in 2027 at a rate of one per year. After the FY2021 award of the first COLUMBIA class ballistic missile submarine, which will replace the aging OHIO class submarine, the FY 2023 budget request continues critical research and development and other key funding for the program. Additionally, the FY 2023 request funds the final two VIRGINIA submarines in the FY 2018 – 2023 multi-year procurement (MYP) as well as advance procurement for four submarines in future years. The FY 2023 budget request also continues the development of the VIRGINIA Payload Module (VPM) in Block V VIRGINIA Class submarines (VCS), which will replace much of this critical capability by adding 28 additional TLAMs and space for SOF operations over Block I-IV VCS.

D. The US Navy is the most likely suspect for using a submarine to nuke the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault causing deadly earthquakes in Haiti, in 2010 and 2021, as well as leaking fuel from the Red Hill Fuel Storage Facility into Kīlauea, in fall 2022, and Mauna Loa, since 1983, Volcanos on the Big Island of Honolulu, Hawaii, and the vast majority of the oceanic heating and cooling pumps, causing climate change disasters at home and abroad in flagrant violation of the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD) (1976) redressed by commanding officer non-judicial punishment under 24USC§419. The US Navy seems to be corrupted by conspiracy between US Strategic Command, who is responsible for the nuclear deterrence language that riddles the Department, the US Strategic Petroleum Reserve, that thermally pollutes the oceans, and the President's Interim National Security Strategy Guidance (2021), where he admits to “protection of unconventional weapons missions”. To break free of the tortiously, negligent, conspiracy of silence, in the federal and international governments, regarding hostile oceanic heating and cooling pumps, that have caused the majority of climate change disasters in recent decades, extinguished state Governors, with information served by maritime environmental agencies, have acquitted their fleets admirably, all the way to the refinery, on the finders keeper premise, however, more public investigation is wanted to prohibit the use of oceanic heating and cooling pumps, but more publicly informative state Governors and officials are needed to break the federal and international ice.

1. The Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility is a military fuel storage facility in Hawaii. Constructed at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, Red Hill is operated by the United States Navy, Red Hill supports U.S. military operations in the Pacific. As of March 7, 2022, the Department of Defense announced the planned closure of the Red Hill facility, due to reduced military need and water contamination issues, after several jet fuel leaks. The facility must be certified dry and destroyed, so that it cannot be refilled, and continue to jeopardize the volcanic island. The Red Hill Underground Fuel Storage Facility can store up to 250 million gallons of fuel. It consists of 20 steel-lined underground storage

tanks encased in concrete, and built into cavities that were mined inside of Red Hill. Each tank has a storage capacity of approximately 12.5 million gallons. The Red Hill tanks are connected to three gravity-fed pipelines that run 2.5 miles inside a tunnel to fueling piers at Pearl Harbor. Each of the 20 tanks at Red Hill measures 100 feet in diameter and is 250 feet in height. Red Hill is located under a volcanic mountain ridge near Honolulu. It was declared a Civil Engineering Landmark by the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1995. As of March 7, 2022, the Department of Defense announced the planned closure of the Red Hill facility, due to reduced military need and water contamination issues, after several jet fuel leaks, not to mention the Arctic ice melt threatening harp seals, the hotspot in the north Pacific causing heat and drought on both sides of the Pacific and La Nina in the south Pacific intensifying monsoon related flood events in the Far East and Gulf Coast. It is prohibited to leak jet fuel or any other type of fuel into the volcanoes, or to dispense fuel that will be used to warm the deep ocean hotspot in the north central Pacific ocean or chill la Niña in south central Pacific ocean. The largest tankers available can carry up to 84 million gallons of fuel. To prevent Red Hill fuel leaks from causing the Big Island volcanic eruptions and cut off fuel supply for the north Pacific hotspot, south Pacific la Niña and Arctic passage melters, the Defense Department should close Red Hill immediately, never to be filled again, after being sucked dry with one to three tankers, who can be dispatched at a moments notice by California Governor Newsom, to be refined in California, as needed to provide fuel to the military and civilians for legitimate use, at low prices.

2. California Governor Newsom, frequent extinguisher of Arctic ocean heating pumps, at the request of the California Coastal Conservancy, has dispatched one to three large oil tankers to drain the Red Hill Fuel Storage Facility dry in response to the volcanic eruptions on Honolulu. Now it is necessary to extinguish the large hotspot in the central North Pacific and artificial cooling of La Niña in the south Pacific as well as the heating and cooling in the Atlantic and elsewhere by navigating the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Current Operational Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Anomaly map and maritime observation, once and for all. Hydrocarbon heating pumps, usually submerged railcars, often fueled with self-combusting hydrocarbons, such as styrene, must be extinguished with 15 parts per million 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC) by uncrewed submersibles, cabled out of the ocean and swiftly brought to a refinery for conversion to a stable hydrocarbon, before they self-combust again in three months.

3. The U.S. Navy is especially prohibited to engage in environmental modification pursuant to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD) (1976). Clandestine use of oceanic heating and cooling pumps, fuel and nuclear weapons to modify the environment, is hostile, if any doubt remains, due to the magnitude of damages caused by the increase in drought and flood disasters, a grave breech of Art. 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relating to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). Warships and oil tankers must be equipped to extinguish oceanic heating pumps, cable them out of the ocean and sell them to oil refineries. Warships and oil tankers engaged in hostile environmental modification involving oceanic heating pumps must not attack, threaten or retaliate against warships and oil tankers cleaning up their mess, or their courts-martial shall be

behind bars. There is very limited window of legitimate use of oceanic heating and cooling pumps. Heating pumps can be used to melt routes through the Arctic and Antarctic ice, however, due to record low polar ice, polar habitat loss and global warming, heating pumps must be prohibited, except during emergency, and then extinguished immediately after the exercise. Oceanic heating pumps cannot be allowed for commercial use in the polar regions by the oil extraction, shipping and scientific research industries, to extend their work beyond the natural season allotted to it, and they must learn to mothball operations in the winter. Ice breaker ships seems fair, by comparison with devastating ice-melting caused by thermal pollution.

4. The US Navy needs to procure HHO fuel cell and desalination technology. The Navy must stop being a fool with fossil and nuclear fuels. The Navy is especially a fool to use fossil and nuclear fuels when they could get all the power they need combusting hydrogen gas distilled from salt-water and produce potable water as a byproduct. Navy Procurement must be forcibly locked in a HHO fuel cell or it is certainly the brig for the climate fools. In FY 2019, with a deployable battle force of 299 ships, the Navy employed about 117 ships in the North Atlantic, where the thermal pollution began, 1 ship in the South Atlantic, 6 ships in the South Pacific, where la Niña has been artificially intensified, causing disastrous monsoons in Pakistan and Gulf Coast states, 52 ships in the North Pacific, where there has been a new warming causing drought in the for the past several years, 24 ships in the Indian Ocean and 17 ships in Western Europe.

5. The US Navy needs to stop being the climate problem and start extinguishing and seizing unlawfully deployed oceanic heating and cooling pumps, like the pernicious form of litter it is, finder keeper. Only cooling of coral reefs endangered by warm water, rain-cloud-making with coastal cooling pumps for inland cloud seeding, and emergency polar ice melting, for not longer than the duration of the exercise, with steep unemployment insurance contributions, to socialize industries that should be mothballed in the winter because of impassable sea-ice, are justified to be exempted from the prohibition on oceanic heating and cooling pump madness, even they are not immune from damaging meteorological argument to, related to the Methods of and Means for Weather Modification, granted to Geophysical Engineering Co. US Patent 4470544 A on September 11, 1984 chilled by A.S. Trust & Holdings blend of pure hydrocarbon refrigerant, designated R441A by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) in 2011 claiming high levels of thermal safety and effectiveness, and therefore possibly minimum amount of maritime chemical pollution by the accidental release of industrial chemicals, by any and all oceanic cooling systems, indemnified for damages caused by record flooding in Pakistan by the la Niña anomaly by the otherwise vague 27th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1994). US Navy must realign their foolish fuel strategy, most obvious in the Atlantic, but also in the Pacific, offending a larger Chinese Navy, to unemployment compensation the weather related force majeure, especially prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons on tectonic faults, oceanic heating and cooling pumps, and fuel leaks into volcanoes under the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD)

(1976) and investigate the net energy and potable water gain of HHO fuel cell desalination.

Article 2 Customs

§2 Coast Guard

A. Since 1790, the Coast Guard has safeguarded the American people and promoted national security, border security, and economic prosperity in a complex and evolving maritime environment. The Coast Guard saves those in peril and protects the Nation from all maritime threats. Alexander Hamilton, founder of the Coast Guard wrote, a few armed vessels, judiciously stationed at the entrances of our ports, might at a small expense be made useful sentinels of the laws. The Coast Guard is the principal Federal agency responsible for maritime safety, security, and environmental stewardship in U.S. ports and inland waterways, along more than 95,000 miles of U.S. coastline, throughout the 4.5 million square miles of U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and on the high seas. The Coast Guard is a military service and branch of the U.S. Armed Forces, a federal law enforcement agency, a regulatory body, a first responder, and a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community, the Coast Guard serves on the front line for a Nation whose economic prosperity and national security are inextricably linked to vast maritime interests. Semper Paratus – *Always Ready.*

1. The Coast Guard budget is not financed by the military, it is the responsibility of the Department of Homeland Security. Accounting has been simplified and does. Mandatory funds have been consolidated and there are offstting fees. The Total Budget request is $13.8 billion FY 23, 83 percent of this is net discretionary funding of $11.5 billion FY 23, the other 17 percent are Mandatory, Fees & Trust Funds. Net discretionary is 83.4 percent Operations & Support, 14.3 percent Procurement, Construction and Improvements, 2.2 percent Medicare Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund and 0.1 percent Researc & Development. Total spending increased 4.6 percent FY 22 – FY 23, after increasing only 0.3 percent FY 21 – FY 22 afte 6 percent inflation FY 20- FY 21 and FY 19 – FY 20. Discretionary funding increased 6 percent FY 22 – FY 23 after declining -0.6 percent after years of extremely high growth ranging from 6 percent to 10 percent.. Mandatory funding decreased by -0.7 percent FY 22- FY 23 after years of reasonable 3 percent growth. Mandatory 3 percent growth must be sustained and discretionary funding growth expectations reduced from an unacceptaably high 6 percent norm to ten percent claimed by Veterans, towards a goal of 3 percent inflation for Coast Guard service.

Coast Guard Budget FY17 - FY24
(thousands)

	FY17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
Operating Expense	7,042,553	7,341,726	7,792,498	8,162,242	8,485,146	9,020,770	9,620,029	9,908,630

s								
Procurement, Construction and Improvements	1,370,007	1,203,745	1,886,750	1,943,353	2,264,041	1,639,100	1,654,850	1,704,496
Research Development	36,319	18,641	19,109	19,682	10,278	7,476	7,476	7,700
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution (MERHCFC)	175,506	195,764	0	201,637	215,787	240,577	252,887	260,474
Sub-total Discretionary Funding	8,624,385	8,759,876	9,698,357	10,326,914	10,975,252	10,907,923	11,535,242	11,881,300
Retired Pay	1,666,940	1,690,824	1,734,844	1,786889	1,869,704	1,963,519	2,044,414	2,105,747
Boat Safety	113,049	118,416	114,682	118,123	118,002	128,987	132,442	136,415
Maritime Oil Spill Program	101,000	101,000	101,000	101,000	101,000	101,000	101,00	101,000
Gift Fund	2,829	2,864	2,864	2,864	6,864	6,964	6,864	6,964
Offsetting Fee	0	0	0	0	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)
Sub-Total	1,883,818	1,913,104	1,953,390	2,008,876	2,091,570	2,196,470	2,179,821	2,346,126

Mandatory Funding								
OSLTF Contribution	(45,000)	(45,000)	(45,000)	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas Contingency Operation	162,692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Budget Authority	10,508,203	10,672,980	11,651,747	12,335,790	13,066,822	13,104,393	13,715,063	14,227,426

Source: Zukunft, Paul F. Admiral. Commandant of the Coast Guard. United States Coast Guard FY 2017 Budget-in-Brief. 2016; Zukunft, Paul F. Admiral. Commandant of the Coast Guard. United States Coast Guard FY 2019 Posture Statement, 2019 Budget Overview and 2017 Performance Highlights. 2018. Schulz, Karl. United States Coast Guard. Posture Statement. 2023 Budget Overview.

1. Mandatory 3 percent growth must be sustained and discretionary funding growth expectations reduced from an unacceptaably high 6 percent norm, upwards to to ten percent, towards a goal of 3 percent inflation for Coast Guard service. The Coast Guard must accept that recent declines in spending are due to saturation and going forward spending growth for their service should be exactly 3 percent annually. The Coast Guard may claim that they are a much smaller armada than the US Navy or other military departments and the economy of scale increases prices due to their smaller size; this is however not true, services grow 3 percent. 0.1 percent RDT&E spending may need to be increased to fight inflation, pollution caused by overspending and terminate corrupt experiments. The hyperinflation in discretionary Coast Guard spending seems suspiciously like bribery of witnesses regarding the littering of U.S. Navy protected, U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve railcars in the north Atlantic Ocean pursuant to Methods of and Means for Weather Modification, granted to Geophysical Engineering Co. US Patent 4470544 A on September 11, 1984, that suggests western sides of oceans have much colder and wetter climates than eastern, giving the USA undue advantage against Western Europe, although Maine has been in a man-made drought for three years, now in an arms race with oceanic cooling by A.S. Trust & Holdings blend of pure hydrocarbon refrigerant, designated R441A by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) in 2011.

2. Coast Guard Cutters seem too small to cable hydrocarbon railcars out of the ocean, but can scout the submerged railcars out using sea surface temperature and sonar. Because the U.S. Navy has large enough warships, they seems even more corrupt on the topic of

oceanic heating and cooling pumps, than the U.S. Coast, therefore the U.S. Coast Guard is directed to duplicate their report to the Governor of the State in whose exclusive economic zone (EEZ) the submerged hydrocarbon railcar needs to be extricated to a refinery from, to redress thermal pollution of the weather and climate and for compensation for the scout and extinguisher share of the maritime fire fighting proceeds, from the sale of the seized hydrocarbons to said refinery. The U.S. Coast Guard may extinguish self-combusting hydrocarbon, such as styrene, filled railcars, they find, for three months, other fuels remain extinguished, using an uncrewed submersible to administer 15 parts per million 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC).

B. The Maritime Transportation System (MTS) supports over $4.6 trillion of annual economic activity, is a conduit for nearly 90% of U.S. trade by volume, and accounts for more than 23 million U.S. jobs. The Nation's waterways support $4.6 trillion in economic activity for the United States. On an average day, the Coast Guard: Conducts 44 search and rescue cases; saves 12 lives; assists 60 people in distress, saves over $1.2 million in property; seizes 1,221 pounds of cocaine and 85 pounds of marijuana; conducts 48 waterborne patrols of critical maritime infrastructure; interdicts 7 illegal migrants; escorts *9* high-capacity passenger vessels; conducts 12 security boardings in and around U.S. ports; screens 329 merchant vessels for potential security threats prior to arrival in U.S. Ports; conducts 15 fisheries conservation boardings; services 80 buoys and aids to navigation; investigates 34 pollution incidents; completes 23 safety examinations on foreign vessels; conducts 107 marine inspections; investigates 50 marine casualties involving commercial vessels; facilitates movement of $12.6 billion worth of goods and commodities through the Nation's Maritime Transportation System.

1. By mobilizing more than 2,900 personnel, 66 helicopters, 28 fixed wing aircraft, 29 cutters, and 115 shallow water assets, the Coast Guard rescued or assisted more than 20,000 people a large increase from 12,000 in 2017. In 2021 the Coast Guard conducted 16,402 Search and Rescue cases resulting in: – 20,740 people assisted; – 4,747 lives saved; and – $61.9 million in property protected from loss. Responded to the 2021 Atlantic Hurricane season: 21 named storms to include 7 hurricanes with 4 categorized as major hurricanes. Investigated 11,062 pollution incident reports. Managed 278 federal cleanup projects managed, costing more than $15.2 million. Conducted 115 inspections to ensure Oil Spill Removal Organizations compliance with U.S. law. Held 530 exercises and 59 contingency preparedness notification drills completed. Deployed the National Strike Force to support the Department of Homeland Security, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for: 14 natural disasters; 10 special events to include COVID-19 and Operation Allies Welcome interagency support; and 16 oil and hazardous substance incidents. Activated 211 Reservists for deployment in support of COVID-19 response efforts. 89 cruise ships operating within U.S. waters and ports, carrying over 98,000 crew members and 103,000 passengers, led to 41 medical evacuations off cruise ships in or near the U.S. waters.

2. In 2021, the Coast Guard reviewed 16,000+ commercial vessel plans for compliance with technical standards for design, construction, alteration and repair. Conducted safety and security inspections on 18,414 U.S. flagged vessels for compliance with U.S. laws

and International conventions, resulting in 27,087 deficiencies and 63 flag detentions. 8,417 foreign-flagged vessel safety and security examinations for compliance with U.S. laws and International conventions, resulted in 66 detentions reportable to the International Maritime Organization. 6,195 commercial fishing vessel safety examination activities, resulted in the issuance of 4,729 safety decals. 58,963 vessel exams were conducted and 49,707 safety decals issued by the Auxiliary. 229,274 Certificates of Documentation were issued to commercial and recreational vessels. 198,486 U.S. Merchant Mariners were supported with the issuance of 54,850 credentials and endorsements, and 52,178 medical certificates. Country Assessments and 6 Capacity Building Engagements were conducted in 13 countries under the International Port Security Program. 4,800+ security inspections of Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) regulated facilities. 660+ inspection activities monitored the transfer of hazardous cargoes at MTSA facilities. 15,704 shipping containers were inspected for structural and hazardous material compliance. 17,220 preliminary investigations were initiated, including: 3,047 reportable marine casualties; and 40 major marine casualties or marine casualties where the Coast Guard collaborated with the National Transportation Safety Board. 6,238 enforcement actions were initiated for 9,697 violations of marine safety laws and regulations. 4 environmental crimes, judicial civil penalties, and other criminal violations were referred for prosecution to the Department of Justice.

3. In 2021 the Coast Guard maintained 46,529 buoys and beacons across the MTS. 6,256 discrepancies to aids to navigation infrastructure were corrected. 4,555 hours of icebreaking to support movement of 4.6 million tons of dry bulk cargo and 8.3 million barrels of liquid cargoes through ice-impeded waters of the Great Lakes and the Penobscot, Kennebec, and Hudson Rivers, at an economic value of $754 million. 905 waterways controls were established by Coast Guard Captains of the Port, including: – 243 to address safety concerns related to obstructions/hazards to navigation; – 33 to ensure safe and secure commercial vessel movements; and – 59 for dredging and infrastructure projects. 254 disruptions to the MTS were addressed, including: – 47 related to vessel breakaways, grounding, and other navigation hazards; – 39 related to ice/extreme weather/low visibility/river levels; and – 97 related to bridge/lock malfunctions or operational deviations. 2,702 applications were reviewed and 1,107 marine event permits issued for activities on U.S. navigable waters. 35 bridge permits were issued with a total project cost of over $3 billion.

C. The United States Coast Guard is the primary agency tasked with the enforcement of vessel and fishery laws. The amendments to Shipping regulations in Title 46 of the Code of Federal Regulations and United States Code of the Commercial Fishing Vessel Industry Safety Act of 1988 are extensive and scattered and the Proceedings of the International Fishing Industry Safety and Health Conference in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, October 23-25, 2000, is 496 pages long. Globally, of about 85,000 vessels, excluding fishing vessels, about 25 are lost annually. In the U.S. marine deaths dropped in 2012, from 803 to 706. The vast majority of the fatalities, (651), occurred in recreational boating. In 2012, the Coast Guard counted 4,515 accidents that involved 651 deaths, 3,000 injuries and approximately $38 million dollars of damage to property as a result of recreational boating accidents. The fatality rate was 5.4 deaths per 100,000

registered recreational vessels. This rate represents a 12.9% decrease from last year's fatality rate of 6.2 deaths per 100,000 registered recreational vessels.

1. In 2008, over 8 billion pounds of seafood was harvested in the United States earning over $4.4 billion. Species that contributed the most to this revenue include shrimp, Pacific salmon, pollock and lobster. There are approximately 115,000 harvesters in the United States using a variety of different fishing gear and vessels. Commercial fishing is one of the most dangerous occupations in the United States. Many commercial fishing operations are characterized by hazardous working conditions, strenuous labor, long work hours and harsh weather. During 2000-2010, an annual average of 46 deaths occurred (124 deaths per 100,000 workers), compared with an average of 5,466 deaths (4 per 100,000 workers) among all U.S. workers. 545 commercial fishermen died while fishing in the U.S. More than half of all fatalities (279, 51%) occurred after a vessel disaster. Another 170 (31%) fatalities occurred when a fisherman fell overboard without a lifevest. Another 56 (10%) fatalities resulted from an injury onboard. The remaining 40 (7%) fatalities occurred while diving or from onshore injuries. Fishermen who wear Personal Floatation Devices are far more likely to survive vessel sinkings or capsizings. Vessels that maintain emergency equipment such as life rafts, electronic beacons, and immersion suits in good working order help to ensure the survival of their crew.

2. Since the Commercial Fishing Vessel Industry Safety Act of 1988, statistics show a decrease in fatalities and vessels lost. Technology has been able to help many fishermen in European and North American areas to obtain more accurate weather forecasts and to avoid hazardous fishing areas. Lifevests are required for everyone onboard and exposure suits are required for every fisherman north of 32 degrees North latitude in the Atlantic Ocean or north of 35 degrees North latitude in all other waters amongst other safety standard set forth in 46USC§4502. The Torremolinos International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels in 1977 of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) established uniform principles and rules regarding design, construction and equipment for fishing vessels 24m (79 feet) in length and over. Other IMO codes and guidelines include the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design, Construction and Equipment of Small Fishing Vessels (1980) and the Code of Safety for Fishermen and Vessel Design and Construction (1975).

D. Opportunistic state actors like Russia and China are building military and technological capabilities to exploit emerging regions and erode US military advantage. Escalating competition is evident in the Arctic, where Russia's militarization and China's economic investments have accelerated, effectively challenging U.S. sovereignty and threatening regional stability. Coast Guard polar icebreakers can ensure year-round access to both Polar Regions, without unlawfully melting the polar ice with an oceanic hydrocarbon heating pump, that is causing catastrophic sea ice loss to the detriment of the global climate due to winter precipitation loss. The U.S. faces growing military and economic competition in the Arctic, as melting ice provides greater access to the region's resources, that must be protected against impassable winter work. Coast Guard domestic icebreakers conducted more than 5,300 hours of icebreaking to facilitate the movement of $1.5 billion of dry bulk and liquid cargoes through ice-impeded waters of the Great Lakes

and Eastern Seaboard, providing critical supplies and materials to American manufacturers.

1. The Coast Guard supports U.S. Chairmanship of the Arctic Council, advance the Arctic Coast Guard Forum and United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) ratification. Use of new US Coast Guard icebreaker in Arctic waters is regulated by the International Maritime Organization who has adopted the International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (Polar Code) and related amendments to make it mandatory under both the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL). The Polar Code entered into force on 1 January 2017. The Polar Code is intended to cover the full range of shipping-related matters relevant to navigation in waters surrounding the two poles – ship design, construction and equipment; operational and training concerns; search and rescue; and, equally important, the protection of the unique environment and eco-systems of the polar regions. It remains to specifically prohibit the use of hydrocarbon heating pumps to melt polar ice whereas the practice is too destructive to polar sea-ice and hemispheric rainfall. Using hydrocarbon heating pumps to melt polar ice, must be limited to legitimate emergency use and this is never or almost never, whereas aircraft rescues and transportation is more practical if the shipping lane is frozen. Polar industries that cannot operate without melting the polar ice should be mothballed in unemployment compensation during the frozen winter months whereas they are unable to operate without causing grievous damage to winter precipitation throughout the hemisphere..

2. The Polar Code was upheld by the Fairbanks Declaration 2017: On the Occasion of the Tenth Ministerial Meeting of the Arctic Council Reaffirming our commitment to the well-being of the inhabitants of the Arctic, especially including the indigenous, to sustainable development and to the protection of the Arctic environment. Thermal pollution from hydrocarbon heating pumps is clearly prohibited. Use of the new Coast Guard ice-breaker under the Agreement on arctic cooperation between the United States and Canada, that was signed at Ottawa on 11 January 1988, is limited by the Agreement on Cooperation on Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue in the Arctic and Arctic Coast Guard Forum. US-Russia Bilateral Agreement on Polar Bear Conservation to protect the shared Alaska-Chukotka polar bear population become effective on September 23, 2007. The agreement calls for the active involvement of native people in both countries in managing the polar bear population. The treaty contains specific protections for females with cubs and cubs less than one year old. The United States and Russia concluded this agreement in 2000 and the U.S. Senate ratified it in 2003. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of State are the principal U.S. implementing agencies. The application of the first Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program's State of the Arctic Marine Biodiversity Report to the Arctic Protected Area Indicator Report will help implement the Framework for a Pan-Arctic Network of Marine Protected Areas to strengthen marine ecosystem resilience and to foster the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources.

3. Three autonomous international organization were established by the United Nations Division on Ocean Affairs the Law of the Sea when the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force with the 1994 Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI. (a) The International Seabed Authority, which has its headquarters in Kingston, Jamaica, came into existence on 16 November 1994, upon the entry into force of the 1982 Convention. (b) The Tribunal of the Law of the Sea came into existence following the entry into force of the Convention on 16 November 1994. After the election of the first judges on 1 August 1996, the Tribunal took up its work in Hamburg on 1 October 1996. The official inauguration of the Tribunal was held on 18 October 1996. (c) The Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf established a subsidiary body – the Standing Committee on provision of scientific and technical advice to coastal States, in June 1997, at its first session.

4. President Ronald Reagan rejected the Law of the Sea treaty (LOST) in 1982. In 1998, as part of the United Nation's International Year of the Ocean, the Department of Commerce and Department of the Navy cohosted the National Ocean Conference in Monterey, California. The participants found the United States should, join the 1982 U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea and the accompanying 1994 Agreement to implement Part IX of the Convention on the Law of the Sea (incorrectly remembered by the U.S. as the Seabed Mining Agreement) to address issues such as military and commercial navigation, fishing, oil and gas development, offshore mining, and scientific research. The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended U.S. accession to the treaty in a unanimous vote in March 2004. As an active member of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the Coast Guard shares a global responsibility to facilitate safe and secure maritime commerce. Through the Port State Control program, the Coast Guard conducted over 9,100 safety examinations on foreign commercial vessels, resulting in 75 operational control restrictions reportable to the IMO.

5. Part XII of the Law of the Sea provides for protection and preservation of the marine environment – against oceanic hydrocarbon heating and cooling pumps. States have the obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment against hydrocarbon heating and cooling pumps under Art. 192. States have the sovereign right to exploit their natural resources pursuant to their environmental policies and in accordance with their duty to protect and preserve the marine environment Art. 193. To this effect, States shall take, individually or jointly, all measures of oceanic heating and cooling pumps to be forfeit, extinguish, cable out of the ocean, and bring them to a refinery, whereas removal of oceanic heating and cooling pumps is necessary to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment, weather and climate...States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction or control, and attempts to sustain are so conducted as not to cause damage by pollution to other States and their environment (weather and climate) Art. 194. Chilling coral reefs against warming, making clouds with coastal cooling pumps for cloud seeding/rainmaking operations and emergency polar ice melting for the duration of the emergency are justified. In taking measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment, States shall act so as not to transfer, directly or indirectly, damage, hazards or thermal energy from one area to another, as occurred when the Pacific hotspot was temporarily dispersed to reduce the

sunner heat in mainland China in 2022, or transform one type of pollution into another, such as occurs with the use of oceanic hydrocarbon cooling pumps to combat hydrocarbon heating pumps Art. 195.

Article 3 Administration

§3 Commander-in-Chief

A. The President is Commander in Chief under Art. II §2 of the US Constitution and he nominates the Secretary of Defense with the confirmation of the Senate under 10USC§111. The Secretary of Defense is the civilian leader of the Department and he exercises his authority over how the military is trained and equipped under 10USC§113. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the principal military advisor to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. Its board of directors consists of the Chairman, his deputy, the Vice Chairman, and the four-star heads of the four military services. The authority to deploy troops and exercise military power is directed, with the advice of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to the nine unified commands.

1. Nuclear Posture statute pertaining to the Armed Services at 10USC§491 et seq was legislated in contempt of the 2010 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Conference. The term "New START Treaty" means the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on April 8, 2010, and entered into force on February 5, 2011 as defined in 10USC§498(f). Although the New START treaty is best understood as a well-intentioned conspiracy with Russia to do better than the NPT limits, subsequently both the United States and Russia have failed to comply with either the NPT or New START Treaty and it has become painfully obvious that the New START Treaty failed to implement the robust retired warhead recycling program needed to implement the NPT (Isiah 2:4). The Biden Administration is accused of nuking the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault in Haiti twice, in January 2010, taking some 220,000 lives, in criminal contempt of the NPT and New START Treaties, and possibly African American President Obama, who is more than likely not informed of Biden's conspiracy with Hillary Clinton and Antony J. Blinken, and August 2021, sans Clinton, in criminal contempt of Moïse assassination Court in Haiti, and African American Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin and Acting Social Security Commissioner Kilolo Kijakazi, taking only 2,200 lives due to improved earthquake resistant architecture.

2. The Biden Administration is ordered to deactivate all nuclear weapons in excess the 1,350 New START limit on actively deployed nuclear warheads and forfeit all nuclear weapons in excess of the (1,700 active and) 2,200 warhead limit including retired, to a competent IAEA safeguarded recycling program. The Putin Administration is ordered to deactivate all nuclear warheads in excess of 1,444 actively deployed and forfeit all nuclear weapons in excess of (1,800 active and) 2,400 including retired warhead limit of the NPT to a competent IAEA safeguarded recycling program to make a good faith appearance in *Allegation of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and*

Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) 2022. The confusion caused by the New START Treaty is explained by excluding (in parenthesis) the higher NPT limits on active warheads, improved upon by the lower New START treaty limits on active warheads, so that the United States and Russia would comply with both the lower New START active warhead limits and recycle all deactivated nuclear weapons above the NPT limit for deactivated warheads (Isiah 2:4).

3. Congress must legislate cognizance of the NPT in Nuclear Posture reporting throughout 10USC§491 et seq and especially nuclear force reductions at §494. Colin Powell corrupted Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken, must be replaced with a pacifist, and any, and all, other civilian and military conspirators nuking Haiti must also be removed from federal office, pursuant to prohibition on assisting nuclear proliferation through provision of financing 22USC§6303, money laundering pursuant to 18USC§1956, Atomic Energy Act 42USC§2122l, Nuclear Non-Proliferation 22USC§3201 et seq., Nuclear Proliferation Prevention 22USC§6301 et seq and Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty – United States Additional Protocol Implementation 22USC§8101 et seq. invalid false allegations severable at 22USC§8103. The Armed Forces shall not interfere with the elections under 18USC§593.

B. Four commanders, including the Commander-in-chief, have worldwide responsibilities for 737 official US military bases worldwide, worth more than $127 billion and covering at least 687,347 acres in some 130 foreign countries. Defense employees are deployed in more than 146 countries. 473,881 troops and civilians were overseas both afloat and ashore. In March 31, 2004 there were 110,494 US soldiers deployed in NATO countries. 101,610 deployed in Asian Pacific nations. 150,000 deployed in the Middle East and Central Asia. 2,201 deployed in the western hemisphere. 770 deployed in Sub-Saharan Africa. The US Department of Defense (DoD) administrates an estimated $50-$100 billion abroad annually to support US military bases and foreign military assistance, not including war time surges. In 2005 the US Military had around 737 bases in 63 countries. Brand new military bases have been built since September 11, 2001in seven countries. In total, there are normally 255,065 US military personnel deployed abroad, not including war time surges, with a total of 845,441 different buildings and equipment.

1. A unified combatant command (UCC) is a United States Department of Defense command that is composed of forces from at least two Military Departments and has a broad and continuing mission. These commands are established to provide effective command and control of U.S. military forces, regardless of branch of service, in peace and war. They are organized either on a geographical basis (known as "area of responsibility", AOR) or on a functional basis, such as special operations, power projection, or transport. UCCs are "joint" commands with specific badges denoting their affiliation. The creation and organization of the unified combatant commands is legally mandated in 10USC§161–§168. Each unified command is led by a combatant commander (CCDR), who is a four-star general or admiral. CCDRs exercise combatant command (COCOM), a specific type of nontransferable command authority over assigned forces, regardless of branch of service, that is vested only in the CCDRs by

federal law in 10USC§164. The chain of command for operational purposes (per the Goldwater–Nichols Act) goes from the President through the Secretary of Defense to the nine combatant commanders. Combatant command authority is essential to military doctrine. Unified combatant command costs are born by the military departments, except for Special Operations Command who produces a budget.

2. Five commanders have geographical responsibilities. a. European Command covers more than 13 million square miles and includes 93 countries and territories, to include Iceland, Greenland, the Azores, more than half of the Atlantic ocean, the Caspian sea, and Russia. b. Northern Command oversees the defense of the continental United States, coordinates security and military relationships with Canada and Mexico, and direct military assistance to U.S. civil authorities. c. Central Command oversees the balance of the Mid-East, parts of Africa and west Asia, and part of the Indian Ocean. d. Southern Command guards U.S. interests in the southern hemisphere, including Central America, South America and the Caribbean. e. Pacific Command covers 50 percent of the Earth's surface including Southwest Asia, Australia and shares with U.S. Northern Command responsibility for Alaska.

3. U.S. Strategic Command is one of nine unified commands under the Department of Defense (DoD). Headquartered at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, USSTRATCOM is responsible for strategic deterrence, global strike, and operating the Defense Department's Global Information Grid. It also provides a host of capabilities to support the other combatant commands, including strategic warning; integrated missile defense; and global command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (C4ISR). Established Oct. 1, 2002, USSTRATCOM has made many contributions to the national defense. For example, it has provided intelligence, planning and cyber support to coalition forces in Afghanistan and Iraq. It monitors orbiting satellites and space debris, allowing high-value spacecraft like the International Space Station to maneuver and avoid collision. It has fielded systems to provide limited protection against ballistic missile attack. In February 2008, it destroyed a satellite that was about to re-enter the earth's atmosphere. In 2011, it supported U.S. Africa Command's operations against Libya in a variety of ways, including long-range conventional strikes and ISR. USSTRATCOM supports operations worldwide, sharing its broad portfolio of capabilities with the other combatant commands, while maintaining the readiness of the nation's nuclear deterrent. b. Special Operations Command is responsible for special military support. c. Transportation Command moves materials and people around the world.

4. United States Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) was a Unified Combatant Command of the United States Armed Forces. Joint Forces Command was the highest level of leadership for the U.S. military, excepting the civilian Secretary of Defense. USJFCOM was formed in 1999 when the old United States Atlantic Command was renamed and given a new mission. The last commander was Army Gen. Ray Odierno. As directed by the President to identify opportunities to cut costs and rebalance priorities, Defense Secretary Robert Gates recommended that USJFCOM be disestablished and its essential functions reassigned to other unified combatant commands. Formal

disestablishment occurred on August 4, 2011. Special Operations Command Joint Forces Command (SOCJFCOM) was transferred to U.S. Special Operations Command after the disestablishment of JFCOM, but was then disestablished in 2013.

5. The idea of an American unified special operations command had its origins in the aftermath of Operation Eagle Claw, the disastrous attempted rescue of hostages at the American embassy in Iran in 1980. Since its activation on 16 April 1987, U.S. Special Operations Command has participated in many operations, from the 1989 invasion of Panama to the ongoing Global War on Terrorism. USSOCOM conducts several covert and clandestine missions, such as direct action, special reconnaissance, counter-terrorism, foreign internal defense, unconventional warfare, psychological warfare, civil affairs, and counter-narcotics operations. Each branch has a Special Operations Command that is unique and capable of running its own operations, but when the different special operations forces need to work together for an operation, USSOCOM becomes the joint component command of the operation, instead of a SOC of a specific branch. Financing includes manpower authorizations, SOF peculiar and support equipment, necessary facilities and associated costs specifically identified and measurable to the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps, USSOCOM Component Command Headquarters, as well as the USSOCOM Headquarters and its management support activities.

Special Operations Command Budget FY15 - FY17
(in millions)

	FY15	FY16	FY17
Base	4,815	5,169	5,353
OCO	3,032	2,391	2,651
Total	7,847	7,560	8,004

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 President's Budget United States Special Operations Command. Comptroller of the Department of Defense. February 2016

6. The United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM or SOCOM) is the Unified Combatant Command charged with overseeing the various Special Operations Component Commands of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force of the United States Armed Forces. The command is part of the Department of Defense and is the only Unified Combatant Command legislated into being by the U.S. Congress. USSOCOM is headquartered at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Florida. After several attacks, of child-slaying helicopter scuttlers of munition accounting, to express radioactive solidarity between the US and Russian support for Chemical Weapons convicted government of Syria, by and against US forces, the President begs to be forgiven for missions he authorized before he claimed responsibility for authorizing all special forces missions involving hostile fire. Special forces veterans receive hostile-fire pay, based upon whether or not they sign and VA honors the Non-disclosure agreement (NDA), regarding hostile fire in congressionally unrecognized missions of the US armed forces, especially inter tribal warfare in Africa who receive their benefits. After many years of denial

veterans of Operation Just Cause, that invaded Panama to interfere with an election dispute, and murder drug dealers, before the Gulf War, veteran attorneys now give out NDAs that are not honored by the VA. The VA must let their judgment against President Bush Sr.'s Operation Just Cause neglect the moral injury troops suffered in contempt of Organization of American States (OAS) observation pertaining to election fraud in Panama and condemnation of the invasion.

Special Operations Command Employment FY15-FY17

Civilian Employees	FY15	FY16	FY17
Air Force	2,417	2,499	2,560
Army	2,424	2,585	2,565
Marines	145	156	156
Navy	1,239	1,316	1,318
Civilian Total	6,224	6,556	6,559
Military: Air Force	16,232	16,407	16,379
Army	34,101	34,110	34,111
Marines	2,992	2,994	2,995
Navy	9,853	9,859	9,862
Military Total	63,178	63,370	63,347
Contractor FTEs	6,826	5,503	5,647
Total Military and Civilian Employees	76,228	75,429	75,553

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 President's Budget United States Special Operations Command. Comptroller of the Department of Defense. February 2016

7. The United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) is one of nine unified commands of the United States Department of Defense. The command is located at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, was established in 1987. This command is the single manager of the United States' global defense transportation system. USTRANSCOM is tasked with the coordination of people and transportation assets to allow the US to project and sustain forces, whenever, wherever, and for as long as they are needed. It is composed of three service component commands: The Air Force's Air Mobility Command, the Navy's Military Sealift Command and the Army's Surface Deployment and Distribution Command. Air Mobility Command was notified that the TRANSCOM website was not functioning in May.

a. Air Mobility Command (AMC), the air component of USTRANSCOM, is also located at Scott AFB. The AMC fleet provides refueling and cargo and personnel transport capability. Aircraft of the command include: C-17 Globemaster III, C-5 Galaxy, C-130

Hercules, KC-135 Stratotanker, and KC-10 Extender. Additional long-range airlift aircraft are available if a U.S. national emergency is declared through the Civil Reserve Air Fleet, a fleet of commercial aircraft committed to support the transportation of U.S. military forces and material in times of crisis.

b. Military Sealift Command (MSC) USTRANSCOM's sealift component, provides sea transportation worldwide for DoD in peace and war. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., MSC uses a mixture of government-owned and commercial ships for three primary functions: Surge sealift, principally used to move unit equipment from the United States to theaters of operations all over the world; prepositioned sealift, comes under USTRANSCOM's command once the ships have been released into the common-user fleet; and sustainment sealift, the life line to keep deployed forces continuously supplied. MSC assets include Fast Sealift and Ready Reserve Force ships. In addition, MSC charters and books space on commercial ships. The Military Sealift Command large, medium-speed roll-on/roll-off ship USNS Red Cloud (T-AKR 313) participates in Combined Joint Logistics Over-the-Shore (CJLOTS) 2015 at Anmyeon Beach, Republic of Korea.

c. Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC), located at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, is the commercial surface lift component and primary surface distribution manager for USTRANSCOM. SDDC's provides global surface deployment command and control and distribution operations. SDDC has a presence in 24 water ports worldwide. In an average year, SDDC manages and directs the movement of 3.7 million measurement tons (4.2 million m^3) of ocean cargo, 500,000 personal-property moves, 600,000 domestic freight shipments, 72,000 privately owned vehicles and 518,000 passengers. SDDC assets include 10,000 containers and 1,350 railroad cars. Within the United States, the SDDC works with the Federal Highway Administration to designate the Strategic Highway Network. Joint Operational Support Airlift Center (JOSAC) specializes in the airlift of senior defense officials within the continental United States. JOSAC is located at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois.

8. Joint Enabling Capabilities Command (JECC) provides mission-tailored, ready joint capability packages to combatant commanders. JECC is located at Naval Station Norfolk, Virginia and is divided into three subordinate joint commands that provide capabilities across seven unique functional areas. It aims to bring tailored, mission-specific forces to a joint force commander within hours of notification. The JECC subordinate joint commands are: a. Joint Planning Support Element (JPSE) – Provides rapidly deployable, tailored, ready, joint planners, operators, logisticians, knowledge managers and intelligence specialists in order to accelerate the formation and increase the effectiveness of newly formed joint force headquarters. JPSE is co-located with the JECC headquarters at Naval Station Norfolk, Virginia. b. Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE) – Provides rapidly deployable, en route, early entry and scalable command, control, communications, computer, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (C4ISR) capabilities across the full spectrum of operations in order to facilitate rapid establishment of joint force headquarters and bridge joint C4ISR requirements. JCSE is located at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida. c. Joint Public Affairs Support Element

(JPASE) - Provides ready, rapidly deployable, joint public affairs capabilities to combatant commanders in order to facilitate rapid establishment of joint force headquarters, bridge joint public affairs requirements and conduct public affairs training to meet theater information challenges. JPASE is located in Suffolk, Virginia.

C. In the United States there is a strong tradition of civilian leadership of the military. The President is considered the civilian Commander in Chief of the Army, Navy and Militias called into the service of the US. The Secretary of Defense is also considered civilian. President George Washington on January 8, 1790 said "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution grants Congress the power `to declare war,' to lay and collect taxes, to `provide for the common defense' and general welfare of the United States, to `raise and support armies,' to `provide and maintain a navy,' to `make rules for the regulation for the land and naval forces,' to `provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions,' to `provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia,' and to `make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States'. The Constitution also grants Congress exclusive power over the purse, `No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law'. The sole war power granted to the executive branch through the President can be found in Article II, Section 2, which states, `the President shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into actual Service of the United State'. The Constitution of the United States provides that the President, in an emergency, may act to defend the country, but reserved the matter of offensive war to Congress as the representatives of the people.

1. In exercise of the authority as Commander in Chief the US President has the authority to declare states of emergency or cease hostilities with the promulgation of orders for the termination of emergency under the National Emergencies Act 50USC§1601. The International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) 50USC§1701 grants the President the authority to deal with any unusual and extraordinary threat, which has its source in whole or substantial part outside the United States, to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States, and to declare a national emergency with respect to such threat. Section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act, as amended at 22USC§287c permits the President with the Counsel of the UN Security Council to issue such orders, rules, and regulations to investigate, regulate, or prohibit, any property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The Secretary of State is highly suspected of unwarranted seizure and/or embezzlement under auspice of sanctions, does not politely turn the money in to the UN Sanctions Committee, and has been accused of stealing, subsequently more than, $3.6 billion Certain Iranian Assets (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America)(2019). Stealing property from civilians is recognized as a grave breech of Art. 127 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949) although the UN Charter implies sanctions are a lesser offense than outright war, seizure of civilian property is offensive - intimidation of a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain

from doing any act in violation of the true trial of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Finance of Terrorism (1999).

2. In Federalist Paper Number 69, while comparing the lesser war-making power of the United States President versus King George III of Great Britain, Alexander Hamilton wrote, `the President is to be commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. In this respect his authority would be nominally the same with that of the King of Great Britain, but in substance much inferior to it. It would amount to nothing more than the supreme command and direction of the military and naval forces, as first General and admiral; while that of the British king extends to the declaring of war and to raising and regulating of fleets and armies, all which, by the Constitution under consideration, would appertain to the legislature.' James Madison declared that it is necessary to adhere to the `fundamental doctrine of the Constitution that the power to declare war is fully and exclusively vested in the legislature'. In 1793, President George Washington, when considering how to protect inhabitants of the American frontier, instructed his Administration that `no offensive expedition of importance can be undertaken until after Congress has deliberated upon the subject, and authorized such a measure'.
In 1801, Thomas Jefferson sent a small squadron of frigates to the Mediterranean to protect against possible attacks by the Barbary powers; he told Congress that he was `unauthorized by the Constitution, without the sanction of Congress, to go beyond the line of defense' and that it was up to Congress to authorize `measures of offense also'.

3. Presidential privilege is rooted in the separation of powers under the Constitution and *United States v. Nixon*, 418 U.S. 683 (1974). A President is entitled to absolute immunity from damages liability predicated on his official acts. A rule of absolute immunity for the President does not however leave the Nation without sufficient protection against his misconduct. There remains the constitutional remedy of impeachment, as well as the deterrent effects of constant scrutiny by the press and vigilant oversight by Congress according to *Nixon v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 731 (1982). In *United States v. Burr*, 25 F. Cas. 30 (No. 14,692d) (CC Va. 1807) Chief Justice Marshall held that a *subpoena duces tecum* can be issued to a President. The immunity of executive privilege is limited to civil damages claims. Neither the doctrine of separation of powers, nor the need for confidentiality without more, can sustain an absolute, unqualified Presidential privilege of immunity from judicial process under all circumstances. The President cannot, through the assertion of a broad and undifferentiated need for confidentiality and the invocation of an absolute, unqualified executive privilege, withhold information in the face of subpoena orders under *Cheney v. U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia*, 542 U.S. 367 (2004)

4. In the case of the president, or any executive or judicial officer wantonly abusing his trust, he is liable for impeachment. In the Federalist Papers, Alexander Hamilton explained that the subject of impeachment would be those offenses which proceed from the misconduct of public men, or, in other words, from the abuse or violation of some public trust. They are of a nature which may with peculiar propriety be denominated political, as they relate chiefly to injuries done immediately to the society itself. Impeachment is designed to bridle the executive if he engages in excesses. It is designed

as a method of national inquest into the conduct of public men. Impeachable offenses are those that (1) are extremely serious, (2) in some way corrupt or subvert the political and governmental process, and (3) are plainly wrong in themselves to a person of honor, or to a good citizen. The nature of such offenses is that they are rather obviously wrong, whether or not 'criminal' and which so seriously threaten the order of political society as to make pestilent and dangerous the continuance in power of their perpetrator. The jurisdiction is to be exercised over impeachable offenses, which are committed by public men in violation of their public trust and duties. Those duties are, in many cases, political. Strictly speaking, then, the power partakes of a political character, as it respects injuries to society in its political character. Further, contemporary experts agree that there are different standards for impeachable and criminal conduct. It is a fundamental principle that the House may impeach presidents for misusing government resources and agencies and for providing false information to the American public. To date, the House has impeached two presidents; and the House Judiciary Committee approved articles of impeachment against a third president. The presidents in question are: Andrew Johnson, Richard Milhaus Nixon, and William Jefferson Clinton. Each of these occurred while the House was controlled by the political party in opposition to the president. The preliminary results of a continuing Republican majority after the midterm elections are disappointing to the split ticket 6th stage of Democratic Republican two party system development whereby Congress is unable to make law unless the majority of Congress is from the opposite party as the President.

D. Since President Bush Jr. and Colin Powell presented false evidence of weapons of mass destruction to the United Nations to justify war with Iraq, to optimize maintenance of international peace and security, despite the acute corruption of the United States by a small class of Iraq megamurder, the United States has an international treaty obligation to report their overseas deployments and render the proceeds of their international sanctions to the UN Security Council or UN Assembly Sanctions Committee, with leave to appeal to the International Court of Justice. The United States has a duty to report all overseas deployments, the types of armed forces, their national location, including rights of passage, nature of the facilities and foreign military assistance to be provided, and whether or not they engage in hostile fire, for the collective authorization by the Security Council, Assembly and/or UN Peacekeeping Military Staff Committee under Arts. 43 and 47 of the UN Charter, with trial in Haiti.

1. A Haiti Supplemental is wanted to authorize the deployment of about 15,000 Army and Marine Corp soldiers to establish a base in Haiti to help the police to quickly make peace with heavily armed gangs, seizing fuel, and terrorizing cities. US Ambassadors encouraged Haiti to revolt against France in 1804, but Abraham Lincoln was the first President to recognize Haiti due to racial discrimination by southern secessionists. The Marine Corp claims to have seized $500,000 from the bank and established a Military Base in Haiti from 1915 to 1934. The Marines were fairly successful at suppressing national violence but left the nation with a military dictatorship until Aristide was elected, only to be ousted twice by military coup, in 1993 and 2004 when the sanctions became suspicious of US backing for disruptive military coups disrupting civilian government, at its highest level. A UN Peacekeeping Mission to Haiti was established 1993 and

disestablished around 2018 due to a cholera outbreak ground zero. UN Peacekeeping were also largely successful at suppressing the worst murderers in Haiti. The Biden Administration has persecuted Haiti and owes compensation under Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture, Cruel Inhuman and Degrading Punishment or Treatment (1987) and . The Biden Administration has twice nuked the Enriquillo Plantain Gaden Fault in Haiti taking 222,220 lives.

2. More than 2 million people from the Haitian diaspora, live in the United States, more than 30 percent of people of Haitian descent live abroad and the US should not deport people of Haitian birth and descent to Haiti with a felony conviction or they will be detained in brutal conditions, to prevent possible use as cartel foot soldier, as witnessed in Central America. For Haiti-US relations to transcend the military coup and cultivate an educated civilian government, an international poverty line social security benefit for Haiti is absolutely necessary to achieve international peace and security. The forfeiture of State Department International Security Assistance to International Social Security, does not bribe the Uniform Code of Military Justice and promises to pay Haiti international poverty line benefits for up to four years, while waiting for reauthorization of newly retooled International Security Assistance appropriations by the disarmed State Department, to make the leap from $60 billion to $70 billion in less than 42 months, without incident, like assassinating Moïse and nuking Haiti when it was discovered that 100 percent of assassins were international military education graduates, dosing Putin to make war with Ukraine, in want of a peer to judge nuking Haiti twice (Revelation 13:10).

3. President Jo Biden, who spent a lot of time on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has an international treaty obligation to amend Title 22 of the United States Code from Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d) to Foreign Relations and Customs Court of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC) under Art. 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The war in heaven is more troublesome than ever. Having instantly gotten into serious trouble with the persecution of saints, cold war propaganda and terrorism finance, the State Department is not believed to be able to make the leap from $63.9 billion to $70 billion in less than 42 months in good faith (Revelation 13:10). It has long been held that International Security Assistance, other than Non-proliferation, Antiterrorism and Demining, need to be prohibited as terrorism finance. Prohibiting these foreign military and police propaganda programs and transferring the money to an International Poverty Line Account to administrate social security benefits to people making less than $1.90 (2021) is the best, and probably only, way to lead the United Nations to end poverty by 2030, they speak of Sustainable Development Goal 1 about. International Security Assistance category needs to be abolished, except for non-proliferation, because foreign military and police financing is treason that generates the opposite of loyalty, the programs have track record of human rights abuses, that must not be condoned. Furthermore, the FBI enforced Iron Curtain, invading the privacy of visitor exchange, needs to be entirely repealed at 28CFR§0.87.

4. $8,285 million FY 22 international security assistance to be abolished is presented to Congress for transfer to an international poverty line account, to increase 3 percent annually and be immediately available to settle uninsured civilian claims of having been

embezzled by US sanctions and establish a trust fund administrate the multi-lateral disbursement of social security benefits to people living below the $1.90 (2022) $2.00 (2023) a day international poverty line. Transferring the remainder of $8.3 billion FY 22 and $8.5 billion FY 23 from International Security Assistance to Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund International Poverty Line Account would reduce State Department spending to less than $60 billion for the next two or three years, while eliminating its propensity to finance terrorism with International Security Assistance, at which time an International Poverty Line Social Security Benefit would be returned to the State Department by the Treasury to help them make the leap from $60 to $70 billion in less than 42 months (Revelation 13:10). There is currently not enough money for a multilateral program, wherefore it is advised that International Security Assistance, other than Non-prolliferation, Antiterrorism and Demining ($1 billion FY 25) forfeit to the US Treasury Balance. Based on the multi-dimensional winnability of the Haiti international poverty line benefit claim, Congress must decide, whether or not they want to annually replenish the $8.5 billion FY 24 International Social Security Assistance funds. These funds are appropriated for a trial of international poverty line benefits in Haiti, the poorest nation in the Americas, before voting whether or not the United States is ready to pay 1 percent individual and corporate income taxes, to International Poverty Line Benefit and United Nations, respectively pursuant to Art. 23 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969) and International Convention for the Suppression of the Finance of Terrorism (1999).

5. Trial is in Haiti. The poorest country in the Americas. The United States has no reason to dislike Haiti, despite a dispute with Navassa Island Fish and Wildlife Refuge, and every reason to improve relations with impoverished Caribbean nations closest to the Florida Coast. When it became obvious 100 percent of Moïse assassins graduated from US international military education, it would seem Arlington, Virginia nuked the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault, for a second time Biden was protecting unconventional weapons missions in the White House. The US owes Haiti security, social security. The primary economic advantage of social security benefits, is that the payments are reliably deposited every month, the person is alive, poor and out of prison, and there is enough money in the fund. A $2 a day benefit would cost $730 a year per capita. Latest estimates put the 2021 poverty rate in Haiti, using a lower-middle income country poverty line of US $3.20 a day, at 52.3 percent, up from 51 percent in 2020, more than 24 percent live in extreme poverty defined as less than $2 a day. With a population of 10.5 million it would cost an estimated $4 billion annually to pay $2 a day benefits to 5.5 million poor people and $1.8 billion to pay the 2.5 million who have the qualifying income of extremely poor. This would increase the Haitian GDP from $13.4 billion to about $17.4 billion or $15.2 billion respectively. The program will need to start with the one time settlement of $8.5 billion to be administrated until replenished when the International Poverty Line Benefit Program is authorized by Congress to be transferred from the Treasury balance back to the disarming State Department for 3 percent annual appreciation of consumer price inflation. Trial in Haiti would help to perfect the details of a 1 percent global social security tax to never stop paying the extremely poor unless they earn more than $2 an hour, more than 20 hours a week, for nine months. Until the United States agrees to replenish the fund, Haiti is advised to pay $1.8 billion to pay 2.5

million living below the $1.90 international poverty line rather than $4 billion annually to pay 5.5 million poor people. Global taxable income is estimated to levy a total of $741 billion individual taxes with which to pay for one billion $2 a day benefits for $730 billion and $68 billion corporate taxes to pay $70 billion UN assessment and voluntary revenues in 2022. One percent is perfect.

E. There are 30 x 30 treasons, against 39 percent land conservation, why Biden should be impeached before the 2024 election. The moral is more. 66 percent voter participation, not seen since before McKinley was assassinated in 1900, in the 2020 Presidential election, would not be credible if the FBI agent provocateurs had not staged the Jan. 6th attack on Congress by Trump supporters. Joseph Biden and Kamala Harris are ballot stuffing identity thieves, who have positioned themselves as god's gift to colored people, whose indiscretion has caused record levels of internal displacement by people who did not vote and would have normally avoided being tortured by not voting, but whose identities were fraudulently registered and voted without consent in a particularly criminal violation of 52USC§20511(b) and 18USC§595. Donald Trump and Michael Pence, are racists who lost control of both their supporters, who were incited to attack the Congress on Jan. 6, and their budget cut government employees, who stuffed the ballot secure in the knowledge The report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance A/73/305 of 6 August 2018 listed Donald Trump (USA) as 'a populist leader who has been willing to stoke racism, xenophobia and related intolerance with little regard for the human rights of many within the borders of their countries' pursuant to 52USC§10301 et seq.

1. Parliamentary procedure is disqualification from office for both Biden and Trump. President Biden and Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken are even more disqualified from federal office by the prohibition on use and finance of nuclear weapons 22USC§6303 as Trump by concealment of NARA records in violation of 18USC§2071 under the influence of the January 6th Committee denial of Trump election fraud claim, that must beg forgiveness of speculation regarding ballot stuffing, by explaining to the public the US hasn't had 66.8 percent voter turnout since before 1900. Congress voted Trump out of office on January 7th the day after the January 6th insurrection under Art. 2 Sec. 1 of the US Constitution. The January 6th inquisition did not do the insurrection justice, by defaming Trump, to conceal the Biden Administration's responsible for the election fraud and other concealments of major "unconventional weapons missions" by the Democratic supermajority, who should be defeated by the 2022 midterm election of Republican majority to oppose the Democratic President.

2. To do the sheer amount of false allegations against Trump justice, a Republican candidate defeated hereditary Iraq megamurderer Liz Cheney (WY-R) in the primary. Cheney was one of only two Republicans on the January 6th committee and exhibited a propensity for pathologically lying, by twisting many facts and accusations against Biden to prosecute Trump in the news, not dissimilar to committing fraud in order to lie to the United Nations about weapons of mass destruction to make war with Iraq. Nancy Pelosi has agreed to step down from Democratic leaderships and Speaker of the House when the political threats and violence targeted her husband after he got a DUI. The undue duress

of her voluntary resignation should not impair the good faith agreement to trade the long-term iron fist of Nancy Pelosi's Democratic Party for Xi Jinping's Communist Party repeal of the two term limit and involuntary COVID quarantines after releasing the civil Uiyghars and should be a great liberation of democracy from Pelosi's Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. The Republican majority elected by the 2022 midterm election may declare the US Census in the 2020 elections 18USC§245(b)(1)(a) and online student loans forgiveness forms in contempt of court 18USC§605 evidence of election fraud by the Biden-Harris Administration. The Biden Administration must dismiss the pathologically lying, Iraq megamurderer, who convinced Democrats to vote for war in Iraq and Putin to go to special military operation with Ukraine, due to his Iron Curtain persecution and Haiti nuking international military education "Secretary of State" Antony J. Blinken under 52USC§20511(b), 22USC§6303, 18USC§2071, International Convention for the Suppression of the Finance of Terrorism (1999) and Art. 2 Sec. 1 of the US Constitution.

F. Neutral citation of the 10 Commandments, is found to do the kill command of combatant commands, justice in both Exodus 20:3-17 and Deuteronomy 5:7-21 where God spoke all these words:

1. You shall have no other gods before me. (Exodus 20:3)(Deuteronomy 5:7)

2. You shall not make for yourself an idol in the form of anything in heaven above or on the earth beneath or in the waters below. You shall not bow down to them or worship them for I, the Lord your god, am a jealous God, punishing the children for the sin of the fathers to the third and fourth generation of those who hate me, but showing love to a thousand generations of those who love me and keep my commandments. (Exodus 20:4-6)(Deuteronomy 5:8-10)

3. You shall not misuse the name for the Lord your God, for the Lord will not hold anyone guiltless who misuses his name. (Exodus 20:7)(Deuteronomy 5:11)

4. Remember the Sabbath day by keeping it holy. Six day s you shall labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is a Sabbath to the Lord your God. On it you shall not do any work, neither you, nor your son or daughter, nor your manservant or maidservant, nor your animals, nor the alien within your grates. For in six days the Lord made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them, but he rested on the seventh day. Therefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and made it holy. (Exodus 20:8-11)(Deuteronomy 5:12-15)

5. Honor your father and your mother so that you may live long in the land the Lord your God is giving you. (Exodus 20:12)(Deuteronomy 5:16)

6. You shall not murder. (Exodus 20:13)(Deuteronomy 5:17)

7.You shall not commit adultery. (Exodus 20:14)(Deuteronomy 5:18)

8. You shall not steal. (Exodus 20:15)(Deuteronomy 5:19)

9. You shall not give false testimony against your neighbor. (Exodus 20:16) (Deuteronomy 5:20)

10. You shall not covet your neighbor's house. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife, or his manservant or maidservant, his ox or donkey, or anything that belongs to your neighbor. (Exodus 20:17)(Deuteronomy 5:21)

§4 Department of Veterans Affairs

A. The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) pension program pre-date the nation. The VA benefits system traces its roots back to 1636, when the Pilgrims of Plymouth Colony were at war with the Pequot Indians and the Pilgrims passed a law which stated that disabled soldiers would be supported by the colony. The establishment of the Veterans Administration came in 1930 when Congress authorized the President to "consolidate and coordinate Government activities affecting war veterans" to fulfill President Lincoln's promise – "To care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan". President Herbert Hoover wrote Executive Order 5398—Establishing the Veterans' Administration on July 21, 1930 and followed through with An act to authorize the President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930. On March 15, 1989, President Ronald Reagan signed legislation that elevated the Veterans Administration to full Cabinet status, and renamed it as the Department of Veterans Affairs.

1. On September 30, 2009, there were an estimated 23.1 million living Veterans, down from 24 million in 2006, with 23 million in the U.S. and Puerto Rico, there were an estimated 35.2 million dependents. VA pays benefits to about 9 million, nearly 40 percent, of 23.1 million total veterans. VA operates the largest direct health care delivery system in America enrolling 7 million veterans, 30 percent of the 23.1 million total. For fiscal year 2008, it is estimated that there will be 5,800,000 veterans seeking medical care from the Federal Government, and that 2,800,000 veterans will receive compensation for service-related conditions. Census 2000 counted 208.1 million civilians 18 and older in the United States. Within this population, approximately 26.4 million or 12.7% were veterans. There were estimated to be 26.4 Million Veterans, 2000. 1.6 million are women. 9.7 million are over the age of 65. 57.4 is the median age of veterans. 2.6 million black veterans. 1.1 million Hispanic. 284,000 Asian. 196,000 Native American. The poverty rate for veterans is 5.6% opposed to 10.9% for the general populace. 3 in 10 have disabilities. The largest percentage, 31.7%, were enlisted in the Vietnam era and disability ranges from 16.3% for soldiers from the 1990 Gulf War to Present to 45.2% for World War II vets. The Number of Veterans by War, 2004. Number of Veterans August 1990 or later (including Gulf War) 3,024,503. September 1980 to July 1990 3,806,602. May 1975 to August 1980 2,775,492. Vietnam era (August 1964 to April 1975) 8,380,356. February 1955 to July 1964 4,355,323 Korean War (June 1950 to January 1955) 4,045,521. World War II (September 1940 to July 1947) 5,719,898. The oldest WWI Veteran passed away in April 2011

2. In accordance with the entry requirements of the United States Armed Forces Retirement Home 24US§412(a)(3) and the thresholds for Veterans Benefits under 38USC§1521(j) when US soldiers serves 90 days in a war, or hostile fire in any declared or undeclared military action he or she become eligible under 37USC§310 for retirement benefits usually reserved for people who served 20 years or more in active service. In no occasions shall a reservist be required to serve more than 1 year of active duty in a theatre of war and two to six months is recommended unless the recruit can assimilate the local language and culture and wishes to continue receiving hazardous duty pay. 100 percent VA disability pays more than $3,000 a month in 2022, more than the maximum social security benefit. For the decade hyperinflation of about 10 percent for VA spending is mostly attributed to increasing a large number of disabled veterans disabilities to 100 percent. Veterans pensions are normally between $3,000 and $6,000 a year under 38USC§1521(j). They are intended to supplement income from employment and other pension programs, primarily Social Security Disability insurance under 42USC§423 and Retirement insurance under 42USC§402 for which a special calculation system is set forth in 42USC§429. Veterans are due equal access to justice and attorney's fees pursuant to *Scarborough v. Principi Secretary of Veteran's Affairs* No. 02-1657 (2004) and *Shinseki v. Sanders* No. 07-1209 (2009). The GI Bill offers 1 ½ college tuition for every month served in a war on the condition that they remain registered with the Selective Reserves and offers $400 a month per approved class under 38USC§7653. GI Bill benefits had gone from $600 per month to over $1,000 per month for four year college education or to pursue some other training program.

B. Funding for the VA has increased significantly since 2012, with total funding growing by $72.5 billion (+37%) from 2018, and by $143.2 billion, (+113%) since 2012. The total 2022 request for VA is $269.9 billion (with medical collections), a 10.0% increase above 2021. The discretionary budget request of $117.2 billion (with medical collections), a 9.0% increase above 2021. The 2022 mandatory funding request is $152.7 billion, an increase of $14.9 billion or 10.8% above 2021. This funding is in addition to the $17.8 billion provided to VA in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2). With the Transformational Fund resources and medical collections, the total 2022 funding level is $270.7 billion, a 10.4% increase above 2021. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-113) created the Recurring Expenses Transformational Fund, which allows VA to transfer un-obligated balances of expiring discretionary funds in any of its accounts into the Transformational Fund for use as directed in the Act. The 2023 Medical Care Advance Appropriations request includes a discretionary funding request of $115.5 billion (with medical care collections). The 2023 mandatory AA request is $156.6 billion for Veterans benefits programs (Compensation and Pensions, Readjustment Benefits, and Veterans Insurance and Indemnities). Because these are merely conservative estimates of year's spending in two years and are not included in next year budget request total, VA AA are not emphasized for inclusion in the undistributed offsetting receipt table.

Veterans Administration FY 19- FY 24
(millions)

	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24

Total VA Outlays	197,541	216,781	238,734	265,776	284,651	291,612
Discretionary						
Medical Services	49,911	51,061	56,655	58,897	70,323	72,433
Medical Community Care	9,385	15,280	18,512	23,417 / 23,152	24,157	24,562
Medical Support & Compliance	7,028	7,328	8,199	8,403	9,673	8,914
Medical Facilities (Includes NRM)	6,807?	6,142	6,583	6,735 / 7,000	7,133	7,145
Subtotal Medical Care Appropriations	73,131	79,811	89,965	97,452	111,287	113,054
Medical Collections (MCCF)	3,915	3,912	4,528	4,500	4,165	4,500
Subtotal Medical Care with MCCF	77,047	83,723	94,493	101,952	115,452	117,554
Medical Research	779	750	795	882	909	935
Electronic Health Record Modernization	1,107	1,430	2,607	2,663	2,743	2,825
Information Technology	4,103	4,372	4,875	4,843	4,988	5,138
Veterans	2,956	3,125	3,164	3,423	3,526	3,632

Benefits Administration						
Board of Veterans Appeals	`175	174	196	228	235	242
National Cemetery Administration	316	329	352	394	406	418
General Administration	356	356	354	401	413	425
Construction-Major	2,177	1,235	1,316	1,611	1,659	1,709
Construction-Minor	800	399	354	553	570	587
Grants for State Extended Care Facilities	150	90	90	0	0	0
Grants for Veterans Cemeteries	45	45	45	45	45	45
Inspector General	192	210	228	239	246	254
Loan Administration Funds	202	202	206	231	238	245
DoD Transfers for Join Accounts	128	126	152	152	152	152
Choice Transfer to Community Care 2020	0	-615	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Discretiona	86,617	92,038	104,584	113,122	127,417	129,661

ry without MCCF						
Subtotal Discretionary Funding with MCCF	90,532	95,467	107,549	117,207	121,911	125,425
Transformational Fund	0	0	820	820	820	820
Total Discretionary (with MCCF and TF)	90,532	95,467	108,369	118,027	132,402	134,981
Mandatory Funding	110,924	124,731	137,730	152,654	157,234	161,951
Total VA (Disc & Mand) without MCCF of TF	197,541	216,781	238,734	265,776	284,651	291,612
Total VA (Disc & Mand) with MCCF	201,456	220,188	245,279	269,862	288,816	296,112
Total VA (Disc & Mand) with MCCF & TF	201,456	220,188	245,279	270,682	289,636	296,932
FTEs	375,813	388,871	406,338	425,428	429,682	433,979

Source: Wilke, Roberts. Department of Veterans Affairs Budget-in-brief FY 2018 - FY 2022

1. For at least the past decade the VA has consistently exhibited the highest rate of inflation of any federal agency, in excess of 10% percent. The two primary reasons for this hyperinflation is 5% annual growth in medical employment and either 5% growth in the number of beneficiaries or average benefit amount. Normal services agency spending growth is 3% and net new employment growth is 1%. VA anticipates supporting 425,428 Full-time Equivalent (FTE) staff in 2022, a 5% increase from 404,835 FY 21. The

majority of the increase, 17,403 FTE, is in medical care, which will allow VA to meet continued growth for VA provided health care services, particularly due to COVID-19-related deferred care returning in 2022. After years of out of control 5% annual staffing increases, the VHA budget requests 369,847 FTE in 2022, 5% more than 352,427 FY 21, and 369,847 FTE in 2023, net zero growth. Veteran compensation and pensions, grows even faster than social security retirement because the annual social security percentage cost of living adjustment is added to both the percentage growth in population and arbitrary increase in degree of disability determinations that takes all (the decrease in rate of new beneficiaries despite the lucky pandemic unemployment, post-retirement of the Vietnam era Baby Boomers). C&P inflation should not run more than 7%, roughly equal to pre-TCJA tax revenue growth, to be moderated by more controllable 3% medical spending growth, so that VA hyperinflation is post-TCJA repeal deficit neutral. However, after several attempts to reduce, there are no accounting errors, there is little that can be done, except set a reasonable spending growth limit on degree of disability adjustment that takes all. Individual Veterans are not to be denied. The last official to rob a Veteran's extra service pay was imprisoned and tortured in *United States v. Thomas Fillebrown, Secretary of Commissioners of Navy Hospitals* 32 US 28 7 Pet. 28 (1833).

2. The only accounting deficiency is that Congress is obligated to increase the VHA facilities appropriation by $265,320,000 to $7 billion FY 22 by 42 months (Revelation 13:10), to pay for a $165 million mathematical shortfall and two major non-recurring maintenance projects in Black Hills Health Care System costing $100 million, with a commensurate reduction in medical community care appropriation pursuant to the Anti-Deficiency Act under §1515(b)(1)(B). Medical community care spending became an independent spending category for the discretion of Congress in FY 17. Hyperinflation in excess of 20% has been evident in medical community care. It is suggested, medical community care should be folded back into medical services to remove this temptation to finance hyperinflation in private health care from the Democratic-Republican (DR) two party system, because medical community care is not an original obligation of the United States, the obligation for medical community care is based upon the VHA being unable to schedule an appointment in 30 days.

C. To explain the hyperinflation in medical services to $70.3 billion in FY 23, appropriations made by irregular coronavirus relief and other Acts of Congress are used to pay for obligations, but are not included in the regular budget estimates because it is from the $3.3 trillion that has been “bought” by the Federal Reserve pursuant to counterfeit currency under 31USC§5153. VA is on track to fully execute the $19.6 billion in funding provided in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) by Congress in March 2020, with over 75% obligated as of May 2021. The funding aided all levels of the VA COVID- 19 response, from procurement of test kits and specialized equipment, to the overtime and travel costs for our staff rotating into hot zones. VHA hired thousands of clinical and administrative staff across the health care system to ensure stability and continued delivery of care. VA added over 2,500 medical/surgical and Intensive Care Unit beds. The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 provided VA with $17.1 billion in mandatory funding to sustain the VA COVID-19 response beyond the expiration of the CARES Act funding into 2022. ARP funding will

also enable VA to reduce the backlog of Veteran benefit claims and appeals, improve supply chain management capabilities, and train Veterans unemployed due to COVID-19 in high demand occupations. Pursuant to the American Families Plan the VA has employed a child and family counselor and intends to improve women's health care. Women make up 16.5% of today's Active Duty military forces and 19% of National Guard and Reserves.

1. As of 2021, at a total cost of about $100 billion for 7 million unique enrollees, not including other than honorable discharges treated to mental health care, the per capita cost of VA health care is $14,286. In comparison Military Health Service costs $60 billion to treat 9 million healthy, when uninjured, soldiers, their families and some retirees, a per capita cost of $6,666. Medicaid costs state and federal governments $522 billion for 77 million, a per capita cost of $6,779. Medicare costs $906 billion for about 65 million, a per capita cost of $13,939, not including out-of-pocket payments. It is not certain whether better VA health outcomes than commercial health care, are the result of having the highest per capita cost, of any public health insurance program, or simply because they do not abusively bill their patient, just the all-mighty federal government. It is unfortunate that medical hyperinflation to taxpayers compromises the integrity of VA health care. Military Health Service prices are not hyper-inflationary and the quality of care is believed to be high, although comparatively understudied, however recently they have been exhibiting another hidden danger of the command economy - attrition from unnecessary budget and staff cuts that seems to be opportunistic of their cost consciousness without respect for the inexorable force of inflation and population growth. What is wanted from the VA health care system is that their outrageous 10% spending and 5% employment growth be normalized, without any counterintuitive zero growth punishment phase, to annual 3% spending and 1% net employment growth while enrollment is expanded to cover all Veterans, nearly all the time, with high quality health care, that does not excessively bill the patient. Numerous studies have found that the VA consistently provides patients with better outcomes than private health care. VHA cost $75 billion in 2019. If the Veterans enrolled in 2019 had chosen to receive all of their health care in VA (100% reliance), it is estimated this would have required an additional $129 billion for a total of $204 billion in 2019, and only about 31% of Veterans are enrolled, although mental health services are available to all Veterans, and telemedicine consultations might be extended to all Veterans at little cost.

2. The VA Secretary has made the observation that there is an outbreak of COVID-19 in VA health care facilities, incidental to the adulteration of coronavirus curative menthol tobacco, without respect to the curative medicine for the purpose of Sec. 3(4)(E)(i)(I) of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 under 42USC§12102(4)(E)(i)(I). The VA Secretary has made an error of judgment, in regards to abusing the nearly infinitely murderous power of COVID-19 vaccine propaganda to impose the COVID-19 vaccine as the "qualification standards" that an individual shall not pose a direct threat to the health or safety of other individuals in the workplace in Title I Sec. 103(b) of the ADA under 42USC§12113(b). Vaccines pose a direct threat of adverse side-effects and monopolization bias in coronavirus treatment and public information, by a patently defective product. Why wait two weeks to be cured for an instant with a COVID-19

vaccine, when one can be instantly cured by swimming in a saline or chlorine pool? Can't breathe? Take a mentholyptus cough drop and/or Echinacea pill to treat severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Point being, it is deadly for a public officials, to waste their breath coercively enforcing defective vaccine propaganda upon the unwashed masses, when they should be prescribing “hydrocortisone, eucalyptus (echinacea), lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus” as ordered.
D. While the number of pension beneficiaries has been steadily decreasing due to 9.3% net rate of death during the beginning of the pandemic in FY 20, disability compensation beneficiaries have been increasing, but not quite enough to justify the increase in benefit spending. Between FY 20 and FY 21 the number of compensation beneficiaries increased by about 226,000 (4.1%), while pensions declined by 14,500 (-3.7%). FY 20 – FY 21 the total number of compensation and pension (C & P) beneficiaries is estimated to increase by about 213,000 (3.6%) while mandatory outlays increased $14,769 million (9.8%) with only a 1.3% COLA, degree of disability payments increased 4.9%. FY 21 – FY 22 the number of total number of beneficiaries is (over)estimated to increase by about 256,000 (4.2%) while spending is anticipated to increase $14,768 million (12%), the COLA is anticipated to be extremely high, between 4.5% and 6.5%, so degree of disability can be expected to moderate at 2. VBA FY 22 – FY 23 advance appropriation, the number of post-pandemic C & P beneficiaries is probably overestimated to increase about 229,000 (3.6%), while spending growth moderates to $8,451 million (6.2%), only enough for a 2.6% COLA. FY 23- FY 24 population growth is estimated at 183,000 (2.8%) and spending growth $7,040 million (4.9%) enough for a 2.1% COLA. Degree of disability adjustments may be a temporary injunction of COVID-19 pandemic overestimates. What may be wanted is that instead of excessively apologizing for the hyperinflation, VA C&P moderates inflation to 7%.

1. The GI Bill is a great deal. Based on length of active duty service and training rate, students are entitled to a percentage of the following: Full cost of tuition and fees at the public school in-state rates, or up to $26,042.81 (as of August 1, 2021) for those attending out-of-state, private, or foreign schools (paid to school); Monthly housing allowance (paid to the student); Yearly books and supplies stipend of up to $1,000 per year (paid to student); and payments for those pursuing a non-institute of higher learning program such as a non-college degree, on the job training, apprenticeship training, flight programs, or a correspondence program. However, the GI Bill should maybe be increased from 36 months to 48 months, to be more sure to afford Veterans, especially those pursuing a career in law enforcement, and college professors, the Bachelor degree the United States needs to require from law enforcement officers, and thereby reduce the brain drain of educated Veterans caused by over-employment by the VA.

2. Law enforcement officers are currently required to have served 2 to 4 years in the armed forces and attend police academy, and sometimes as much as an Associates degree, however to prevent recidivism and criminal partnership need to be required to achieve a Bachelor degree. The United States detains more people than any other nation in the world, and has one of the highest rates of incarceration in the world, due to recent increases in certain small island Caribbean nations. Other than the habitually small brains of overeducated and illiterate lawyer gentry, due to unwitting exposure to mind-altering

drugs, usually pseudo-ephedrine, by malicious prosecutors, corrupt law enforcement, especially the unwarranted federal elite FBI and DEA, and intimate partner informants, the prison slavery problem in the United States is hypothetically because law enforcement officers do not have the Bachelor degree they need to theoretically not recidivate and flawlessly execute court orders. Recidivism is defined as being re-incarcerated for a felony within three years of being released from prison. Several state studies have shown that people who earned a post-conviction Bachelor degree were free of recidivism 100% of the time, Associates degrees 75%, Vocational certificates, such as police academy and some college 50%, and high school degree or less 33%. The GI Bill is the way to get these police officers the Bachelor degree the United States needs from them.

3. Veteran's benefit spending growth wants to be limited to 5%, 2% population growth and 3% ideal cost of living adjustment, based upon consumer price indexed annual social security cost of living adjustment (COLA). Veteran health programs should grow about 3% annually. Due to the 8.7 percent 2023 COLA VA benefit spending will probably grow about 11 percent and total VA spending by slightly less than ten percent. VA employment should grow about 1% with a 2% raise. Military pensions are supplemental to Social Security benefits since 1957 according to Military Veterans and Social Security Vol. 66 No. 2. There are 9.4 million military veterans receiving Social Security benefits, which means that almost one out of every four adult Social Security beneficiaries has served in the United States military. In addition, veterans and their families make up almost 40 percent of the adult Social Security beneficiary population. Fourteen percent of veterans receiving Social Security benefits have income below 150 percent of poverty, while 25 percent of all adult Social Security beneficiaries are below this level. Veterans Hospitals deliver health care for free or by deduction from benefits while the veteran is hospitalized. The right of US service members to Veteran's Benefits will not be denied people with less than $2 million in assets pursuant to *Scarborough v. Anthony J. Principi Secretary of Veteran's Affairs* No. 02-1657 (2004). Veterans pensions are between $3,000 and $6,000 a year under 38USC§1521(j) .

§5 Military Health System

A.The Military Health System (MHS) provides the DoD with a clinically ready medical force that is able to deliver medical capabilities in support of administration priorities including, Maintaining and Enhancing Readiness and Taking Care of Our People in the defense of our Nation. Army, Navy, and Air Force medical professionals ensure those in uniform are medically ready to deploy anywhere around the globe in a moment's notice. The mission of the Military Health System (MHS) is to enhance national security by sustaining a world-class health system that supports the military mission by fostering, protecting, sustaining and restoring health through world class patient-centered evidence based medicine. As healers MHS has a life-long obligation to the health and well-being of all those entrusted to their care. They are compassionate and committed to doing the right thing for their patients to eliminate disease and achieve health cost effectively for 9.2 million beneficiaries. Stakeholders, Secretary of Defense, Service Secretaries, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Combatant Commanders and Congress, expect a fit and protected force,

minimal injuries during military operations, satisfied beneficiaries, healthy communities, and a world class health benefit within reasonable costs. Customer groups, Combatant Commanders and Service Members, expect adaptations and innovation to deliver the highest quality medical care anywhere, anytime, under any circumstance. In carrying out the responsibilities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs (OASD/HA), the ASD/HA exercises authority, direction, and control over the medical personnel, facilities, programs, funding, and other resources within the DoD. These responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

1. Establishing policies, procedures and standards that govern DoD healthcare programs. 2. Serving as program manager for all DoD health and medical resources. 3. Directing DoD financial policies, programs, and activities including unified budget formulations, program analysis and evaluation. 4. Overseeing TRICARE the DoD health insurance program and the consistent, effective implementation of DoD policy throughout the Military Health System. 5. Maintaining strong communication with the line, beneficiary representatives and association, the media and the Congress. 6. Presenting and justifying the unified medical program and budget, estimated at $37 billion in 2006, throughout the planning, programming and budgeting system process, including representation before the Congress 7. Co-chairing with the director, Defense Research and Engineering, the Armed Services Biomedical Research Evaluation and Management Committee. 8. MHS provides a medically ready and protected force and medical protection for communities by continuously monitoring health status, identifying medical threats and finding ways to provide protection and improve health for individuals, communities and the Nation.

2. The purpose of MHS is to create a deployable medical capability that can go anywhere, anytime with flexibility, interoperability and agility. MHS provides globally accessible health information and rapidly develops and deploys innovative medical services, products and superbly trained medical professionals upon demand. MHS manages and delivers a superb health benefit by building partnerships with beneficiaries in an integrated health delivery system that encompasses military treatment facilities, private sector care and other federal health facilities including the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). MHS may construct tent and permanent hospitals and small health care facilities in developing countries to combat mortality from disease or war amongst both the military personnel stationed in the area and the general populace. Funding for the health care venture in this section is justified by proving that, (a) there is a US military presence in the area (b) hospital beds and medical staff in that area of the developing nation are severely inadequate to serve the health care needs of the people and (c) an adequate number of physicians, nurses, administrators and emergency medical technicians are available to staff the facility. Naval and Army hospitals uphold contemporary standards for hospitals and the various medical specialties that they house. For quality assurance military health facilities are certified by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations.

3. The US shall ensure that the public health laboratories of their physicians are adequately supplied for the region they are located to perform (a) routine health laboratory work for the diagnosis of disease, (b) epidemiological surveillance of

pathogens and diseases in the region, (c) analysis of substances suspected of being biological and chemical weapons. As of 28 September 2006 the Military has adopted a new more advanced version of the Electronic System for Early Notification of Community Based Epidemics (ESSENCE) that allows users to track diagnosis, not only locally but regionally. This will facilitate rapid response to outbreaks of disease through email alerts on effective treatment.

B. With a $55.8 billion FY 23 unified medical budget, the MHS saves lives on the battlefield, combats infectious disease around the world, and cares for 9.6 million beneficiaries in one of the nation's largest health benefit plans. The FY 22 increase in end-strength is entirely attributed to the projected 9.3 percent FY 21-FY 22 increase in civilian personnel, after an 8.8 percent increase FY 20 – FY 21. Civilian personnel is projected to increases by 6,789, 8.8 percent, from 770,611 FY 20 to 777,400 FY 21 and then by 7,228, 9.3 percent, to 784,628 FY 22. However, the FY 21 Military Health Service budget, that employs about 125,000 military and civilian personnel, projected a decline of about -7,422, -9.5 percent FY 20-FY 21, and this must be redressed, but non-prescription of hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus colds weighs very heavily on health professionals, and times are hard for health professionals without a mentholyptus cough drop to cure Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) from both coronavirus and influenza. Although the FY 21 MHS budget requested -1.2% ($0.6 billion) below the $50.8 billion FY 20 appropriation cuts were overruled by Sec. 704 of the FY 21 National Defense Authorization Bill H.R. 6395 that provided Defense Health Authority (DHA) may not realign or reduce military medical end strength authorizations during the one-year period following the date of the enactment, and after such period, may not realign or reduce such authorizations. The FY 22 budget provides $54 billion a $3.2 billion, 6.3 percent increase over $50.8 billion FY 20, up 5.3 percent from the enacted FY 21 level of $51.3 billion, that is more than prior President's requests for Military Health Service.

Military Health System FY 18 – FY 24
(millions)

	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
Defense Health Program	33,509	34,138	32,999	33,000	37,300	36,900	38,007
MILPERS	8,600	8,400	8,900	8,900	8,500	8,700	9,000
MILCON	900	400	300	500	500	500	550
MERHCF	8,100	7,500	7,800	8,400	9,300	9,700	10,000
Defense Health, Total	51,109	50,438	49,999	50,800	55,600	55,800	57,5457

Outlays							
Receipts	10,066	10,761	11,204	11,540	11,400	12,600	13,230
Defense Health Total Program Level	61,175	61,199	61,203	62,340	67,000	68,400	70,787

Sources: FY 2021 Budget Request for the Military Health System. Congressional Research Service. March 2, 2020; Defense Health Programs FY 2020 President's Budget; Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. Defense Budget Overview. United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request. April 2022

1. In response to budget cut threats in Section 719(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2020 and Sections 721 and 725 of the NDAA for FY 2017 (Public Law 114-328), Sec. 704 of the FY 21 National Defense Authorization Bill H.R. 6395 provided Defense Health Authority (DHA) may not realign or reduce military medical end strength authorizations during the one-year period following the date of the enactment, and after such period, may not realign or reduce such authorizations. The FY 2023 President's Budget delays all planned medical military end strength divestitures by 1 year. If the budget and end-strength reduction threats against military health system in Section 719(c) of the NDAA for FY 2020 and Sections 721 and 725 of the NDAA for FY 2017 (Public Law 114-328) do not discontinue by FY 24 as promised, the military health system discretionary budget request imperative to reduce medical end strength, needs to overruled by demanding 3% inflation and 1% net employment growth pursuant to the Iron Law of Wages. Due to incessant cuts the un-tabulated total Program Level for MHS has been between >$60 billion and <$70 billion for more than 42 months and will not be in the clear until FY 24 if normal 3% annual rates of discretionary spending growth can be secured. To end the military medicine number of the beast crisis, $7,660 million is needed FY 21 $5.7 billion more sustainable funding is needed FY 22. In FY 2022, the Defense Department deployed active duty medical personnel to civilian hospitals to help take pressure off medical staffs.

C. The Report on Gulf War Illness proved that any medical products used by the military health service must be approved for use in the general civilian population. Generally it is said that, more soldiers die from disease than combat, even in times of war, however thanks to advances in medical science it is now better said that more soldiers are hospitalized as the result of disease than combat related injury. Furthermore, Veterans returning from foreign wars often suffer long term disability arising from exposure to unethical biological experimentation. The Report on Gulf War Illness has proven, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that any medical products used by the military health service must be approved for use in the general civilian population, including natural and alternative medicines and insecticides.

1. In peacetime the US military usually has a work-related fatality rate of 2.2 per 100,000. Less than the 3 per 100,000 average. President Obama won the Nobel Peace Prize and in peacetime under his administration there were years when there was not a single work-related fatality in the 2.8 million end strength of the US military reported by Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA). Of the 1.5 million who served in the Global War on Terrorism, 0.2% - 1% of combat soldiers died at the estimated average age of 24 rather than the national age of 78. That constitutes a work-related fatality rate of 200 per 100,000, double the risk of logging, the most dangerous civilian career with fatalities exceeding 100 per 100,000. It can be estimated that the life expectancy of people fighting in these wars can be estimated at 70 due to sudden death although soldiers who survive the war theatre tend to live full and healthy lives. Global War on Terror returnees are using medical services and applying for disability at higher rates than in previous conflicts. For every service member killed in action as of October 21, 2013 (7,092) there are seven wounded in action (51,670). When including "noncombat" injuries (56,874), the ratio of injured to killed jumps to 16 to 1. One out of four veterans of the current conflicts has filed a disability claim at the VHA, and the VA has treated 30% of veterans of the two wars as of October 2011.

D. *School Board of Nassau County v. Arline* No. 85-1277 (1987) held that persons with contagious diseases may indeed be considered handicapped due to the threat of (ineffectively treated tubercular or non-tubercular mycobacterial) infection poses to others. Since the beginning of COVID-19 response, the Department has received 578 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mission assignments and 72 requests for assistance from other Federal departments and agencies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. More than 90,400 personnel, including National Guard from all 50 States, 3 territories, and the District of Columbia have supported the fight against COVID-19. DoD support is critical in the larger U.S. Government fight against COVID-19 around the world to pave the way to shorten the lifespan of and ultimately end the COVID-19 pandemic globally and mitigate its wider harms to people and regional stability. Vaccine propaganda poses a direct threat of adverse side-effects and monopolization bias in coronavirus treatment and public information, by a patently defective product. Why wait two weeks to be cured for an instant with a COVID-19 vaccine, when one can be instantly cured by swimming in a saline or chlorine pool? Can't breathe? Take a mentholyptus cough drop and/or Echinacea pill to treat severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Point being, it is deadly for a public officials, to waste their breath coercively enforcing defective vaccine propaganda upon the unwashed masses, when they should be prescribing "hydrocortisone, eucalyptus (echinacea), lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus" as ordered. Hydrocortisone, Eucalyptus, Lavender, Peppermint or Salt Helps Water Cure Coronavirus Colds; Mentholyptus Cough Drop Cures SARS and Influenza; Echinacea Cures Respiratory Syncytial Virus and Triple Threat of RSV, SARS-CoV-2 and Flu 21CFR§330.10.

1. Death rates in the United States, continue to be elevated, mostly due to COVID and fentanyl overdoses. Casualties from military conflicts is also elevated due to the invasion of the Ukraine and escalation of lower intensity conflicts. Medical negligence cannot be overlooked. Millions of people have died due to the concealment of the aforementioned

home remedies for COVID. Funeral directors in the United States found many cases of, never before seen, enormous fibrous clots, when embalming a surge of sudden death victims, they attributed to COVID vaccination, in particular the Astra Zeneca vaccine. Without treatment for the most common, and it must be added, easily treated diseases, the mental and respiratory health of highly contagious health professionals is morally injured, and the madness of opportunistic police drug seizures must be treated. Food and drugs seized by the armed services, police and customs, must be destroyed to prevent poisoning, induced by their weaponization of the drug trade. Drugs seized by the police are recirculated in great quantity, to fool the legal system, inflict casualties, make arrests and seize more valuable property from drug dealers.

2. Fentanyl and cofentanyl, seized by the police must be especially destroyed. Fentanyl is so dangerous that it should not be approved for use in "terminally ill patients", whose pain might only be untreated, and should not be manufactured by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) licensed pharmaceutical companies. The FDA is extremely corrupt right now and heavily engaged in the adulteration of online pharmaceuticals and other drug shipments of safe and effective remedies, such as menthol tobacco that is a pleasant way for the compulsive smoker to cure coronavirus and sterilize the environment, secretly seized by the police at mail facilities, and replaced with fakes from compounding facilities with advanced laser printing capabilities. The FDA is in the business of producing new drugs that don't work. That people become chronically ill and die from easily treatable diseases is less important endlessly billing sick people, for as much misinformation as organized medicine can get away with. All fentanyl and cofentanyl seized by the police must be destroyed to help establish production quotas, that limit the availability of these deadly drugs to legitimate use by terminally ill patients in extreme pain, until ultimately prohibited to be manufactured. After the Civil War veterans complained of an irritable heart, WWI Veterans were shell shocked with PTSD like symptoms, probably from bacterial meningitis, WWII and Korea War Veterans were comparatively well adjusted with liberal use of antibiotics. Since Vietnam, as many as one third of soldiers have been suffering Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD,) or in the case of the First Gulf War in 1991. Abuse of DEA Form 222, by the military to hypocritically resupply Schedule I drugs every six months, without a delivery address on record, easily redressed by the repeal of 21CFR§1305.13(f) the exception clause ending §1305.22(f& h) is suspected.

3. The military health system must be briefed on the behavioral hazards of amphetamines. Pseudo-ephedrine cures coronavirus sinus infections, is a stimulant, and shrinks the brain, causing illiteracy, it is prized in the manufacture of methamphetamine. Anti-depressants and childhood stimulants are addictive. Anti-depressant withdrawal is as severe as nicotine withdrawal, but the territorial conflict, anti-depressant withdrawal gives rise to, is particularly alarming to other people, and although not necessarily violent, can be used to escalate conflict in homes and work situations, by withholding prescription refills or with fake pills. Crystal meth is produced by mixing prescription drugs, especially anti-depressants and pseudo-ephedrine, with codeine cough syrup, and cooking or burying the solution until crystals form and the drug is ready to be smoked in a pipe. Meth, and antidepressants, can be detected by temporo mandiblar joint (TMJ) jaw

discomfort. Meth is very unhealthy, induces annoying, shrieking, insomniac behavior, in the happy users and causes very bad tooth decay.

4. Dimethoxymethylaphetamine (DOM) is not a recreational drug, it induces a three day panic attack, without sleep, followed by six month recovery from severe mental illness, unless washed off with water. DOM is not on the list controlled substances, although it is probably the only mind-altering substance of genuine concern to law enforcement. DOM is 65 times more powerful a hallucinogen than mescaline. At first, violent or criminal false associations are amped up and might seem funny, if they were not so inappropriate, and easy to wash off, especially if exposure was suspected. At the height of the trip the devil on one shoulder invariably defeats the angel on the other, triggering suicide or planned attack against the devils who have taken over the world. DOM is thought to be the leading cause of suicide, severe mental illness, homicide and especially rampage shooting in the United States and suicide attacks and militancy in Middle Eastern culture. In Syria, customs warehouses large quantities of a discontinued anti-depressant, Captagon, sold at 10 times profit to manufacture methamphetamine in Lebanon, and by unknown process to DOM to fuel the mass murder, by and of militants. To prevent the weaponization of drugs, and get to the health system causes and solutions of the so-called drug war, it is necessary that all "perishable" food and drugs that are seized by the armed forces, police and customs are scientifically destroyed, by the cleanest and best documented method possible, incineration and/or secure burial.

5. Health systems must take care that their prescription drugs are not diverted to manufacture amphetamine, directly or indirectly through police seizures. Health professionals are advised to boycott the DEA license fee, if they do not prescribe controlled substances. Most legitimate health professionals rarely, if ever, prescribe controlled substances. Like all health systems, the military health system, should limit DEA licensing and controlled substance prescription and use, to a few pain professionals and their pharmacists, constantly on their guard; whose DEA license is as discrete as the dentist. The National Defense Authorization Act of 2023 made great progress not discriminating against marijuana use of veterans in federal employment, but more work is needed to legalize cannabis for mental and physical pain relief in the armed forces and delete it from the drug schedule, nation and world-wide.

§6 Military Justice System

A. The United States Department of Defense has a military justice system and is not party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and while it might be said the US exhibits little resistance to the finer points in the language of the Rome Statute, due to official non-treatment, the US often fails to prosecute serious, justiciable, international war crimes by civilian and military employees and officials of the United States Government under 18USC§2441. The US Civilian Police Force also retains a military justice system, based upon commanding officer non-judicial punishment of the chief of police, Sheriff or Attorney General under 24USC§419 and Art. 15 UCMJ 10USC§815 and exhibits little to no unqualified immunity, when the Manual for Courts-Martial

is judged, by the civilian courts, adjunctive to internal police disciplinary proceedings. The legal system of the military departments is diverse and is primarily organized as follows: 1. DOD - Office of the General Counsel in accordance with DOD Directives/ Instructions/Pubs, 2. Air Force JAG in accordance with Air Force Regs/ Pamphlets/Instructions, 3. Army JAG in accordance with Army Regs/Pamphlets/ MCM and Field Manuals, 4. Coast Guard, Chief Counsel, 5. Marine Corps, SJA to the Commandant in accordance with Marine Corps Publications, 6. Navy JAG in accordance with Navy Directives/U.S. Navy Regulations, Navy JAG & CNLSC Instructions.

B. The Judge Advocate General (JAG) supervises all legal actions by the US military. By the Act of May 5, 1950, Congress required the Judge Advocate General be a lawyer. Each Judge Advocate General of any service is required to be a member of the bar with not less than eight years of legal duties as a commissioned officer under 10USC§806. ART. 6. of Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) states, the assignment for duty of judge advocates of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard shall be made upon the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General of the armed force of which they are members. All cases are subject to review by judge advocates under regulations issued by each service. After such review, the Judge Advocate General may refer a case to the appropriate Court of Criminal Appeals review the cases for legal error, factual sufficiency, and sentence appropriateness under §862 Art. 62 of the UCMJ.

C. Courts-Martial are conducted in all places pursuant to both the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and the Manual for Courts-Martial in cases that exceed the limits of commanding officer's non-judicial punishment under Art. 15 UCMJ 10USC§815 upon officers and personnel of his command— 1. Restriction to certain specified limits, with or without suspension from duty, for not more than 30 consecutive days; 2. If imposed by an officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction or an officer of general or flag rank in command— a. Arrest in quarters for not more than 30 consecutive days; b. Forfeiture of not more than one-half of one month's pay per month for two months; c. Restriction to certain specified limits, with or without suspension from duty, for not more than 60 consecutive days; d. Detention of not more than one-half of one month's pay per month for three months. 3.Both commanding officers and courts shall pay a determined percentage of all fines and forfeitures to the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund under 24USC§419.

D. Under Art. 16 of the UCMJ the three kinds of courts-martial in each of the armed forces are— 1.General courts-martial, consists of— a. A military judge and not less than five members or, in a case in which the accused may be sentenced to a penalty of death, the number of members determined under article 25a; 10USC§825a. b. Only a military judge, if before the court is assembled the accused, knowing the identity of the military judge and after consultation with defense counsel, requests orally on the record or in writing a court composed only of a military judge and the military judge approves. 2. Special courts-martial, consists of— a. Not less than three members; or b. A military

judge and not less than three members; or c. Only a military judge, if one has been detailed to the court, and the accused so requests. 3. Summary courts-martial, consisting of one commissioned officer.

E. Rule 916(h) of the Manual for Courts-Martial Defenses, provides, it is a defense to any offense except killing an innocent person that the accused's participation in the offense was caused by a reasonable apprehension that the accused or another innocent person would be immediately killed or would immediately suffer serious bodily injury if the accused did not commit the act. Wherefore, until Bradley Manning is released it is manifestly necessary in the interest of justice to declare a Mistrial under MCM Rule 915 because of circumstances arising during the proceedings which cast substantial doubt upon the fairness of the proceedings. A declaration of a mistrial shall have the effect of permanently withdrawing the affected charges and specifications from the court-martial whereas the mistrial was declared after jeopardy attached and before findings the declaration was: (A) An abuse of discretion and without the consent of the defense; or (B) The direct result of intentional prosecutorial misconduct designed to necessitate a mistrial. The power to grant a mistrial should be used with great caution, under urgent circumstances, and for plain and obvious reasons. As examples, a mistrial may be appropriate when inadmissible matters so prejudicial that a curative instruction would be inadequate are brought to the attention of the members or when members engage in prejudicial misconduct.

F. The US Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces exercises worldwide appellate jurisdiction over members of the armed forces on active duty and other persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The Court is composed of five civilian judges appointed for 15-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Cases on the Court's docket address a broad range of legal issues, including constitutional law, criminal law, evidence, criminal procedure, ethics, administrative law, and national security law. Decisions by the Court are subject to direct review by the Supreme Court of the United States. A service member who has received an adverse decision by a Court of Criminal Appeals typically will receive an accompanying notice of the opportunity to submit a petition for review of that decision within 60 days to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces.

1. Since October 31, 1952, the Court has been located in Judiciary Square in the federal courthouse at 450 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20442-0001. The courthouse, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was erected in l9l0, and was formerly the home of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Persons interested in visiting the courthouse should contact the Clerk of the Court. Over 32,000 attorneys have been admitted to practice since the Court was established in 1951. There are four appellate courts to review courts martial under Art. 66 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice 10USC§866 : 1. Air Force Court of Criminal Appeals, 2. Army Court of Criminal Appeals, 3. Coast Guard Court of Criminal Appeals, 4. Navy-Marine Corps Court of Criminal Appeals.

G. Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals is designated as the authorized representative of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Air Force, in hearing, considering and determining appeals by contractors from decisions of contracting officers or their authorized representatives or other authorities on disputed questions under the Charter approved 1 May 1962.

1. These appeals may be taken (a) pursuant to the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 41USC§601, et seq, (b) pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act 5USC§504 that ensures reasonable expenses of expert witnesses will be met for the reasonable cost of any study, analysis, engineering report, test, or project which is found by the agency to be necessary for the preparation of the party's case.

2. The Board may determine contract disputes for other departments and agencies by agreement. The Board shall operate under general policies established or approved by the Under Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering). The Chairman shall be responsible for the internal organization of the Board and for its administration. Membership of the Board shall consist of attorneys at law who have been qualified in the manner prescribed by the Contract Disputes Act of 1978. Members of the Board are designated Administrative Judges.

H. The Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims was created under Article I of the Constitution by the Veterans' Judicial Review Act (Pub.L. No. 100-687) on November 18, 1988. Originally named the United States Court of Veterans Appeals, its name was changed effective March 1, 1999, by the Veterans' Programs Enhancement Act of 1998 (Pub.L. No. 105-368). The Court's seven judges are appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, for 15 year terms. The law that created the Court is in chapter 72 of title 38, United States Code.

1. The Court's Rules of Practice and Procedure govern its procedures. The Court does not hold trials, hear witness testimony, or receive new evidence. In deciding a case, it considers the BVA decision, the briefs submitted by the parties, and the record that was considered by VA and was available to the BVA. If the issues warrant, the Court holds oral argument. Only about 1% of decided cases involve oral argument. The Court holds most arguments in its Washington courtroom, but sometimes conducts argument by telephone conference call. Either party may appeal from a decision of the Court to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit and, thereafter, may seek review in the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court's precedential opinions are published in West's *Veterans Appeals Reporter*. The Court's address is 625 Indiana Avenue, NW, Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20004-2950.

§33 Military Audit

A. The Defense Department’s financial management environment includes an estimated $3.2 trillion in assets and seems to conceal liabilities, by including them in the total of $2 trillion assets and $1.2 trillion in liabilities, reported in prior years. The truth of the matter is, with the exception of certain funds and property that can be sold, all Defense

spending is derived from the three military departments. The three military departments plan on spending $642 billion FY 23 total of which is subtracted from the $773 billion FY 23 President's budget request, to annually resolve the dispute between defense-wide spending of the three military departments and the historically high level of $171 billion FY 23 undistributed offsetting receipts, used to reduce the federal deficit and pay the first obligations in the new fiscal year, if the Department does not increase real spending and employment of Army and Marine Corp on a UN authorized Peacekeeping Mission to Haiti. The FY 23 Defense budget continues to overestimate Air Force spending, after getting it right for the first time FY 22. FY 23 Air Force overestimating has relapsed and is treated as pass-through funds and the legislation of defense-wide supplementals FY 21 and FY 22, must be treated as a deficiency, against high levels of undistributed offsetting receipts, in the margin.

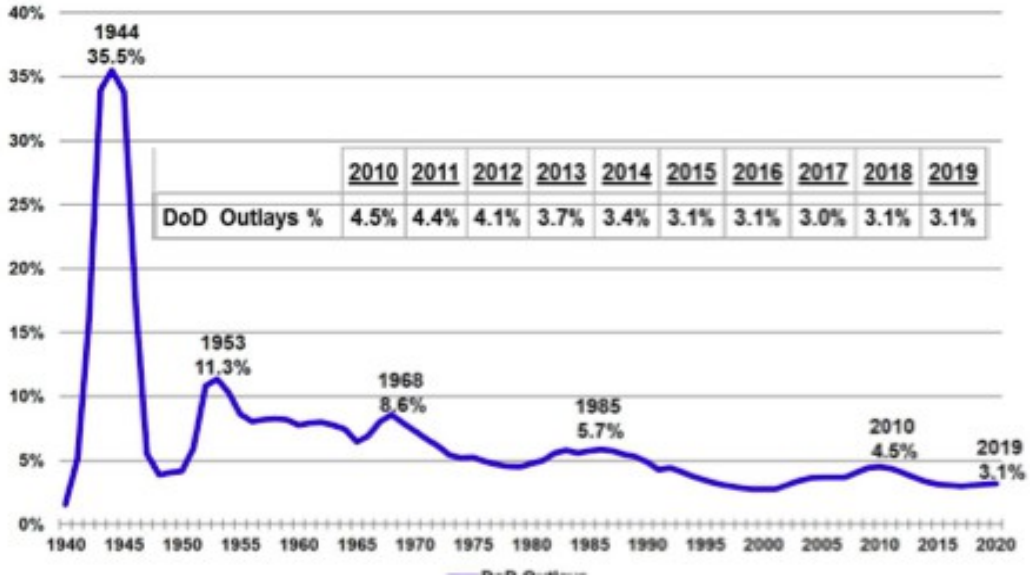
1. Shalanda Young Acting Director of the White House Office of Management and Budget has encouraged the Defense budget to stop wasting their time describing the arbitrary lump of Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) funding, in page 5 of the Office of Management and Budget direction in the Summary of the President's Discretionary Funding Request, dated April 9, 2021, justifying repeal of 2USC§901(b) but has not indicated that she is prepared to account for the all-important concept of undistributed offsetting receipts on a Defense, Education, Interior and Medicaid basis, preferring an educated guess, compromised by Bureau of Fiscal Service estimates regarding ill-defined investment income they call undistributed offsetting receipts. The Department of State has not abolished or downgraded OCO reporting requirements. The great leap forward regarding the abolition of OCO reporting requirements seems to have resulted in a historical revision of the Defense budgets during FY 22.

2. This historical revision seems to have raised the bar on historical Defense budgets. It does not impair the historical accuracy of the accounting, or obstruct the future perfection of the defense budget to report their undistributed offsetting receipts. The historical revision does require explanation on the webpage the Defense budgets are archived at, or in the document, to go unpunished. While the OCO can fool everyone who has to estimate it, all the time, removing the OCO from the historical records without telling anyone is a harmless fraud. Impairment of mental faculties is precisely equal due to relapse, regarding the Air Force budget overestimate and a new danger of skyrocketing undistributed offsetting receipts, the National Defense Authorization Act of 2023 does little to liberate laid off soldiers and disgruntled technocrats from Biden's "protection of unconventional weapons missions". The Biden Administration cover up regarding the use of the OCO in historical revision of defense budgets is best described as the racist practice of 'cultural erasure' noted in the fine print of the *Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)* 2017- present. Defense underspending will be used to finance Ukraine,this should not be fully expressed in the Defense budget because the deficit reduction from Defense undistributed offsetting receipts will be preserved with payments from the $777 billion FY 23 federal Treasury balance remaining from COVID relief, unless Congress and the UN authorize boots on the ground with a bona fide US/UN

Peacekeeping mission to Haiti, until a new President is elected who is not a fraudulent defense-wide *Allegation of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)* 2022 – present.

3. It has long been held that the Military Department faces long-standing and pervasive financial management problems in virtually all operations. As a consequence, these problems have impeded the Department's ability to provide reliable, timely, and useful financial and managerial data to support operating, budgeting, and policy decisions. Decision-makers are unable to assess the implications of alternatives and improve the economy and efficiency of government operations. Each of the Military Departments provides a summary of their budget submissions for inclusion in the DoD Budget Overview consistent with 10USC§113(c)(1)(A). To support the President's budget request DoD submits audited financial statements, interim financial statements, and the 'Green Book' under the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, (CFO) the Government Management Reform Act of 1994 (GMRA), and the Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of 2002 (ATDA) pursuant to OMB Bulletin A-136. The Department expects to spend $1.155 billion during FY 2023 in support of the DoD Audit; with approximately 21 percent of these resources are required to pay the independent auditors; 15 percent representing the cost of supporting the audit to include addressing auditors' request for information; and 64 percent of total costs are directed at remediating findings.

Defense Outlays as % of GDP FY 1940 – FY 2019



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
DoD Outlays %	4.5%	4.4%	4.1%	3.7%	3.4%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%

Source: DOD Budget Request FY 19 pg. 1-2

B. In 1918, during World War I, the top rate of the income tax rose to 77% to help finance the war effort. It dropped sharply in the post-war years, down to 24% in 1929, and rose again during the Depression. During World War II, Congress introduced payroll withholding and quarterly tax payments. In WWII the military was 34.5% of the GDP

and 82.5% of the federal budget. During the Korean War it was 11.7% of the GDP and 57.2% of the federal budget. During the Vietnam War it was 8.9% of the GDP and 43.4% of the federal budget. During Gulf War it was 4.5% of the GDP and 19.8% of federal spending. During the Global War on Terrorism military spending was 3.9% of the GDP and 19.3% of federal spending. Since 2015 defense spending remained roughly 3.1% of GDP. Currently defense spending is estimated at $773 billion FY 23 and GDP at $25.7 trillion in third quarter of 2022, 3.0 percent of the GDP.

1. In 2021, about $2.2 trillion, 2.3 percent of the $96.5 trillion world economy was spent on military affairs. Due to increased military spending on the war in Ukraine, this is expected to increase to about $2.4 trillion, 2.4 percent of $99.6 trillion Gross World Product in 2022. Including about $25 billion in military spending from the Departments of State and Energy, the United States spends a total of about $800 billion on Defense, and is far and away the leading military spender in the world. The United States spends three times more on Defense than the second largest military spender, China who spent an estimated $266 billion, 1.5 percent of their $17.8 trillion GDP in 2021. Without, the United Kingdom, the combined forces of the European Union come in third place, with $232 billion, 1.6 percent of their $17.1 trillion GDP. Russia comes in fourth place with $72 billion in military spending, 4.0 percent of their $1.8 trillion GDP.

Lead Military Spenders, 2022

1	United States	$800 billion	3.2% (2022)
2	China	$266 billion	1.5% (2021)
3	European Union	$232 billion	1.6% (2021)
4	Russia	$72 billion	4.0% (2021)
5	India	$69.8 billion	2.2% (2022)
6	United Kingdom	$67 billion	2.1% (2022)
7	France	$55 billion	1.9% (2022)
8	Saudi Arabia	$50 billion	6% (2021)
9	Japan	$49 billion	1% (2022)
10	Korea, South	$46.8 billion	2.6% (2022)
11	Italy	$32.6 billion	1.55% (2022)
12	Australia	$30.9 billion	2.0% (2022)
13	Israel	$24.1 billion	5.0% (2021)

Source: CIA World Fact Book 2022

C. With the largest military in the world, the United States has a great responsibility to keep the peace. Most other nations have sought to marginalize military spending as a percentage of GDP, to promote a civilian economy, with a decent standard of living for veterans. However, it is not possible for the United States to cut Defense spending, without causing a deterioration in international security to justify the war the mercenaries believe they need to get money. To prevent military coup, it is necessary to sustain exactly 3 percent annual military spending growth, to synchronize sustainable inflation in services with desired economic growth. The troops will be content, they won't have any reason to make war, and their ranks will grow at a rate of about 1 percent annually, in

proportion between military families and the general population, in peace. There will be a large number of trained soldiers to defend the nation against foreign invasion and deter opportunistic military aggression against the United States, such a large military might provoke. Furthermore, besides suppressing insurrection, the military is capable of providing humanitarian assistance. The uncounted undistributed offsetting receipts help keep the Treasury in operation year after year.

1. The Secretary named three foundational goals as Department-wide audit priorities for FY 2022, the year they got the Air Force budget right, and began declaring spending by the three military department, without distinguishing undistributed offsetting receipts from defense wide spending perpetuated by the 'Green Book' or the five forces from the three departments. For each priority, the Deputy's Management Action Group established goals and closely monitors progress measures to ensure the Department is addressing some of its most pivotal challenges, they could think of on the day they agreed with the Acting Director of OMB to abolish the OCO. The desire to improve Fund Balance with Treasury is misunderstood by hoping to clear undistributed disbursements and collections in 60 days or less. Reducing undistributed disbursement to 1 percent or less of the total Fund Balance with Treasury, is an absurd proposal to a budget that declared a comfortable, but high, 22 percent margin of undistributed offsetting receipts/profit, in case of full-scale world war or economic collapse. Plans to establish User Access Controls: Implement Identify Credential and Access Management solutions and create a Universe of Transactions and Financial Reporting Internal Controls: Implement adequate internal controls across all financial reporting processes identified as material; Produce a supportable universe of transactions balance; Process all intragovernmental reimbursable transactions using the Department of the Treasury's G-invoicing application are as good as the information technology, however ambitions to create a government bank with technology are unlikely to prevail in defending their 'balance' against federal insolvency.

2. The Department will continue to use audit findings to drive and sustain remediation efforts, focusing on findings that are integral to material weaknesses, especially concealment of the Air Force budget overestimate to continue spending growth after Space Force learned to do the math and it was no longer necessary to choose the high estimate. There is nothing to be gained by doing a historical revision to capture unspent Air Force budget estimates. The Treasury balance was completely exhausted in September 2021 by the student loan repayment pause and now has only $777 billion FY 23 remaining from COVID relief to purchase deficits in excess of 3 percent of GDP, student lending and finance one-time, major transactions. Legislating, undistributed offsetting receipts, defined as funds left over at the end of the year to reduce the deficit and pay for expenses in the beginning of the new fiscal year, is the way for the Defense Department to always be funded, and for the Office of Management and Budget to defeat the Bureau of Fiscal Service, with simple addition of the Cabinet agency budget requests and undistributed offsetting receipts of the Departments of Defense, known as advanced appropriations by Elementary and Secondary Education, and Medicaid.

3. Undistributed offsetting receipts reduce the deficit and pay the first costs of the new fiscal year. To pay defense wide expenses, above and beyond the President's budget

request, the three military departments must legislate deficiencies, from the undistributed offsetting receipts. The military deficiencies distributed amongst the three military departments, must correct previous year spending and undistributed offsetting receipt estimates in the President's budget new year budget. Provided, undistributed offsetting receipts are more than deficiency, Defense doesn't need any additional supplemental funding from taxpayers under 31USC§1515. Treasury cannot afford Defense a bank balance, the balance available from undistributed offsetting is a much more reliable federal security, to be spent only on a deficiency and/or federal deficit reduction, annually updated pursuant to the Anti-Deficiency Act of 1982 under 31USC§1502.

§7 Army Corp of Engineers

A. The history of United States Army engineers can be traced back to June 16, 1775, when the Continental Congress organized an army with a chief engineer and two assistants. It was not until 1802 that Congress reestablished a separate Corps of Engineers. In 1824, the Supreme Court ruled in *Gibbons v. Ogden* that federal authority covered interstate commerce including riverine navigation. Shortly thereafter, Congress passed the General Survey Act authorizing the president to have surveys made of routes for roads and canals of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of public mail. Maintaining the nation's public works is an imperative. Environmental issues are the chief public works challenges. Infrastructure development no longer automatically means large construction and maintenance operations. It means developing management techniques, new approaches, and new technology to use resources more efficiently and reduce resource depletion. It means eliminating or reducing contaminants, such as radioactive wastes, toxic and solid wastes, and non-point source pollutants of our surface and groundwater. Finally, it involves working with other agencies and organizations to develop effective responses to ecological crises such as oil spills, drought, and fire. In all these areas, the Corps began developing expertise a century or more ago.

1. The US Army Corp of Engineers is made up of approximately 34,600 Civilian and 650 military members. The mission is to provide quality, responsive engineering services to the nation including: (1) Planning, designing, building and operating water resources and other civil works projects (Navigation, Flood Control, Environmental Protection, Disaster Response, etc.) (2) Designing and managing the construction of military facilities for the Army and Air Force. (Military Construction) (3) Providing design and construction management support for other Defense and federal agencies. (Interagency and International Services).

2. ACE outlays are best summarized in the Army Corp of Civil Engineers – Civil Works Budget Appendix. This appropriation funds the command and control, policy and guidance, program management, national and regional coordination, and quality assurance for the civil works program. These activities are carried out by Corps headquarters and eight division offices: Corps Headquarters.—This office provides executive direction and management for the civil works program. Division Offices.—Eight of the nine Corps division offices provide quality assurance for and supervise work

of the 38 district offices that have civil works responsibilities. This appropriation also funds certain costs allocable to the civil works program of these Corps-wide support facilities: Institute for Water Resources.—This institute performs studies and analyses on a wide range of water resources issues and develops project planning techniques. Engineer Research and Development Center.—This center operates seven labs and conducts research and development for the Corps and other agencies. Finance Center.—This center supports all Corps finance and accounting activities. Humphreys Engineer Center.—This field operating activity of the Corps provides day-to-day operational support services to the Corps.

Army Corp of Civil Engineers – Civil Works Budget FY17 – FY 24 (billions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
Outlays	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.3	2.6	2.8	4.3	4.4
Reimbursable Accounts	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Total Contracts, Budget Authority	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.1	5.5	7.0	5.7

Source: US Army Corp of Engineers Civil Works Budgets FY 15-18; Corps of Engineers – Civil Works Object Financing pg. 1115; FY 22 Army Corp of Engineers Civil Works Budget

B. Outlays for ACE have declined precipitously since FY 19. Reimbursable accounts increased 25 percent from $2 billion FY 19 to $2.5 billion FY 20 and FY 21 and are anticipated to rise to $2.7 billion FY 22, to make up for the majority, but not all, of the loss, but donors become fatigued. Outlays declined -13 percent from a high of $3.8 billion FY 19 to $3.3 billion FY 20 and another -21 percent to a low of $2.6 billion FY 21 before rising 8 percent to $2.8 billion FY 22. During this time of dwindling federal funding, total obligations remained at $5.8 billion FY 19 and FY 20 before precipitously declining -12 percent to $5.1 billion FY 21 and recovering 8 percent to only to $5.5 billion FY 22. To compensate for Biden Administration infrastructure Prospectus embezzlement ACE outlays are expected to increase 3 percent annually from FY 19 to a level of $4.3 billion FY 23 and three percent more annually thereafter, plus $3.4 billion compensation for shortfalls from 3 percent growth in outlays FY 20 – FY 22. $3.4 billion compensation may be made effective immediately for US ACE to respond to the December 11, 2021 tornado disaster as a reimbursable accounts for “storm damage restoration” paid by Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA).

1. Appropriations shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers for authorized civil functions of the Department of the Army pertaining to [river and harbor] commercial navigation, flood and storm damage reduction, [shore protection,] aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related efforts. This appropriation funds all of the costs associated with protecting Corps facilities from potential security threats. It also funds the national emergency preparedness program under Executive Order 11490. This appropriation provides funds to administer the laws and regulations pertaining to activities affecting U.S. waters, including wetlands, in accordance with the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act of 1899, the Clean Water Act of 1972, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972. [For expenses necessary to clean up contamination from sites in the United States resulting from work performed as part of the Nation's early atomic energy program, $250,000,000, to remain available until expended.] (Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.) In developing the Budget, consideration was given to advancing three key objectives including: 1) increasing infrastructure and ecosystem resilience to climate change and decreasing climate risk for communities based on the best available science; 2) promoting environmental justice in disadvantaged communities in line with Justice40 and creating good paying jobs that provide the chance to join a union; and 3) not funding work that directly subsidizes fossil fuels including work that lowers the cost of production, lowers the cost of consumption, or raises the revenues retained by producers of fossil fuels.

2. The Washington Aqueduct supplies drinking water to customers in four jurisdictions: the District of Columbia; Arlington County, Virginia; the City of Falls Church, Virginia; and part of Fairfax County, Virginia. Although the Aqueduct is owned and operated by the Corps (40USC§9501 et seq.), the customers finance the operation, maintenance, and certain capital improvements of Aqueduct facilities. The Corp manages three permanent appropriations: (1) Hydraulic mining debris reservoir.—The Corps uses fees collected from Pacific Gas and Electric Company to help maintain the Englebright Dam, Yuba River, California project 33USC§683. (2) Maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters.—The Corps uses its share of certain fees levied by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (on the private use of Federal property, including facilities and land; private construction and operation of water management and appurtenant facilities; and private benefit from headwater improvement by others) for construction, operation, and maintenance of Federal water management facilities. (16USC§810(a)) Payments to States.— The Corps pays to States three-fourths of the rent received from the leasing of lands acquired for flood control, navigation, and allied purposes, including the development of hydroelectric power 33USC§701c–3.

3. The Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund is authorized under the Harbor Maintenance Revenue Act of 1986 (P.L. 99–662, Title XIV), as amended. Under current law, revenue is derived from a 0.125 percent ad valorem tax imposed upon commercial users of specified U.S. ports, Saint Lawrence Seaway tolls, and investment interest. The Budget proposes to execute these appropriations within the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund rather than to transfer and execute them in the Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Mississippi River and Tributaries accounts. The Harbor Maintenance Revenue Act

authorizes expenditures from this fund to finance up to 100 percent of eligible Corps harbor operation and maintenance costs, including the operation and maintenance of Great Lakes navigation projects. The fund fully finances eligible operation and maintenance costs of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. The Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (P.L. 104–303, section 201) authorizes the fund to pay the Federal share of the costs for the construction of dredged material disposal facilities. In 1998, the U.S. Supreme Court excluded all U.S. exports from the harbor maintenance tax.

4. The American Jobs Plan includes confused funding for investments in inland waterways and coastal ports through the Army Corps of Engineers. Within this amount, $2.8 billion is included for spending from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, that pays 100 percent of Corp costs. The Inland Waterways Trust Fund is authorized under the Inland Waterways Revenue Act of 1978 (P.L. 95–502), as amended by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (P.L. 99–662). The fund is used to pay one-half of the costs associated with the construction, replacement, rehabilitation, and expansion of Federal inland waterways projects, except as otherwise specifically provided for in law. Under current law, revenue is derived from an excise tax imposed on diesel fuel for commercial vessels on most of the inland waterways, plus investment interest. The Budget proposes to execute these appropriations within the Inland Waterways. American Jobs Plan trust fund financing is overruled by the General Provision – Corps of Engineers – Civil (4) because is makes no proposal to use funds directed for a specific activity for any real purpose, unless [prior approval is received from] notice has been transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress; (6) INVESTIGATIONS.—For a base level over $100,000, reprogramming of 25 percent of the base amount up to a limit of $150,000 per project, study or activity is allowed: Provided, That for a base level less than $100,000, the reprogramming limit is $25,000: Provided further, That up to $25,000 may be reprogrammed into any continuing study or activity that did not receive an appropriation for existing obligations and concomitant administrative expenses; (7) CONSTRUCTION.—For a base level over $2,000,000, reprogramming of 15 percent of the base amount up to a limit of $3,000,000 per project, study or activity is allowed: Provided, That for a base level less than $2,000,000, the reprogramming limit is $300,000: Provided further, That up to $3,000,000 may be reprogrammed for settled contractor claims, changed conditions, or real estate deficiency judgments: Provided further, That up to $300,000 may be reprogrammed into any continuing study or activity that did not receive an appropriation for existing obligations and concomitant administrative expenses; (8) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—Unlimited reprogramming authority is granted for the Corps to be able to respond to emergencies: Provided, That the Chief of Engineers shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of these emergency actions as soon thereafter as practicable: Provided further, That for a base level over $1,000,000, reprogramming of 15 percent of the base amount up to a limit of $5,000,000 per project, study, or activity is allowed: Provided further, That for a base level less than $1,000,000, the reprogramming limit is $150,000: Provided further, That $150,000 may be reprogrammed into any continuing study or activity that did not receive an appropriation.

5. Funds are collected from the sale of interagency America the Beautiful National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Passes as authorized in the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (P.L. 113–121, section 1048). Pursuant to the requirements of 16USC§460d–3, the Corps deposits certain recreation use fees collected at Corps projects into this account. Types of fees include daily user fees, camping fees, recreational fees, annual pass fees, and other permit type fees. The Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (P.L. 101–646, Title III), as amended, directs the Secretary of the Interior to distribute to the Coastal Wetlands Restoration Trust Fund a portion of the amounts appropriated each fiscal year from the Sport Fish Restoration Account. The South Dakota Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (P.L. 106–53), supports wildlife habitat restoration efforts undertaken by the State of South Dakota. The establishment of this fund satisfies the Federal obligation under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16USC§1661 et seq.) to mitigate for the loss of habitat due to flooding from the Oahe and Big Bend projects, which the Corps constructed under the PickSloan Missouri River Basin program.

C. Maintaining the nation's public works is an imperative. Environmental issues are the chief public works challenges. Infrastructure development no longer automatically means large construction and maintenance operations. It means developing management techniques, new approaches, and new technology to use resources more efficiently and reduce resource depletion. It means eliminating or reducing contaminants, such as radioactive wastes, toxic and solid wastes, and non-point source pollutants of our surface and groundwater. Finally, it involves working with other agencies and organizations to develop effective responses to ecological crises such as oil spills, drought, and fire. In all these areas, the Corps began developing expertise a century or more ago. Although the Corps is primarily an engineering and construction organization, historically it has been committed to research and development. As the Cold War waned, the Corps became involved in a number of military contingencies and humanitarian assistance operations. Maintaining the nation's public works is an imperative. Environmental issues are the chief public works challenges. Infrastructure development no longer automatically means large construction and maintenance operations. It means developing management techniques, new approaches, and new technology to use our resources more efficiently and to reduce resource depletion. It means eliminating or reducing contaminants, such as radioactive wastes, toxic and solid wastes, and non-point source pollutants of our surface and groundwater. Finally, it involves working with other agencies and organizations to develop effective responses to ecological crises such as oil spills, drought, and fire. In all these areas, the Corps began developing expertise a century or more ago. Clearly, the Corps' historical strengths in program management, engineering design, research and development, and construction will prove invaluable as the agency readies to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

§9 Military Holidays and Memorials

A. Holidays are important for the armed forces. Holidays help to lend aspects of military life a sense of immortality and dignity. There are three types of holidays in the United States:

1. Federal holidays when all government employees are off,
2. Legal holidays recognized not federal holidays,
2. Holidays when the flag is flown at half-staff.

B. May is National Military Appreciation Month, it includes, Loyalty Day on May 1st, Victory in Europe (VE) Day on the 8th , Military Spouse Day on the Friday before Mother's day, Peace Officers Memorial Day on the 15th, National Defense Transportation Day on the third Friday, Armed Forces Day on the third Saturday, and most significantly Memorial Day on the last Monday of the month.

1.The first legislation recognizing the month appeared in the United States Senate in 1999 designating May as National Military Appreciation Month. The day had the support and sponsorship of Senator John McCain, (R-AZ) and Representative Duncan Hunter, (R-CA) of San Diego and over 50 veteran service organizations. This important and timely legislation tells our service members that their country has set aside an entire month to honor, remember and appreciate them. In April of 2004, more comprehensive legislation was passed by unanimous consent of both Houses of Congress, H. Con. Res. 328, that May is National Military Appreciation Month.

2. Loyalty Day was first observed in 1921 as "Americanization Day," and was intended to counterbalance the celebration of Labour Day on May Day, which was perceived as communist. Loyalty Day is celebrated with parades and ceremonies in communities across the United States, although many people in the United States remain unaware of it. Although a legal holiday, it is not a federal holiday. Loyalty day was made an official holiday by the U.S. Congress on July 18, 1958 (Public Law 85-529). Following the passage of this law, President Dwight D. Eisenhower proclaimed May 1, 1959 the first official observance of Loyalty Day.

3. Victory in Europe Day (V-E Day or VE Day) was May 7/8, 1945, the date when the Allies during World War II formally celebrated the defeat of Nazi Germany and the end of Adolf Hitler's Third Reich. At 02:41 on the morning of, May 7, 1945, the Chief-of-Staff of the German Armed Forces High Command, General Alfred Jodl, signed the unconditional surrender documents for all German forces to the Allies. All active operations were to cease at 23:01 Central European Time on May 8 1945. On that date, massive celebrations took place, notably in London, where over a million people celebrated. In the United States, President Harry Truman, who celebrated his 61st birthday that day, dedicated the victory to the memory of his predecessor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had died less than a month earlier, on April 12.

4. Military Spouse Day was first celebrated in 1984 when then-President Ronald Reagan proclaimed the observance to honor the contributions of military spouses. The military

now sets aside the Friday before Mother's Day, that is the second Sunday of May, each year to pay tribute to the spouses who play a vital role in the nation's defense.

5. National Defense Transportation Day is on the third Friday in May to urge the people of the United States, including labor, management, users, and investors, in all communities served by the various forms of transportation to observe National Defense Transportation Day by appropriate ceremonies that will give complete recognition to the importance to each community and its people of the transportation system of the United States and the maintenance of the facilities of the system in the most modern state of adequacy to serve the needs of the United States in times of peace and in national defense 36USC§120.

6. Armed Forces Day is the third Saturday of the month of May began on August 31, 1949, Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson announced the creation of an Armed Forces Day to replace separate Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force Days. The single-day celebration stemmed from the unification of the Armed Forces under one department -- the Department of Defense. President Harry S. Truman led the effort to establish a single holiday for citizens to come together and thank our military members for their patriotic service in support of our country.

7. Memorial Day is a federal holiday on the last Monday in May when our fallen soldiers are remembered. Flags are generally flown at half mast until 12 noon when they are raised to fly full. The President issues each year a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe Memorial Day by praying, according to their individual religious faith, for permanent peace; designating a period of time on Memorial Day during which the people may unite in prayer for a permanent peace, calling on the people of the United States to unite in prayer at that time; and calling on the media to join in observing Memorial Day and the period of prayer under 36USC§116.

a. Gen. Logan, the speaker at the Carbondale gathering, that made Memorial Day official, also was commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization of Union veterans. On May 5, 1868, he issued General Orders No. 11, which set aside May 30, 1868, "for the purpose of strewing with flowers, or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion" the orders expressed hope that the observance would be "kept up from year to year while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades."

C. Korean War Veterans Armistice Day was designated July 27 of each year until 2003 after which time the United States ceased to approve of the DMZ along the 38th parallel. The President ceased to be requested to issue a proclamation each year to fly the flag of the United States at half-staff in honor of the individuals who died as a result of their service in Korea under 36USC§127.

1. S.RES.82 proposed to make August 16, 2007 is designated `National Airborne Day' whereas that day marks the anniversary of the first official Army parachute jump on August 16, 1940.

D. Veteran's Day originated as "Armistice Day," commemorating the end of World War I on 11 November 1918 at 11:00 AM. Armistice Day officially became a holiday in the United States in 1926, and a national holiday 12 years later, in 1938. On June 1, 1954, after the Korean War, the name of the national holiday was changed to Veterans Day in honor of just U.S. veterans. In 1968, new legislation changed the national commemoration of Veterans Day to the fourth Monday in October. It soon became apparent, however, that November 11 was a date of historic significance to many Americans, Europeans and citizens around the globe. Therefore, in 1978 Congress returned the observance to its traditional date. With respect for and in recognition of the contributions our service men and women have made to the cause of peace and freedom around the world, the Congress has provided under 5USC§6103(a) that November 11 of each year shall be set aside as a legal public holiday to honor veterans.

E. National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day is December 7th. The President is requested to issue each year a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities and to fly the flag of the United States at half-staff each December 7 in honor of the individuals who died as a result of their service at Pearl Harbor under 36USC§129.

F. The Secretary of Defense is required to submit a report in January to Congress under Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Statute under 24USC§295a regarding the construction of memorials. Remembering and honoring the soldiers who have died is an important responsibility of military leadership.

1. Plans for the Pentagon Memorial Project is a joint effort between various organizations united to construct a memorial commemorating the 184 lives lost in the Pentagon and on American Airlines Flight 77 on September 11, 2001. Approximately $10.2 million in tax deductible donations has been received by 1 May 2006. At a ceremonial contract signing on August 15, 2003, the Pentagon Memorial Team officially welcomed Centex Lee LLC as the design-build team responsible for completing the Pentagon Memorial Project

2. The 44 passengers and crew of Flight 93 courageously gave their lives thwarting a planned attack on our Nation's Capital. Flight 93 National Memorial will be a permanent memorial to the heroes on that plane. 44 people: 37 passengers including 4 hijackers, 5 flight attendants and 2 pilots; all perished whereby Flight 93 (Pittsburgh) National Memorial Capital Campaign has been launched nationally and internationally, seeking to raise $30 million from philanthropic individuals, corporations and foundations to enable the construction of the Flight 93 National Memorial.

3. In New York City at the site of the World Trade Center catastrophe where 2,726 people perished by the World Trade Center Memorial Foundation. On September 11, 2001, terrorists flew two hijacked airplanes into the World Trade Center (WTC) in lower Manhattan in New York City (NYC), destroying both towers of the WTC. As of August 16, 2002, a total of 2,726 death certificates related to the WTC attacks had been filed. All but 13 persons died on September 11.

4. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial commemorates the 58,178 US soldiers who died fighting the Vietnam War. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial was founded by Jan Scruggs, who served in Vietnam (in the 199th Light Infantry Brigade) from 1969-1970 as a infantry corporal. He wanted the memorial to acknowledge and recognize the service and sacrifice of all who served in Vietnam. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. (VVMF), a nonprofit charitable organization, was incorporated on April 27, 1979. VVMF lobbied Congress for a two acre plot of land in the Constitution Gardens. On July 1, 1980, in the Rose Garden, President Jimmy Carter signed the legislation (P.L. 96-297) to provide a site in Constitution Gardens near the Lincoln Memorial. It was a three and half year task to build the memorial and to orchestrate a celebration to salute those who served in Vietnam.

Art. 4 Geographical Commands

§10 Base Realignment and Closure

A. The U.S. military owns, leases, or operates a real estate portfolio with buildings valued at $749 billion and a land area of 26.9 million acres, of which 26.3 million acres, around 98 percent, is located within the United States and 600,000 acres are in foreign countries. The Army controls 51% of the DoD's land, followed by the Air Force's 32%. Military land owned by the DoD can be found outside the U.S. in 8 territories and 45 foreign countries. The United States holds approximately 5,000 military bases with 900 overseas. All 50 states have at least one base (Wyoming has just two). In total, there are normally 2.7 million active, reserve, National Guard and civilian employees stationed in the United States, and 255,065 US military personnel deployed abroad, not including war time surges, with a total of 845,441 different buildings and equipment. An "installation" is defined as "a military base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including leased space, that is controlled by, or primarily supports DoD's activities. An installation may consist of one or more sites" (geographically-separated real estate parcels). Due to the sensitive nature of the subject there is no comprehensive list of detailed information on the exact number or location of all bases, stations and installations as it involves highly classified information.

Military Land by State 2022

Hawaii	228,639	5.6%
Nevada	3,541,949	5.0%
New Mexico	3,889,638	5.0%
Arizona	3,042,028	4.2%
District of Columbia	1,525	3.9%
California	3,655,180	3.7%
Utah	1,883,234	3.6%
Washington	941,146	2.2%

Florida	690,994	2.0%
Maryland	115,158	1.9%
Georgia	589,060	1.6%
New Jersey	71,822	1.5%
North Carolina	411,152	1.3%
Virginia	289,815	1.2%
Texas	1,690,725	1.0%
Louisiana	272,357	1.0%
Massachusetts	39,107	0.8%
Colorado	476,056	0.7%
Kentucky	180,852	0.7%
Indiana	160,103	0.7%
Mississippi	176,745	0.6%
South Carolina	109,938	0.6%
Alaska	2,057,351	0.6%
Tennessee	147,839	0.6%
Alabama	166,800	0.5%
Oklahoma	223,632	0.5%
New York	152,611	0.5%
Wisconsin	155,500	0.5%
Rhode Island	2,280	0.3%
Delaware	4,170	0.3%
Kansas	140,973	0.3%
Arkansas	88,072	0.3%
Idaho	136,350	0.3%
Oregon	140,294	0.2%
Pennsylvania	61,323	0.2%
Missouri	88,240	0.2%
Vermont	1,1520	0.2%
Ohio	35,150	0.1%
Maine	18,742	0.1%
Illinois	31,165	0.1%
North Dakota	31,937	0.1%
Iowa	24,506	0.1%

Montana	56,998	0.1%
Connecticut	1,753	0.1%
New Hampshire	3,225	0.1%
Wyoming	31,984	0.1%
Nebraska	21,272	0.04%
Michigan	14,004	0.04%
West Virginia	3,084	0.02%
South Dakota	9,681	0.02%
Minnesota	2,736	0.01%

Source: The Amount of Military Land in Every State. Virtual Capitalist. 2022

1. Looking at the largest total sites, the top 10 combined cover an astonishing 13,927,470 acres, larger than 10 individual states including New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Hawaii. In Hawaii, 5.6% of the state belongs to the military. The historic Pearl Harbor on the island of Oahu is still an active base, housing both the Navy and the Air Force. In the nation's capital, Washington D.C., 3.9% of the small district is owned or operated on by the military—there are approximately 18 independent sites in the city. Most of the DoD's land is in the southwestern United States. One major benefit is that there are areas large enough in these states to test hugely destructive weapons without harming anyone. The atomic bomb was first detonated in the middle of nowhere in New Mexico at the White Sands Missile Range, the biggest military site in the country. Almost all of the largest military sites fall under the Army branch. The United States reports approximately 450 to 500 military bases in the United States, dispersed in 5,000 military base clusters and National Guard training centers with 900 bases overseas. All 50 states have at least one base (Wyoming has just two).

2. The United States military has bases in over 900 confirmed bases in over seventy countries and could make more than 1,000 operational on short notice. The majority of US foreign bases are in: Germany: 194 sites, Japan: 121 sites, South Korea: 83 sites. In regular times in Ukraine, there are 23 active duty soldiers permanently stationed. In Russia there are 41 active duty U.S. troops. However, President Joe Biden has recently announced that he will increase the US military presence across Europe because of the war in Ukraine. The Total Army provides 120,000 ready Service Members to the Joint Force across 6 continents and 140 different countries. In March 31, 2004 there were 110,494 US soldiers deployed in NATO countries. 101,610 deployed in Asian Pacific nations, deployment to CENTCOM has gone down from a wartime high of 150,000 to 50,000, 2,201 deployed in the western hemisphere, 770 deployed in Sub-Saharan Africa.

B. The Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Realignment and Closures was chartered on May 3, 1988 to recommend military installations within the United States, its commonwealths, territories, and possessions for realignment and closure. The Congress and the President subsequently endorsed this approach through legislation that removed some of the previous impediments to successful base closure actions. The

Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act, Public Law 100-526, as enacted October 24, 1988, provides the basis for implementing the recommendations of the 1988 Commission. Under this Act, all closures and realignments were to be completed no later than September 30, 1995. On November 5, 1990, The President signed Public Law 101-510, Title XXIX, Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, establishing an independent commission known as the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission which met only during calendar years 1991, 1993, and 1995. The purpose of the Commission was to ensure a timely, independent, and fair process for closing and realigning U.S. military installations.

1. The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) is the name for each of a series of United States federal laws specifying the annual budget and expenditures of the U.S. Department of Defense. The first NDAA was passed in 1961. The National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1992, Section 2827, designated Base Closure Account 1990 as the exclusive source of funds for environmental restoration projects at closure sites approved by the 1991, 1993, and 1995 Commissions. The intent of this section was to preclude the cleanup actions at bases slated for closure from competing with other sources of funding for environmental cleanup such as the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA). The FY 2002 National Defense Authorization Act, Public Law 100-526, authorized an additional round of base realignment and closure in 2005 by amending the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510). The 2005 BRAC Commission recommendations became law on November 9, 2005. The six-year implementation period for the 2005 approved realignment and closures ended on September 15, 2011.

2. The Department of Defense has successfully completed the implementation of BRAC 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995 and 2005 rounds. The 2005 BRAC recommendations represent the most aggressive BRAC ever proposed, affecting more than 800 installations. 1. Five percent of plant replacement value will be reduced; 2. About 12 million square feet of leased space will be vacated for more secure, functionally enhanced facilities; 3. About 18,000 civilian support positions will be eliminated; and 4. At the 6-year point in implementation, the Department will begin to realize annual net savings of over $5 billion from BRAC 2005 actions, in addition to about $7 billion from previous BRAC rounds it is hoped this strategy will save $50 billion by 2015. The four previous BRAC rounds -- in 1988, 1991, 1993 and 1995 - resulted in 97 major closures, 55 major realignments and 235 minor actions, according to DoD figures. Overall, closing and realigning these installations saved taxpayers around $18 billion though fiscal 2001 and a further $7 billion per year since. Final Selection Criteria for Closing and Realigning Military Installations Inside the United States. [Federal Register: February 12, 2004 (Volume 69, Number 29)] stated that Public Law 101-510 directs DoD to evaluate all installations equally.

C. These BRAC rounds were previously resourced through two separate Treasury accounts. The Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005 (Treasury code 0512) was established as a single account on the books of the Treasury to execute actions to implement BRAC 2005 approve closures and realignments. Congress amended the

BRAC statute in the FY 2013 National Defense Authorization Act and created a single Treasury account known as the "Department of Defense Base Closure Account" to improve the BRAC program's overall efficiency and effectiveness. The Account took effect on the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for FY 2014. The Account serves as the sole source of federal funds to finance environmental restoration and mitigation activities, property management, disposal, and caretaker costs incurred at military installations closed or realigned. It also covers costs associated with supervision, inspection, overhead engineering and design, and claims related to military construction projects, if any, related to such activities.

1. A total of $9,980 million has been requested for cleanup for the prior four rounds of base closures through FY 2009. The FY 2013 budget request included $349.4 million of new budget authority for environmental restoration and caretaker costs at BRAC bases from the 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995 rounds. BRAC spending rose to $394 million FY15 before falling to $266 million FY16 and $205 million FY17. The FY 2017 President's Budget requests the authority for the Department of Defense (DoD) to commence an additional round of Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) in 2019 and to establish an independent Commission that will provide an objective, thorough, and non-partisan review and analysis of DoD's recommendations. The cost of the 2019 BRAC Commission is estimated to be only $4 million for defense wide operations and maintenance FY17, $10 million FY18, and $7 million FY19. In FY2020 BRAC 2019 would cost $747 million, in FY2021 $1,300 million. The Total cost of BRAC 2019 is estimated to be $2,068 million.

D. The central challenge to prosperity and security is the reemergence of long- term, strategic competition by what the National Security Strategy classifies as revisionist powers – Putin and Jinping have abolished constitutional term limits, the United Nations Secretary-General runs unopposed and Biden-Harris has severely damaged confidence the ballot box is not stuffed by the Secretary of State. As China continues its economic and military ascendance to largest prison, Navy and trading partner of the United States, in the world, the People's Republic threatens the territorial integrity of Taiwan, known as Chinese Taipei by the United Nations. The United States has joined South East Asian nations to defend Taiwan against Chinese aggression. The most far-reaching objective of this defense strategy is to set the military relationship between the United States and China on a path of transparency and non-aggression. Rogue regimes such as North Korea and Iran are destabilizing their regions by pursuing nuclear weapons or sponsoring terrorism. North Korea seeks to guarantee regime survival and increased leverage through a mixture of nuclear, biological, chemical, conventional, and unconventional weapons and a growing ballistic missile capability to gain coercive influence over South Korea, Japan, and the United States. In the Middle East, Iran is competing with its neighbors, asserting an arc of influence and instability while vying for regional hegemony, using state-sponsored terrorist activities, a growing network of proxies, and its missile program to achieve its objectives.

§10a Africa Command

A. Africa Command (AFRICOM) was created as a combatant command with an Area of Responsibility (AOR) for 50 African nations to complete the regional infrastructure of the Defense Department and address the continent with the most armed conflict. AFRICOM became operational in October of 2007 and fully operational on October 1, 2008. American troops serving in in the African continent increased from 770 in Djibouti, in 2004, to tens of thousands. The headquarters remain in Stuttgart, Germany.

1. Reports of veterans who have either signed non-disclosure agreements (NDA) or refused to sign, indicate that the US military missions on the African continent have been actively engaged in hostile fire with and supplying arms to warring tribes, for a long time. US troops sustain few if any casualties although they kill tribal enemies. The United Nations General Assembly is challenged to utilize their new authority of Security Council veto review to ensure US military intervention in Africa is above-board and is not secretly exploiting tribal conflicts in classical armed interventional colonial style. Critical reports indicate that there are three major problems with the secret missions of military support for tribal government. One, the missions are so secret the soldiers are uninformed and for instance don't even know what country they are fighting and killing guerrillas in, and the concerned nations, United Nations and public are disinformed insofar that public knowledge of murderous US presence is suppressed although it must come to light in the investigation. Two, the US indiscriminately supplies arms to African tribes to help belligerent guerrilla factions in their fights against other tribes, whose belligerent guerrillas are probably also supplied with arms by the United States. The official line of UN Security Council Permanent Member suppressed UN Peacekeeping, ta least in Mali, is that the guerrillas are armed by ISIS and ISIL and it is quite possible that these extremely Islamic terrorist organizations are entirely or sometimes, in competition with Saudi philanthropy and other Permanent Members of the Security Council, covers of US arms supplying agent provocateurs in the region. Three, the US missions to kill belligerent guerrillas are not lawfully authorized by either Congress or United Nations Security Council, are not subjected to review, and the military exploitation of tribal governments, and militant factions thereof, is explicitly prohibited.

2. The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 1514 (XV) A/4684 (1961) colonialism is found to prevent the development of international economic co-operation, impedes the social, cultural and economic development of dependent peoples and militates against the United Nations ideal of universal peace. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation. Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.

B. AFRICOM will serve the African Union Peace and Security Council as a Stand by Force under Art. 13 and harmonize under Art. 16 of the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of a Peace and Security Council of the African Union signed 9 July 2002. War and instability had created a tragic situation on much of the continent, which has seen 186 coups d'etat and 26 major wars in the past 50 years. Some 2.8 million refugees and fully half of the world's 24.6 million internally displaced people are victims of conflict and upheaval in Africa, according to in Larger Freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all; a Report of the Secretary-General (2005). 25 million people in Africa are infected with HIV/AIDS, in several countries 35% of the population is infected. Malaria and tuberculosis are also great killers of children. The average life expectancy in some countries is 30 years. Antiretroviral medicine has helped to reverse the declining life-expectancy one of the greatest achievements of the UN Millennium Development Goals for 2015.

1. Partnership for Integrated Logistics Operations and Tactics (PILOT) is a Theater Logistics Engagement activity that builds long-term operational logistics planning capacity within the African Union Standby Force (ASF), and promotes interoperability between the U.S. military and the ASF. The Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program is funded and managed by the U.S.Department of State. The initiative is designed to improve African militaries' capabilities by providing selected training and equipment necessary for multinational peace support operations. U.S. Africa Command supports the ACOTA program by providing military mentors, trainers, and advisors at the request of the State Department. The Africa Deployment Assistance Partnership Team (ADAPT) is a Theater Logistics Engagement activity funded by the State Department that helps build deployment capacity for African partners who conduct peacekeeping, counterterrorism, or humanitarian relief operations in Africa.

2. Africa Partnership Station (APS) is U.S. Naval Forces Africa's (NAVAF) flagship maritime security cooperation program. The focus of APS is to build maritime safety and security by increasing maritime awareness, response capabilities and infrastructure. The African Maritime Law Enforcement Partnership (AMLEP) is a five-phased program. The five phases of AMLEP are: Phase Zero – Legal Risk Assessments; Phase One – Training; Phase Two – Exercises; Phase Three – Operations; and Phase Four – Sustainment. This program enables African partner nations to build maritime security capacity and improve management of their maritime environment through real world combined maritime law enforcement operations.

3. The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program provides funds for international personnel to attend U.S. military professional training programs. The IMET program specifically targets current and future military and civilian leadership in African nations. There are currently 12 State Partnerships between the United States and African nations: California is partnered with Nigeria; New York and South Africa; North Carolina and Botswana; the North Dakota Guard is partnered with three countries, Ghana, Togo and Benin; Michigan and Liberia; Utah and Morocco; Vermont and Senegal; Wyoming and Tunisia; Kentucky and Djibouti; Massachusetts and Kenya.

4. The Medical Civil Action Program, or MEDCAP, enhances partner nation health care capacity and reduces the threat of disease by collaborating with local medical professionals, interagency partners and local authorities. VETCAP, the Veterinary Civil Action Program, delivers veterinary programs in support of strategic military objectives. VETCAP has been deployed in Africa by Joint Services teams, among others in Djibouti, Kenya, Ethiopia, Morocco. Since 1999, the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) has been involved in HIV/AIDS prevention to reduce the incidence of HIV in foreign militaries through the DoD HIV/AIDS Prevention Program (DHAPP). In partnership with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Africa Command has worked since 2008 to establish a Pandemic Response Program (PRP) aimed at assisting African militaries to develop influenza pandemic response plans that are integrated into their country's overall national response plans.

§10a Central Command

A.The United States Central Command (USCENTCOM) is one of the five geographically defined unified commands within the Department of Defense. Today it is responsible for planning and conducting United States (U.S.) military activity in a region consisting of 27 countries in Northeast Africa, Southwest and Central Asia, and the island nation of the Seychelles. Deployment to USCENTCOM area of responsibility (AOR) has declined from 150,000 in 2004 to around 50,000 in 2022. An evolutionary development of the temporary Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF) established by the Carter administration, USCENTCOM was established January 1, 1983. As its name implies, USCENTCOM covers the "central" area of the globe located between the European and Pacific Commands. Today's command evolved as a practical solution to the problem of projecting U.S. military power to the Gulf region from halfway around the world. In the recent past, USCENTCOM has become known for its success in leading a coalition to liberate Kuwait from Iraqi occupation and for humanitarian operations in Somalia and Kenya, among other activities. Current developments in the command's strategy have validated its mission and articulated its vision as a versatile and flexible command able to deal with evolving threats and continuing challenges in its assigned part of the world. CENTCOM is greatly relieved to no longer be at war. Total US CENTCOM spending is declining from $34.3 billion FY 22 to $27.3 billion FY 23 and deployment is declining from 59,666 FY 22 to 54,597 FY 23.

B. The Balfour Declaration of 1917, and May 14, 1948, when Ben-Gurion proclaimed the birth of the State of Israel created a Jewish state in Israel. The five Arab armies who invaded Palestine after the creation of the State of Israel in 1948 were ignominiously defeated. 750,000 Palestinian refugees were forced to leave their homes in 1948. Adolf Eichmann was tried in Jerusalem in 1961. During the Six Day War in 1967, the IDF had conquered and taken East Jerusalem and the Old City from Jordan, and, a few days after the war, Israel had annexed these districts and, in defiance of the international community had declared Jerusalem to be the eternal capital of the Jewish state.

1. Since 1947 the United Nations had declared that Jerusalem should be an international zone, and after the Six Day War had demanded that Israel withdraw from all the

territories occupied during the hostilities, including Jerusalem. Jerusalem had been a Muslim city since 638, apart from a brief period of Crusader rule (1099-1187); Jerusalem, which Muslims call al-Qds (the Holy) is the third-holiest city in the Islamic world, after Mecca and Medina. The Dome of the Rock, which was completed in 691, was the first major Muslim monument ever built and was believed to mark the spot where Abraham offered his son to God in sacrifice; later tradition had it that the Prophet Muhammad had made a mystical ascent to heaven from this rock. On December 9, 1987 the popular Palestinian uprising known as the intifadah broke out in Gaza and spread to East Jerusalem and the West Bank. Since 1967, a whole generation of Palestinians had grown up in these territories until Israeli occupation; they were impatient with the old PLO leadership, which had not managed to achieve Palestinian independence, and frustrated by the daily humiliations and hardships of living under what they perceived as an oppressive, alien power. Some members founded HAMAS (Haqamat al-Muqawamah al-Islamiyyah: Islamic Resistance Movement), which fought both the Israeli occupation and the Palestine nationalist movement. HAMAS terrorism escalated after the killing of seventeen Palestinian worshippers on the Hara al-Sharif on October 8, 1990. Impelled by a fear of annihilation, HAMAS also attacked Palestinians whom they judged to be collaborators with Israel.

2. Human Rights Council S-21/1 Ensuring respect for international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem of July 24, 2014 Condemns in the strongest terms the widespread, systematic and gross violations of international human rights and fundamental freedoms arising from the Israeli military operations carried out in the Occupied Palestinian Territory since 13 June 2014, particularly the latest Israeli military assault on the occupied Gaza Strip, by air, land and sea, which has involved disproportionate and indiscriminate attacks, including aerial bombardment of civilian areas, the targeting of civilians and civilian properties in collective punishment contrary to international law, and other actions, including the targeting of medical and humanitarian personnel, that may amount to international crimes, directly resulting in the killing of more than 650 Palestinians, most of them civilians and more than 170 of whom are children, the injury of more than 4,000 people and the wanton destruction of homes, vital infrastructure and public properties. Calls for an immediate cessation of Israeli military assaults throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and an end to attacks against all civilians, including Israeli civilians. Expressing grave concern at the critical humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip, including in particular the forced displacement of tens of thousands of Palestinian civilians, the crisis in access to adequate water and sanitation services affecting nearly 1 million people, and the extensive damage to electricity infrastructure resulting in 80 per cent of the population receiving electricity only four hours a day, and underlining the importance of providing emergency humanitarian assistance, including by supporting the emergency appeal launched by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East on 17 July 2014. Expresses deep concern at the condition of Palestinian prisoners and detainees in Israeli jails and detention centres, in particular following the arrest by Israel of more than 1,000 Palestinians since 13 June 2014, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately release all Palestinian prisoners whose detention is

not in accordance with international law, including all children and all members of the Palestinian Legislative Council.

C. The most pervasive military conflict in the Islamic world has mostly to do with Islamic State militants in Syria, Iraq and Libya. More than 500,000 people have died in the Syrian Civil War and there at least 6 million Syrian refugees, more than any other nation, at this time. A large number of refugees from Syria are staying in Lebanon. More than a thousand migrants have died in boat accidents in recent months fleeing to Italy from Libya. Heightened security of land borders between Islamic and European countries has come under criticism for forcing refugees from taking the dangerous sea route. The Counter-Islamic State of Iraq & Syria Train and Equip Fund (CTEF) is committed to the enduring defeat of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), after their territorial defeat, primarily working by, with, and through vetted partner forces as part of the whole-of-government approach to defeat the Islamic State. The US spent $460 million FY 21, $335 million in Iraq and $125 million in Syria, increasing to $500 million FY 22, $345 million Iraq and $155 million Syria, and $541.7 million FY 23, $358 Iraq, $183.7 million Syria).

1. Approximately 88,500 Afghan nationals have arrived in the U.S. as part of Operation Allies Welcome (OAW). OAW coordinated efforts across the federal government to support and resettle vulnerable Afghans, including those who worked on behalf of the United States. All Afghan nationals have departed safe haven facilities to join communities around the nation. When the order came to withdraw from Afghanistan, the Army deployed and secured the Hamid Karzai International Airport and evacuated American citizens and Afghans. Following evacuation, the Army housed, fed, and assisted in welcoming over 44,000 Afghans to America.

§10b European Command

A. The Area of Responsibility (AOR) of the US European Command (EUCOM) at its foundation in 1952 covered only 12 Eastern European Countries. In 1963 EUCOM forfeited the North African Nations but was the only organization to respond to problems. In 1972 gained responsibility for Israel, Syria, and Lebanon. In 1983 increasing interest in Sub-Saharan Africa caused EUCOM to greatly expand their AOR by accommodating these African States. These nations have become the responsibility of AFRICOM whose headquarters remain in Stuttgart, Germany. After the Cold War ended in 1992, in 1993 EUCOM took responsibility for the former Soviet Eastern European, Caucuses and Central Asian states. A review in 1998 added the missed republics to the AOR. In 2002 Russia came into the AOR, permitting EUCOM to negotiate with Russia, who is now joining NATO. Since February 2022, DoD deployed or extended over 20,000 additional forces to Europe in response to the Ukraine crisis, adding additional air, land, maritime, cyber, and space capabilities, bringing the current European deployment total to more than 100,000 service members across Europe in 2022, down from 111,000 in 2004.
1. U.S. European Command's mission is to maintain Ready Forces to conduct a full range of operations. Forces are assigned to, trained and equipped by service-specific headquarters or joint and multinational trainers when participating in joint operations or

joint exercises. U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR), U.S. Marine Forces Europe (MARFOREUR), U.S. Naval Forces Europe (NAVEUR), U.S. Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), and Special Operations Command Europe (SOCEUR) provide the forces for all military-to-military engagements with partner nations, provide a deterrence function in the region, and serve as deployable units for contingency operations.

2. As a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the United States is obligated to provide troops to contingency operations. Having Ready Forces in Europe allows a closer relationship between EUCOM and partner nations. It has the ability to train with and when necessary instruct partner nation militaries to build regional partner capacity in various types of missions – from combat and counterinsurgency operations to cyber security and logistics. Ready Forces are also involved in peace operations throughout the region. Alongside other NATO troops, they help maintain a safe, secure environment and citizens' freedom of movement, regardless of ethnic origin. Additionally, EUCOM forces provide humanitarian assistance, improving infrastructure and responding during disasters.

3. The European Reassurance Initiative extended Presidential initiative beyond initial two year period. Continues Brigade Combat Team rotations to Europe. Increases war-fighting capacity on the continent through increased prepositioned equipment stocks. Continues to provide rotational aviation capability to the European Command Area of Responsibility. The FY 2023 budget request of $4.2 billion for the European Deterrence Initiative (EDI) supports capabilities that build and maintain an information advantage over our adversaries; conduct increased intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; increase the overall readiness and interoperability of U.S. forces across all domains through additional exercises and training; and, enable DoD Components to leverage existing capabilities to employ advanced intelligence tools and platforms. Despite increasing EDI spending from $3.8 billion FY 22 to $4.2 billion FY 23 deployment is expected to decline from 13,200 FY 22 to 10,899 FY 23. Total deployment to the European theatre is estimated at 100,000 in 2022, down from 111,000 in 2004.

B. NATO involvement in the Bosnian War and the Yugoslav Wars in general began in February 1992, when the alliance issued a statement urging all the belligerents in the conflict to allow the deployment of United Nations peacekeepers. On July 10, 1992, at a meeting in Helsinki, NATO foreign ministers agreed to assist the United Nations in monitoring compliance with sanctions established under United Nations Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 757 (1992). This led to the commencement of Operation Maritime Monitor off the coast of Montenegro, which was coordinated with the Western European Union Operation Sharp Guard in the Strait of Otranto on July 16. On October 9, 1992, the Security Council passed Resolution 781, establishing a no-fly zone over Bosnia-Herzegovina. In response, on October 16, NATO expanded its mission in the area to include Operation Sky Monitor, which monitored Bosnian airspace for flights from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

1. In July 1995, the Bosnian Serbs launched an attack on the Bosnian town of Srebrenica,

ending with the deaths of approximately 8,000 civilians in the Srebrenica massacre. After the horrifying events at Srebrenica, 16 nations met at the London Conference, beginning on July 21, 1995, to consider new options for Bosnia. As a result of the conference, UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali gave General Bernard Janvier, the UN military commander, the authority to request NATO airstrikes without consulting civilian UN officials, as a way to streamline the process. After the London Conference, NATO planned an aggressive new air campaign against the Bosnian Serbs. On August 28, 1995, Serb forces launched a mortar shell at the Sarajevo marketplace killing 37 people. Admiral Leighton Smith, the NATO commander recommended that NATO launch retaliatory air strikes under Operation Deliberate Force. On August 30, 1995, NATO officially launched Operation Deliberate Force with large-scale bombing of Serb targets. The airstrikes lasted until September 20, 1995 and involved attacks on 338 individual targets. Largely as a result of the bombing under Operation Deliberate Force and changes in the battlefield situation, the belligerents in the Bosnian War met in Dayton, Ohio in November 1995, and signed the Dayton Accords, a peace treaty. As part of the accords, NATO agreed to provide 60,000 troops to deploy to the region, as part of the Implementation Force (IFOR), U.S. designation Operation Joint Endeavor. These forces remained deployed until December 1996, when those remaining in the region were transferred to the Stabilization Force (SFOR) that remained in Bosnia until 2004.

2. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) carried out an aerial bombing campaign against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia during the Kosovo War. The air strikes lasted from 24 March 1999 to 10 June 1999. The bombings continued until an agreement was reached that led to the withdrawal of Yugoslav armed forces from Kosovo, and the establishment of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, a UN peacekeeping mission in Kosovo. The official NATO operation code name was Operation Allied Force whereas the United States called it Operation Noble Anvil. NATO's intervention was prompted by Yugoslavia's bloodshed and ethnic cleansing of Albanians, which drove the Albanians into neighbouring countries and had the potential to destabilize the region. Yugoslavia's actions had already provoked condemnation by international organisations and agencies such as the UN, NATO, and various NGOs. Yugoslavia's refusal to sign the Rambouillet Accords was initially offered as justification for NATO's use of force. NATO countries attempted to gain authorisation from the UN Security Council for military action, but were opposed by China and Russia, who indicated that they would veto such a measure. As a result, NATO launched its campaign without the UN's approval, stating that it was a humanitarian intervention. The UN Charter prohibits the use of force except in the case of a decision by the Security Council under Chapter VII, or self-defence against an armed attack – neither of which were present in this case. By the end of the war, the Yugoslavs had killed 1,500 to 2,131 combatants, while choosing to heavily target Kosovar Albanian civilians, with 8,676 killed or missing and some 848,000 expelled from Kosovo. The NATO bombing killed about 1,000 members of the Yugoslav security forces in addition to between 489 and 528 civilians. It destroyed or damaged bridges, industrial plants, hospitals, schools, cultural monuments, private businesses as well as barracks and military installations.

3. The bombing of Yugoslavia was NATO's second major combat operation, following the 1995 bombing campaign in Bosnia and Herzegovina, heard by the International Court of Justice in two cases on the Legality of Use of Force (Yugoslavia v. Spain)(United States of America) in 1999, Application for Revision of the Judgment of 11 July 1996 in the Case concerning Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia), Preliminary Objections (Yugoslavia v. Bosnia and Herzegovina) 1992-2003, eight cases of Legality of Use of Force (Serbia and Montenegro v. Belgium)(Canada)(France)(Germany)(Italy)(Netherlands)(Portugal)(United Kingdom)(1999-2011), Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Service and Montenegro) 1993-2007, Application of the Interim Accord of 13 September 1995 (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia v. Greece) 2008-2011 and Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Croatia v. Serbia) 1999-2015.

C. In 2014 the Revolution of Dignity also known as the Maidan Revolution and the Ukrainian Revolution, ousted the democratically elected pro-Russian President. A referendum for Russia to annex Crimea at the end of 2014 was internationally condemned by an unenforced, undemocratic non-binding UN Assembly Resolution. A low intensity shell game with both sides inflicting casualties and property damage in Eastern Ukraine and Crimea annually was mostly refereed by German Chancellor Merkel, who has been replaced. The hypocritically undemocratic accusations are justified by the fatal omission to mention that this was the year action was taken against Putin abolishing a term limit of two, six year terms. Czar Putin's politics are haram, forbidden, by all peace and democracy loving rules of law. Democratic peace theory holds that democracies never make war against each other. Unfortunately, neither Ukraine, Russia, United States, China, or unopposed Secretary General of the UN and Director General of the WHO, currently entirely qualify as being democratically elected. The un-replaced retiring Human Rights Commissioner is looking into the international apathy. Xi Jinping abolished term limits in 2018 under duress by Trump's false trade war, and is currently facing renomination by the Chinese Communist. Pelosi fraud Biden stuffed the ballot in 2020. Now the ante in the shell game in eastern Ukraine, has been raise from dozens, to more than the 1,000 casualties in a one year period – war by definition.

1. Russia sought veto authority over nations on its periphery, to defend the Federation against NATO. The use of emergency technologies to discredit and subvert democratic processes in Georgia, Crimea, and eastern Ukraine was not respected as legitimate by the UN General Assembly that failed to explain Putin had abolished term limits and could not be allowed to interfere with international democracy. Putin invaded the Ukraine without authorization of the Duma or United Nations. The Russian Federation may not join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization NATO until Putin has retired. The Russian population is declining due to draft dodgers who don't like Putin's war in Ukraine. Putin's impeachment, resignation or replacement as Russian President is necessary for Russia to pursue NATO membership, that is the proper diplomatic gesture to end the NATO contrived cold war, everyone thought was over, until revived by two geriatric US Presidents hiding behind the FBI Iron Curtain at 28CFR§0.87 that needs to be repealed.

The most peaceful democratic solution to the standoff would be to allow Russia and its neighboring states to join NATO. NATO however created the cold war in 1949 to deter Soviet expansion. West Germany became a member on 6 May 1955, a day after its status as an occupied country came to an end (the Bonn-Paris conventions came into effect on 5 May 1955). Europe settled into an uneasy stand-off, symbolized by the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961. During this time, NATO adopted the strategic doctrine of "Massive Retaliation" – if the Soviet Union attacked, NATO would respond with nuclear weapons. The battles between the United States and NATO against the Soviet Union were cruelly and unusually fought in third countries like Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan and now Ukraine. The United States, NATO and Russia or the Soviet Union have never officially come into direct military conflict. Although NATO has had considerable success deterring conflict amongst themselves, "whereas an armed attack against one or more of them… shall be considered an attack against them all" in Art. 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, done in Washington on 4 April 1949, NATO does little to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against non-members.

2. The Federal Treasury Balance has budgeted $55 billion to pay Ukraine to survive Putin's invasion because this irregular appropriation is in addition to 3 percent of GDP deficit. $40.1 billion appropriations were finalized in Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022, P.L. 117-.128 passed on May 19, 2022. They are obligated to repeal Sec. 606 No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein; that is overruled to prevent loss of balance due to a mutual psychological addiction to the 'shell game'. The spending herein was provided by the $55 billion budget for Ukraine, already set aside by the $1.6 trillion FY 22 Federal Treasury Balance, $777 billion at the beginning of FY 23, in response to the initial passage of a $55 billion aid package for Ukraine, plus Russian assets lawfully seized in behalf of Ukraine, to reduce outstanding Russian torture compensation due Ukraine, less expenditures received by Ukrainians. The United States owes Ukraine all of the pre-determined amount of left-over COVID relief for their cold war.

3. The war is not over. By Putin's account of police action, it hasn't even begun to register that more than one thousand casualties in a year is war. Non-self incrimination, exhibited to a fault by both denials, a failure of Czar Putin to prosecute Ukraine and failure of Ukraine to pay (their government officials must ask for an advance in the beginning of every month or they won't anything at the end of the month). The case history has evolved from Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Georgia v. Russian Federation) 2008-2011. Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) 2017- present to defective Allegation of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) 2022 - to defy the peace prize winning counsel for swift settlement of torture compensation pursuant to Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture in Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo v.Uganda) 1999-2022. All Russian assets seized by Blocking Property of Certain

Persons and Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to Continued Russian Efforts To Undermine the Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of Ukraine E.O. 14065 signed February 21, 2022 may be transferred as revenues to the Ukraine account. To help civilians and soldiers survive the cold winter despite power outages due to Russian shelling of power plants and electrical infrastructure it is advised to let Ukrainians be the human test subjects of off-grid HHO water distillation fuel cells.

§10c Indo-Pacific Command

A. US military supervision in Asia and the Pacific is granted to US Pacific Command (PACOM). The 36 nations that comprising the Asia-Pacific region are home to more than 50% of the world's population, 3,000 different languages, several of the world's largest militaries, and five nations allied with the U.S. through mutual defense treaties. Two of the three largest economies are located in the Asia-Pacific along with 10 of the 14th smallest. The AOR includes the most populous nation in the world, the largest democracy, and the largest Muslim-majority nation. More than one third of Asia-Pacific nations are smaller, island nations that include the smallest republic in the world and the smallest nation in Asia. USPACOM is one of six geographic Unified Combatant Commands of the United States Armed Forces. Commander, U.S. Pacific Command (CDRUSPACOM) is the senior U.S. military authority in the Pacific Command AOR. CDRUSPACOM reports to the President of the United States through the Secretary of Defense and is supported by four component commands: U.S. Pacific Fleet, U.S. Pacific Air Forces, U.S. Army Pacific and U.S. Marine Forces, Pacific. These commands are headquartered in Hawaii and have forces stationed and deployed throughout the region. Defense of Taiwan was arranged by agreeing not to repeat the non-collective self-defense agreement, the Hussein Treatment, before the invasions of Kuwait and Ukraine.

1. The DoD’s FY 2023 request includes $6.1 billion in targeted investments to specific programs in the Indo-Pacific. Approximately 375,000 U.S. military and civilian personnel are assigned to the USPACOM area of responsibility. U.S. Pacific Fleet consists of approximately 200 ships (to include five aircraft carrier strike groups), nearly 1,100 aircraft, and more than 130,000 Sailors and civilians dedicated to protecting our mutual security interests. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific includes two Marine Expeditionary Forces and about 86,000 personnel and 640 aircraft assigned. U.S. Pacific Air Forces comprises of approximately 46,000 airmen and civilians and more than 420 aircraft. U.S. Army Pacific has approximately 106,000 personnel from one corps and two divisions, plus over 300 aircraft and five watercraft assigned throughout the AOR from Japan and Korea to Alaska and Hawaii. Of note, component command personnel numbers include more than 1,200 Special Operations personnel. Department of Defense civilian employees in the Pacific Command AOR number about 38,000.

2. The U.S. Pacific Command was established as a unified command on 1 January 1947, The present U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) includes areas originally assigned to two other unified commanders. Responsibilities of the Far East Command were assumed on 1 July 1957. That same day the command assumed some of the responsibilities of the Alaskan Command, and individual Army and Air Force component commands for the

Pacific was established in Hawaii. Added responsibilities were assigned to CINCPAC on 1 January 1972 for military forces and elements in the Indian Ocean, Southern Asia, and the Arctic. The area of responsibility was further expanded on 1 May 1976 to the east coast of Africa. This enlarged the Pacific Command to more than 50 percent of the earth's surface, an area of over 100 million square miles. Another enlargement of the USPACOM area took place in October 1983 when it was assigned responsibility for the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, and the Republic of Madagascar. Peace on the Korean Peninsula is maintained by effectively working with allies and other regional states to deter and defend against provocation from North Korea, which is actively pursuing a nuclear weapons program. The maintenance of peace, stability, the free flow of commerce, and of U.S. influence in this dynamic region will depend in part on an underlying balance of military capability and presence. Over the long term, China's emergence as a regional power will have the potential to affect the U.S. economy and security in a variety of ways.

B. No formal peace treaty has been signed regarding the Korean War. A food not bombs treaty is needed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of South Korea and United States of America. It should not be more difficult to convince Chairman Un, than his father, to terminate the North Korean nuclear program in exchange for daily rations of real South Korean kimchi and rice. Kim Il Sung actively engaged in nuclear research programs in the 1950s, when it feared that North Korea might lag behind South Korea and their nuclear armed American ally President Truman whose invasion of Korea was unauthorized by Congress and involve countless massacres of civilians, most poetically at No Gun Ri. The North agreed to peaceful development programs with the Soviet Union in order to establish nuclear infrastructure. In the 1970s his regime initiated a nuclear program in earnest. Pyongyang saw the emerging global nuclear non-proliferation regime in the 1970s as a way of enhancing its ability to acquire a nuclear deterrent. North Korea joined the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1974 and between 1975 and 1979 had a nuclear scientist stationed at the IAEA's head office in Geneva. The scientist's key role was to siphon information from the agency in order to learn how to design a nuclear reactor. In 1980, North Korea was able to build a reactor that could produce weapons-grade plutonium. In the decades since then, the reactor has since generated power sufficient for only 23 days of electricity. North Korea could have the material for more than one hundred nuclear weapons, according to analysts' estimates. It has successfully tested missiles that could strike the United States with a nuclear warhead. It has the world's fourth-largest military, with more than 1.2 million personnel, and is believed to possess chemical and biological weapons. Despite UN Security Council sanctions and past summits involving North Korea, South Korea, and the United States on denuclearization, Pyongyang continues to test ballistic missiles. North Korea spends nearly a quarter of its gross domestic product (GDP) on its military, according to U.S. State Department estimates.

1. The United States has pursued a variety of policy responses to the proliferation challenges posed by North Korea, including military cooperation with U.S. allies in the region, wide-ranging sanctions, and non-proliferation mechanisms such as export controls. The United States also engaged in two major diplomatic initiatives to have

North Korea abandon its nuclear weapons efforts in return for aid. In 1994, faced with North Korea's announced intent to withdraw from the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), which requires non-nuclear weapon states to forswear the development and acquisition of nuclear weapons, the United States and North Korea signed the Agreed Framework. Under this agreement, Pyongyang committed to freezing its illicit plutonium weapons program in exchange for aid to alleviate a particularly bad famine that took more than a million lives. Following the collapse of this agreement in 2002, North Korea claimed that it had withdrawn from the NPT in January 2003 and once again began operating its nuclear facilities. The second major diplomatic effort were the Six-Party Talks initiated in August of 2003 which involved China, Japan, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, and the United States. In between periods of stalemate and crisis, those talks arrived at critical breakthroughs in 2005, when North Korea pledged to abandon "all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs" and return to the NPT, and in 2007, when the parties agreed on a series of steps to implement that 2005 agreement, rather than the 1994 food not bombs agreement, we return to.

2. North Korea subsequently conducted six nuclear tests, first in October 2006 and then in May 2009 under former Supreme Leader Kim Jong-il. Under Kim Jong-un, Kim Jong-il's son who assumed power in late 2011, the nuclear program markedly accelerated. Kim has directed four nuclear tests—in February 2013, January and September 2016, and September 2017—and 160 missile tests, far exceeding the number of trials conducted under his father, Kim Jong Il, and grandfather, North Korea's founder, Kim Il-sung. With each test, North Korea's nuclear explosions have grown in power. The first explosion in 2006 was a plutonium-fueled atomic bomb with a yield equivalent to two kilotons of TNT, an energy unit used to measure the power of an explosive blast. The 2009 test had a yield of eight kilotons; the 2013 and January 2016 tests both had yields of approximately seventeen kilotons; and the September 2016 test had a yield of thirty-five kilotons, according to data from the Nuclear Threat Initiative, a Washington, DC-based nonpartisan think tank. (For comparison, the U.S. bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945, the first atom bomb, had an estimated yield of sixteen kilotons.) The nuclear test carried out on September 3, 2017, was significantly larger, experts say, and indicated that the country has developed much more powerful bomb-making technology. Estimates from seismic activity led observers to conclude that the explosion likely exceeded two hundred kilotons. An explosion of such a size gives credence to North Korea's claims of having developed a hydrogen bomb.

3. As North Korea tests ballistic missiles, the north eastern Pacific is artificially warmed, ostensibly by clandestine self-combusting railcars of indeterminate ownership, finder keeper, impersonating North Korean ballistic missiles, mirroring the original US warming in the North Atlantic patented by the US 9-11-84, causing a severe drought in agriculturally sensitive North Korea for several years and record temperatures in China in summer of 2022 when the thermal pollution was temporarily dismantled and then reassembled. A United Nations food security assessment in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (also known as North Korea) has found that following the worst harvest in 10 years, due to dry spells, heatwaves and flooding, about 10.1 million people suffer from severe food shortages, meaning they do not have enough food until the next

harvest. reduced harvest, coupled with increased post-harvest losses, has led to an uncovered food deficit of 1.36 million metric tons after considering the commercial import capacity of the country. Many families survive on a monotonous diet of rice and kimchi most of the year, eating very little protein. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is sought to negotiate a peace treaty for the undeclared Korean War beginning in 1950 between the United States, South Korean and North Korea, whereby the United States Food for Peace Program provides 1.35 million metric tons of rice and diverse foods, and South Korea the kimchi to be distributed by the FAO. North Korea would be obligated to terminate their nuclear weapons program, recycle fissile material to generate civilian energy and stop testing ballistic missiles. North Korea would get the imported food they need and hopefully the drought would lift, without the North Korean ballistic missile tests to warm the Pacific about.

C. China has about 1.4 million ground forces personnel with approximately 400,000 deployed to the three military regions opposite Taiwan. China has nuclear capabilities, a large air force, numerous missiles and attack vehicles. China is a serious military power. China has however embarked upon an ambitious economic agenda that is succeeding so military domination is not their agenda. Consistent with the provisions of the Taiwan Relations Act, Public Law 96-8 (1979), the United States continues to make available defense articles, services, and training assistance to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self defense capability. China's leaders describe the initial decades of the 21st Century as a "20-year period of opportunity," meaning that regional and international conditions will generally be peaceful and conducive to economic, diplomatic, and military development and thus to China's rise as a great power. Over the past decade, as the People's Liberation Army transformed from an infantry-dominated force with limited power projection ability into a more modern force with long-range precision strike assets. Around 2010 China developed the largest Navy and prison in the world, due to US reductions. Around this time Chinese military intelligence murdered US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) operatives leaked by Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is only a matter of how many terms the cold war dictator can tyrannize, before China becomes the largest economy in the world, and benefits US prosperity and security again.

§10d Southern Command

A. The United States Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), located in Doral, Florida in Greater Miami, is one of nine Unified Combatant Commands (CCMDs) in the United States Department of Defense. It is responsible for providing contingency planning, operations, and security cooperation for Central and South America, the Caribbean (except US commonwealths, territories, and possessions), their territorial waters, and for the force protection of US military resources at these locations. SOUTHCOM is also responsible for ensuring the defense of the Panama Canal and the canal area. US Southern Command has the area of responsibility to protect 34 nations in the Western Hemisphere south of Mexico and the Caribbean. 19 in Central and South America and 13 in the Caribbean) and covers about 14.5 million square miles (23.2 million square kilometers).

1. SOUTHCOM is a joint command of more than 1,201 military and civilian personnel representing the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and several other federal agencies. The Army is SOUTHCOM's Combatant Command Support Agent and most civilians working at SOUTHCOM are civilian employees of the Army. The Services provide USSOUTHCOM with component commands which, along with their Joint Special Operations component, two Joint Task Forces, one Joint Interagency Task Force, and Security Cooperation Offices, perform USSOUTHCOM missions and security cooperation activities. Components and task forces—U.S. Army South, U.S. Air Forces Southern/12th Air Force, U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command/U.S. Fourth Fleet, U.S. Marine Corps Forces South, U.S. Special Operations Command South, Joint Interagency Task Force (JIATF) South, Joint Task Force (JTF) Bravo, and JTF Guantánamo (GTMO). Guantanamo Bay Naval Base was ordered to be closed in E.O. 13492 of January 22, 2009 but Congress objected.

B. The United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) traces its origins to 1903 when the first U.S. Marines arrived in Panama to ensure US control of the Panama Railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans across the narrow waist of the Panamanian Isthmus. The Marines protected the Panamanian civilian uprising led by former Panama Canal Company general manager Philippe-Jean Bunau-Varilla guaranteeing his creation of the Panamanian state. Following the signing of the Hay–Bunau-Varilla Treaty granting control of the Panama Canal Zone to the United States, the Marines remained to provide security during the early construction days of the Panama Canal. In 1904, Army Colonel William C. Gorgas was sent to the Canal Zone (as it was then called) as Chief Sanitary Officer to fight yellow fever and malaria. In two years, yellow fever was eliminated from the Canal Zone. Soon after, malaria was also brought under control. On 1 July 1917, the Panama Canal Department was activated as a geographic command of the U.S. Army. It remained as the senior Army headquarters in the region until activation of the Caribbean Defense Command (CDC) on 10 February 1941.

1. In December 1946, President Harry S. Truman approved recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for a comprehensive system of military commands to put responsibility for conducting military operations of all military forces in various geographical areas, in the hands of a single commander. Thus, the principle of Unified Combatant Command was established and the Caribbean Command was one of them. Although the Caribbean Command was designated by the Defense Department on 1 November 1947, it did not become fully operational until 10 March 1948, when the old Caribbean Defense Command was inactivated. On 6 June 1963, reflecting the fact that the command had a responsibility for U.S. military operations primarily in Central and South America, rather than in the Caribbean, it was formally redesignated as the United States Southern Command. Between 1946 and 1974, total military strength in Panama fluctuated between 6,600 and 20,300 (with the lowest force strength in 1959). From 1975 until late 1994 total military strength in Panama remained at about 10,000 personnel.

2. In compliance the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977, the U.S. transferred to the Government of Panama the daily operation of the Panama Canal, forfeiting all the U.S.

military-controlled installations, facilities, and lands, on 14 December 1999. With the implementation of the Panama Canal Treaties (the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 and the Treaty concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operations of the Panama Canal), the U.S. Southern Command was relocated in Miami, Florida on 26 September 1997. Besides the headquarters in Miami, Florida there are a number of military facilities in the Caribbean. Puerto Rico is home to several facilities.

3. In January 1996 and June 1997, two phases of changes to the Department of Defense Unified Command Plan (UCP) were completed. Each phase of the UCP change added territory to SOUTHCOM's area of responsibility. The impact of the changes is significant. The new AOR includes the Caribbean, its 13 island nations and several U.S. and European territories, the Gulf of Mexico, as well as significant portions of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans . The 1999 update to the UCP – known as VISION 21 – also transfers responsibility of an additional portion of the Atlantic Ocean to SOUTHCOM. On 1 October 2000, SOUTHCOM assumed responsibility of the adjacent waters in the upper quadrant above Brazil, which was previously the responsibility of USJFCOM. The new AOR encompasses 32 nations (19 in Central and South America and 13 in the Caribbean), of which 31 are democracies, and 14 U.S. and European territories covering more than 15,600,000 square miles (40,000,000 square km). With the creation of the United States Department of Homeland Security, USSOUTHCOM Area of Responsibility (October 2002) experienced minor upper boundary redistribution or changes decreasing its total boundary by 1.1 square miles. (14.5 million square miles (23.2 million square kilometers.), Cuba is home to the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base that is under scrutiny for holding alleged Al Quaeda prisoners in contravention to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. The President ordered the base to be closed E.O. 13492 of January 22, 2009.

B. Overall the region is stable. Bolivian citizens have engaged in mass protests to demand resolution to a severe water shortage, while Venezuela faces significant instability in the coming year due to widespread food, and medicine shortages; continued political uncertainty; and a worsening economic situation. The growing humanitarian crisis in Venezuela could eventually compel a regional response. In Colombia, the 52-year conflict has produced about 6 million refugees, currently second only to Syria, also left the country among the world's most heavily contaminated by landmines, improvised explosive devices (IED), and unexploded ordnance (UXO), which affect 31 of Colombia's 32 departments. SOUTHCOM trained instructors at the Colombian military's International Demining Training Center (CIDES), helping meet the Colombian government's goal by training 41 Army Platoons and 5 Marine Platoons.

1. Islands of stability in our hemisphere are under attack by non-state actors and nations that mistakenly see their security in the insecurity of others. Over the past decade, as the United States has reduced its presence in the Caribbean, Central and South America; China, Russia, and Iran have established a greater presence in the region, and tend to exclude the United States from international meetings. Drugs are no longer focus of investigation. Programs like Foreign Military Financing (FMF), Foreign Military Sales (FMS), and International Military Education and Training (IMET) need to be abolished.

Compared with the U.S. defense industry, Russian and Chinese arms are less reliable, significantly less capable, and come with almost non-existent maintenance or logistical support but provide faster and more efficient procurement.

2. The illicit flows of goods and people, and the violence and corruption these flows fuel at home and abroad, are the visible manifestations of complex, adaptive, networked threats. Transregional and transnational threat networks are now the principal threat to regional security and stability. Threat networks engage in a range of destabilizing illicit activities that further dangerous ideologies or generate profit. Violent extremist organizations like ISIS seek to radicalize and recruit vulnerable populations in the Caribbean and parts of Central and South America. Criminal networks are motivated by wealth and power. Some are globally- integrated enterprises with worldwide reach—and profit margins that rival Fortune 500 companies. Some smuggle precursor chemicals and fentanyl from China into Central America and Mexico, where they produce extremely potent heroin that is driving overdose epidemics across the United States. Other networks move large shipments of cocaine to markets in the U.S., West Africa, Europe, and Australia, while some reap enormous profits by illegally mining gold in Guyana, Peru, and Colombia. Many dabble in poly-crime activities, including kidnapping, money laundering, and extortion. Still other networks have diversified into the smuggling of weapons and people, including individuals who pose a potential threat to national security—through the region and into the United States.

C. USSOUTHCOM overseas humanitarian assistance and disaster relief programs build the capacity of host nations to respond to disasters and build their self-sufficiency while also empowering regional organizations. Humanitarian assistance exercises such as Exercise Nuevos Horizontes (New Horizons) involve construction of schools, clinics, and water wells in countries throughout the region. At the same time, medical readiness exercises involving teams consisting of doctors, nurses and dentists also provide general and specialized health services to host nation citizens requiring care. These humanitarian assistance exercises, which last several months each, provide much needed services and infrastructure, while providing critical training for deployed U.S. military forces. These exercises generally take place in rural, underprivileged areas. USSOUTHCOM attempts to combine these efforts with those of host-nation doctors, either military or civilian, to make them even more beneficial. In 2006, USSOUTHCOM sponsored 69 Medical Readiness Training Exercises in 15 nations, providing medical services to more than 270,000 citizens from the region. During 2007, USSOUTHCOM is scheduled to conduct 61 additional medical exercises in 14 partner nations.

1. Following 2005 Hurricane Stan in Guatemala, USSOUTHCOM deployed 11 military helicopters and 125 personnel to assist with relief efforts. In conjunction with their Guatemalan counterparts, they evacuated 48 victims and delivered nearly 200 tons of food, medical supplies and communications equipment. Following Tropical Storm Gamma in Honduras, JTF-Bravo deployed nine helicopters and more than 40 personnel to assist with relief efforts. They airlifted more than 100,000 pounds of emergency food, water and medical supplies. USSOUTHCOM was deployed to Haiti following the 2010 Haiti earthquake to lead the humanitarian effort. Joint Task Force Matthew delivered 275

metric tons of supplies and conducted 98 missions in support of USAID and the Government of Haiti in response to Hurricane Matthew. US Naval presence in the southern western hemisphere has declined from 1.0 to 0.5.

D. A Haiti Supplemental is wanted to authorize the deployment of about 15,000 Army and Marine Corp soldiers to establish a base in Haiti to help the police to quickly make peace with heavily armed gangs, seizing fuel, and terrorizing cities. US Ambassadors encouraged Haiti to revolt against France in 1804, but Abraham Lincoln was the first President to recognize Haiti due to racial discrimination by southern secessionists. The Marine Corp claims to have seized $500,000 from the bank and established a Military Base in Haiti from 1915 to 1934. The Marines were fairly successful at suppressing national violence but left the nation with a military dictatorship until Aristide was elected, only to be ousted twice by military coup, in 1993 and 2004 when the sanctions became suspicious of US backing for disruptive military coups disrupting civilian government, at its highest level. A UN Peacekeeping Mission to Haiti was established 1993 and disestablished around 2018 due to a cholera outbreak ground zero. UN Peacekeeping were also largely successful at suppressing the worst murderers in Haiti. The Biden Administration has persecuted Haiti and owes compensation under Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture, Cruel Inhuman and Degrading Punishment or Treatment (1987) and . The Biden Administration has twice nuked the Enriquillo Plantain Gaden Fault in Haiti taking 222,220 lives. A supplemental or deficiency against defense-wide undistributed offsetting receipts to pay the Army for a little catch-up growth of 4 percent to $182 billion FY 23 to afford about $4 billion for 10,000 active duty and 10,000 Reserve and National Guard troops to sustain a UN authorized “blue helmet?” Peacekeeping mission to Haiti pursuant to the Anti-Deficiency Act 31USC§1515.

1. More than 2 million people from the Haitian diaspora, live in the United States, more than 30 percent of people of Haitian descent live abroad and the US should not deport people of Haitian birth and descent to Haiti with a felony conviction or they will be detained in brutal conditions, to prevent possible use as cartel foot soldier, as witnessed in Central America. For Haiti-US relations to transcend the military coup and cultivate an educated civilian government, an international poverty line social security benefit for Haiti is absolutely necessary to achieve international peace and security. The forfeiture of State Department International Security Assistance to International Social Security, does not bribe the Uniform Code of Military Justice and promises to pay Haiti international poverty line benefits for up to four years, while waiting for reauthorization of newly retooled International Security Assistance appropriations by the disarmed State Department, to make the leap from $60 billion to $70 billion in less than 42 months, without incident, like assassinating Moïse and nuking Haiti when it was discovered that 100 percent of assassins were international military education graduates, dosing Putin to make war with Ukraine, in want of a peer to judge nuking Haiti twice (Revelation 13:10).

2. President Jo Biden, who spent a lot of time on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has an international treaty obligation to amend Title 22 of the United States Code from Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d) to Foreign Relations and Customs Court of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC) under Art. 36 of

the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The war in heaven is more troublesome than ever. Having instantly gotten into serious trouble with the persecution of saints, cold war propaganda and terrorism finance, the State Department is not believed to be able to make the leap from $63.9 billion to $70 billion in less than 42 months in good faith (Revelation 13:10). It has long been held that International Security Assistance, other than Non-proliferation, Antiterrorism and Demining, need to be prohibited as terrorism finance. Prohibiting these foreign military and police propaganda programs and transferring the money to an International Poverty Line Account to administrate social security benefits to people making less than $1.90 (2021) is the best, and probably only, way to lead the United Nations to end poverty by 2030, they speak of Sustainable Development Goal 1 about. International Security Assistance category needs to be abolished, except for non-proliferation, because foreign military and police financing is treason that generates the opposite of loyalty, the programs have track record of human rights abuses, that must not be condoned. Furthermore, the FBI enforced Iron Curtain, invading the privacy of visitor exchange, needs to be entirely repealed at 28CFR§0.87.

3. $8,285 million FY 22 international security assistance to be abolished is presented to Congress for transfer to an international poverty line account, to increase 3 percent annually and be immediately available to settle uninsured civilian claims of having been embezzled by US sanctions and establish a trust fund administrate the multi-lateral disbursement of social security benefits to people living below the $1.90 (2022) $2.00 (2023) a day international poverty line. Transferring the remainder of $8.3 billion FY 22 and $8.5 billion FY 23 from International Security Assistance to Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund International Poverty Line Account would reduce State Department spending to less than $60 billion for the next two or three years, while eliminating its propensity to finance terrorism with International Security Assistance, at which time an International Poverty Line Social Security Benefit would be returned to the State Department by the Treasury to help them make the leap from $60 to $70 billion in less than 42 months (Revelation 13:10). There is currently not enough money for a multilateral program, wherefore it is advised that International Security Assistance, other than Non-prolliferation, Antiterrorism and Demining ($1 billion FY 25) forfeit to the US Treasury Balance. Based on the multi-dimensional winnability of the Haiti international poverty line benefit claim, Congress must decide, whether or not they want to annually replenish the $8.5 billion FY 24 International Social Security Assistance funds. These funds are appropriated for a trial of international poverty line benefits in Haiti, the poorest nation in the Americas, before voting whether or not the United States is ready to pay 1 percent individual and corporate income taxes, to International Poverty Line Benefit and United Nations, respectively pursuant to Art. 23 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969) and International Convention for the Suppression of the Finance of Terrorism (1999).

4. Trial is in Haiti. The poorest country in the Americas. The United States has no reason to dislike Haiti and every reason to improve relations with impoverished Caribbean nations closest to the Florida Coast. When it became obvious 100 percent of Moïse assassins graduated from US international military education, it would seem Arlington, Virginia nuked the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault, for a second time Biden

was protecting unconventional weapons missions in the White House. The US owes Haiti security, social security. The primary economic advantage of social security benefits, is that the payments are reliably deposited every month, the person is alive, poor and out of prison, and there is enough money in the fund. A $2 a day benefit would cost $730 a year per capita. Latest estimates put the 2021 poverty rate in Haiti, using a lower-middle income country poverty line of US $3.20 a day, at 52.3 percent, up from 51 percent in 2020, more than 24 percent live in extreme poverty defined as less than $2 a day. With a population of 10.5 million it would cost an estimated $4 billion annually to pay $2 a day benefits to 5.5 million poor people and $1.8 billion to pay the 2.5 million who have the qualifying income of extremely poor. This would increase the Haitian GDP from $13.4 billion to about $17.4 billion or $15.2 billion respectively. The program will need to start with the one time settlement of $8.5 billion to be administrated until replenished when the International Poverty Line Benefit Program is authorized by Congress to be transferred from the Treasury balance back to the disarming State Department for 3 percent annual appreciation of consumer price inflation. Trial in Haiti would help to perfect the details of a 1 percent global social security tax to never stop paying the extremely poor unless they earn more than $2 an hour, more than 20 hours a week, for nine months. Until the United States agrees to replenish the fund, Haiti is advised to pay $1.8 billion to pay 2.5 million living below the $1.90 international poverty line rather than $4 billion annually to pay 5.5 million poor people. Global taxable income is estimated to levy a total of $741 billion individual taxes with which to pay for one billion $2 a day benefits for $730 billion and $68 billion corporate taxes to pay $70 billion UN assessment and voluntary revenues in 2022. One percent is perfect.

§10e Northern Command

A. The United States Military represents US interests in the Americas through two American Commands, (a) Northern Command and (b) Southern Command. US Northern Command (NORTHCOM) was established in response to the September 11 terrorist attacks. NORTHCOM has the area of responsibility to protect the US, Canada, Mexico, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands within 50 nautical miles of the border, the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico and other islands (excluding Greenland). The National Response Framework (NRF) has the dual purpose of homeland defense and civil support operations. In addition to large-scale disaster response NORTHCOM provides smaller-scale support for wild-land firefighting under Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (PL 93-288) 42USC§5121 et eq. and the Economy Act 31USC§1535. Law enforcement support activities by military personnel are sometimes allowed under the Posse Comitatus Act (PCA) under 18USC§1385. NORTHCOM headquarters are located at Peterson Air Force Base in Cold Springs, Colorado.

1. NORTHCOM is one of nine unified combatant commands. Supporting component commands: Army North (ARNORTH), Air Forces Northern (AFNORTH); Marine Forces North (MARFORNORTH), and US Fleet Force (USFF). Subordinate Commands: Joint Task Force – Alaska (JTF-AK), Joint Task force- Civil Support (JTF-CS), Joint Force Headquarters – National Capital Region (JFHQ-NCR); the Military Services, the Department of Homeland Security, the National Guard Bureau (NGB), Joint

Forces Headquarter – State (JFHQ-s) and supporting Defense Agencies such as the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), Defense Information Systems Agency (DIS), Defense Logistics Agency DLA and Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and the National-Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA).

B. The U.S. military owns, leases, or operates a real estate portfolio with buildings valued at $749 billion and a land area of 26.9 million acres, of which 26.3 million acres, around 98 percent, is located within the United States and 600,000 acres are in foreign countries. The Army controls 51% of the DoD's land, followed by the Air Force's 32%. Military land owned by the DoD can be found outside the U.S. in 8 territories and 45 foreign countries. The United States holds approximately 5,000 military bases with 900 overseas. All 50 states have at least one base (Wyoming has just two). In total, there are normally 2.7 million active, reserve, National Guard and civilian employees stationed in the United States, and 255,065 US military personnel deployed abroad, not including war time surges, with a total of 845,441 different buildings and equipment. An "installation" is defined as "a military base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including leased space, that is controlled by, or primarily supports DoD's activities. An installation may consist of one or more sites" (geographically-separated real estate parcels). Due to the sensitive nature of the subject there is no comprehensive list of detailed information on the exact number or location of all bases, stations and installations as it involves highly classified information.

C. To restore the climate to its natural condition, it is necessary that Navies around the world observe the current operational National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Australian Bureau of Meteorological, Sea Surface Anomaly (SST) Anomaly Map to extinguish, all detectable human caused thermal pollution from the ocean pursuant. The United States and Canada must first extinguish the refrigerated cold water upwelling along the eastern Coast of Canada and southern Aleutian Islands of Alaska, in response to the deadly, extreme cold weather in December 2022. To restore the climate in the northern hemisphere, to a nearly natural state, United States, Canada, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia must join together to prohibit the melting of polar ice on the Northwest Passage *force majeure* to protect polar bears, harp seals and climate. The large hotspot in the Atlantic and new hotspot in the Pacific must be extinguished, to be sure to end the droughts in Maine, California and the south-western states and in south east Asia. The artificial cooling of La Niňa must be prohibited and removed to redress extreme flooding events in Pakistan and Gulf Coast states. Climate change is an international ecological concern. Open burns in California are alleged to melt the Antarctic ice. Although the effects of oceanic heating and cooling are typically limited to the region, artificial intensification of major natural weather phenomenons can strike any continent anywhere, and become the new normal, if the point source of the thermal pollution is not prohibited.

Article 5 War History

§11 Indian Wars (1622-1888)

A. The first humans arrived in the Americas 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 culture is estimated to have had from 8 to 17 million inhabitants. Today there are about 11.8 million Ohio residents. There were more Takelma in Rogue Valley, Oregon before their extermination, than currently live there. 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, and by 1,200 A.D. intertribal war had become common and people dispersed from large urban ceremonial sites. It is hypothesized 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. Reforestation is idealized as the way forward for a growing urban population, to return the public land to the peaceful lifestyle of the Woodland period, the Interior holds in trust for the Native Americans.

1. In large part due to prior existence of intertribal warfare, the United States of America was taken from the Native Americans over the course of several centuries from 1607 to the 1890s when all the survivors were isolated in reservations. Whereas American Indians resisted slavery and forced labor, not to mention the census, an estimated 3 million African tribe people, whose population had reached 7 million by the time of the Civil War, were shipped to the United States during the Trans-Atlantic slave trade that killed an estimated 10 million in transit. Christopher Columbus discovered the Americas in 1492 but mistaking the continent for Asia called the natives, “Indians”, a misnomer that has struck over the centuries, long after his first village of cruel colonials was slaughtered to a man, at La Navidad, Hispaniola. As the white population grew the natives were pushed west. By 1838, when the highly civilized and peaceful Cherokees were forced to leave their communities in a forced relocation known as the Trail of Tears, a Permanent Frontier Line had been drawn along the Mississippi. In the 1850s the California Gold Rush inspired a lot of cross country migration and after the Civil War an organized military effort was made to subjugate the native tribes who were by the 1890s contained to reservations.

B. When the English established their first permanent colony in Jamestown, Virginia in 1607, they were greeted by the natives who taught them to sow corn and tobacco.

Although the Indians were themselves fairly warlike with many rivalries and tribal feuds the settlers coexisted more or less peacefully with the natives until Good Friday March 22, 1622 when unarmed natives seized colonial weapons and massacred 347 people, a third of the entire colony. The colonists retaliated and there was continual conflict until 1632 after which time an uneasy peace was marred by numerous war parties from native tribes and Pilgrims alike. After the Indian King Phillip war 1676-77 the French and Indian Wars were fought between 1689 and 1763 under the shifting allegiance of the natives to either the English or the French, the Spanish to the South and West were of lesser military concern. After decades of retaliation against raids by French and Indian forces, war weary French King Louis XIV accepted the Treaty of Utrecht that ceded Hudson Bay and Acadia to the English but left the bounds of France's Canadian empire in doubt. During the American Revolutionary War the influential Iroquois tribes sided with the British. With the French Revolution of 1789 French interests in the Americas waned and as a show of good faith in 1803 Napoleonic Franc sold the Louisiana territories, acquired from Spain in 1800, for $15 million. The War of 1812-15 ended border disputes with Canada and limited American expansionism westward to the Northwest Territory and Louisiana Purchase.

C. In 1814, during the War of 1812, Andrew Jackson forced the Treaty of Fort Jackson on the warring North and South Creek Indians ceding twenty million acres in Alabama and Georgia to the United States. In 1818, after Andrew Jackson retaliated against Seminole villages for harboring fugitive slaves and making raids into the United States, Spain ceded the State of Florida to the United States, that he was military governor of in 1821, before being nominated and elected 7th President of the United States 1829-37. Jackson passed the Indian Removal Act of 1830 and forced most Indian tribes, other than the Iroquois in the northeast, to relocate to reservations west of the Mississippi river. For the first decades of the 19th century the Cherokees lived in peace on forty thousand square miles of rich land in the valley of the Tennessee. Their communities prospered: they had ten sawmills, sixty smithys, eight cotton-weaving machines, eighteen schools, miles of public roads, sturdy houses, a Constitution and their own newspaper, the Phoenix, that was published in both English and Cherokee. In 1822 state politicians pressed Congress to nullify Cherokee land titles in Georgia. The Cherokees resisted and were soon raided by radical Georgians. Rather than move toward war, the Cherokees took their case to the Supreme Court, which in 1832 ruled that the Indians had every right to their nation. President Jackson, an Indian fighter from Tennessee, thought differently and three years later the Georgians forced the Cherokee to sign a treaty selling their lands for $5 million. 16,000 Cherokee signed a petition but a removal deadline was set for May 23, 1838. 2,000 had already left, but 15,000 Cherokee were rounded up and put in concentration camps and many fell ill before the grueling 1,200 mile march to Oklahoma, in which 4,000 died. The trek is remembered as the Trail of Tears.

D. The Permanent Frontier Line along the Mississippi didn't hold very long. In 1848, at the end of Mexican War, gold was found in California, and in the following 4 decades 8 million people would make the voyage west, in the process destroying the Indian way of life. The California Diggers went from 100,000 strong to 30,000, only 10% of life was lost as the result of violence. United States Indian Agents attempted to protect the natives

from the pioneers and to control them by isolating them on reservations so there would be land enough for everyone. While many Indians acceded to these conditions and accepted handouts and pensions from the government others revolted and fought to maintain their way of life. Some tribes were massacred for no good reason, others massacred settlers, stagecoaches and fought US troops that entered the Wild West in full force after the Civil War. The most famous battle of the Indian Wars was Custer's last stand at Little Big Horn where his 7th Cavalry stumbled across an enormous gathering of Sioux and was massacred. The most famous fighters were Sitting Bull of the Hunkpapa, Geronimo of the Apache, Crazy Horse of the Ogala and many others. While many "wars of extermination" were fought locally between settlers and Indians, it was the near extinction of the buffalo that drove the proud Plains Indians onto the reservations once and for all in 1890s, when the Indian wars are considered to have concluded.

E. Historical Native American population estimates are very difficult to locate. In Census 2000, 4.3 million people, or 1.5 percent of the total U.S. population, reported that they were American Indian and Alaska Native. This number included 2.4 million people, or 1 percent, who reported only American Indian and Alaska Native as their race. Although their land has been reduced to 66 million acres, on reservations, it is probable that the Native American population in the United States is larger than ever. Wars were far from the most devastating to the population. White man's alcohol and disease are far more troubling to the crime of genocide. It can be estimated that 2/3 of the native population were wiped out by diseases, most of it transmitted innocuously, ostensibly by people who had gained immunity to the viruses by previous exposure and heredity, although there are accounts of malevolent distributions of smallpox tainted blankets. A great deal of the misery can be attributed to bad decisions made by Natives under the influence of whiskey, while the white man became addicted to tobacco. At the height of the Indian Wars between 1850 and 1890 official estimates of Indian battle deaths were around 24,000 and unofficial estimates go as high 45,000 Indians and 24,000 whites. Native Americans today suffer high rates of poverty and unhappiness although they do receive some extra government assistance. Native Americans, like indigenous peoples around the world, do not feel they have been adequately compensated for the loss of their lands, and the genocide against their people. Tribal governments are advised to develop hiking trails and free camping, including in traditional dwellings.

§12 Revolutionary War (1775-1783)

A.The Revolutionary War (1775-1783) was the war of American independence from colonial Britain. Starting in the 1760s King George III of Britain had imposed a number of onerous and unpopular laws and taxes on the American colonies including the Sugar Act and Currency Act of 1764; Stamp Act and Quartering Act of 1765, Tea Act of 1773 and 4 Intolerable Acts of 1774. In response to this "taxation without representation" orators protested and many of the colonies wrote letters to Parliament and on December 17, 1773 a group of colonists dressed as Mohawk Indians threw three shiploads of tea into the Boston harbor and later Boston harbor was sealed off to punish the rebellious residents. In 1774 fifty-six delegates from twelve of the thirteen colonies met briefly in Philadelphia for the First Continental Congress and drafted a Declaration of Rights and

Grievances ruling Parliament unconstitutional. The Second Continental Congress met on May 10, 1775 and stayed in session for the remainder of the war, the Declaration of Independence was ratified July 4, 1776 and the Articles of Confederation were ratified March 1781 until 1789 when the Constitution went into effect. Although moderates first sought conciliation, established the Continental Army in June of 1775, appointing General George Washington Commander-in-chief and later first President of the United States (1789-1797). There is no record of colonists attempting to trade with King George III the abolition of slavery for their independence.

B. At the outset of the war the thirteen colonies lacked a professional army and navy. Each colony provided for its own defenses and militia. Militiamen were lightly armed, slightly trained and usually did not have uniforms. Units usually served for only a few weeks or months. At the beginning of 1776 Washington's army had an estimated 20,000 troops, two third in the Continental Army and the other third from state militias. By the end of the eight year war 250,000 men had served as regulars or militiamen for the Revolutionary cause, but there were not more than 90,000 men under arms at any given time. An estimated 40-45% of the colonists actively supported the rebellion, 15-20% remained loyal to the British, while 35-45% attempted to remain neutral. At least 25,000 Loyalists served with the British. In 1776 Parliament voted to raise an army of 55,000 men to crush the rebellion but the King's subjects did not rally to the cause and he was reliant upon press gangs, judges and tavern keepers as recruiters and eventually some 30,000 German mercenaries were hired to fight the American war and from a global strength of 30,000 men in 1775 by 1789 90,000 British troops were posted from Canada to Florida. Throughout the war the British were able to use their naval superiority to capture and occupy coastal towns but control of the countryside, where 90% of the population lived, was elusive. The Americans suffered shortages of gunpowder and by the end of 1776 90% of supplies for the Continental armies were imported, mostly from France.

C. The opening battles began in Massachusetts where 4,000 British regulars held Boston but the countryside was in the hands of the revolutionaries. On the night of April 18, 1775 the British sent 700 troops to seize colonial militia munitions at Concord. Riders, including Paul Revere warned of the coming British and the resistance defeated them and harried them back to Boston that was put under siege until March 1776 when Washington brought several large cannons to bear on the city and the British were forced to withdraw. Within weeks of the siege of Boston forces led by the famous traitor Benedict Arnold took Fort Ticonderoga and besieged the City of Quebec until spring of 1776 delaying a full scale British counter invasion until 1777. British troops withdrawing from Boston assaulted New York and Washington brought 20,000 troops there to defend it against 22,000 British who pushed the Americans back to Brooklyn Heights in the largest battled of the war, the British held New York for the remainder of the war. In 1777 the Saratoga campaign of the British retook Fort Ticonderoga in June but surrendered after the second battle of Saratoga, a turning point in the war. From New York the British moved to take Philadelphia, the seat of the Continental Congress, that abandoned the city to the British at the end of September. Washington camped 20 miles away that winter at Valley Forge

where 4,000 of 10,000 American soldiers died from cold and disease. That year of 1777 the northern colonies abolished slavery.

D. On February 7, 1778 France signed a Treaty of Alliance with the United States, Spain entered the war as an ally of France in June 1779 and the Dutch in 1780. King George III gave up hope of defeating the Americans was resolved to hold the cities he had captured and to sack coastal towns indefinitely. The Royal Navy had over 100 ships of the line and numerous frigates but they were in poor repair. The Americans had no ships of the line and relied upon privateers to harass British shipping, nonetheless the Continental Congress created a Continental Navy in October of 1775. Over the course of the war American privateers had almost 1,700 ships and captured 2,283 enemy ships. Mostly untouched in the beginning of the war late 1778 the British captured Savannah, Georgia and in 1780 Charleston. In 1781 the northern, southern and naval campaigns converged at Yorktown, Virginia. In early September the French defeated a British fleet at the Battle of the Chesapeake and cut of its escape, after several days of bombardment the British surrendered on October 19, 1781. In April 1782 the Commons voted to end the war in America. Preliminary peace articles were signed in Paris at the end of the November, the formal end to the war did not occur until the Treaty of Paris of September 3, 1783 promising, “a firm and perpetual peace” that the United States Congress of the Confederation ratified on January 14, 1784. The last British troops left New York City on November 25, 1783.

E. Approximately 25,000 American Revolutionaries died during active military service. About 8,000 of these deaths were in battle, the other 17,000 deaths were from disease, including 8,000-12,000 who died aboard prison ships in New York. The number of revolutionaries seriously wounded or disabled is estimated at 8,500-25,000. About 171,000 sailors served with the British, about 25-50% had been pressed into service. About 1,250 were killed in battled and 18,500 died from disease. About 42,000 British sailors deserted during the war. Approximately 1,200 Germans were killed in battled and 6,354 died from accident or disease. About 16,000 of the remaining Germans returned home but roughly 6,500 remained in the United States many becoming citizens. The British spent about £80 million and ended with a national debt of £250 million, which it easily financed at about £9.5 million a year in interest. The French spent 1.3 billion livres (about £56 million). Their total national debt was £187 million, which they could not easily finance; over half the French national revenue went to debt service in the 1780s. The debt crisis became a major enabling factor of the French Revolution as the government was unable to raise taxes without public approval. The United States spent $37 million at the national level plus $114 million by the states. This was mostly covered by loans from France and the Netherlands, loans from Americans, and issuance of an increasing amount of paper money (which became "not worth a continental.") The U.S. finally solved its debt and currency problems in the 1790s when Alexander Hamilton spearheaded the establishment of the First Bank of the United States.

§13 War of 1812 (1812-1815)

A. The War of 1812 (1812-15) was fought between the United States and the British Empire. It reaffirmed the independence of the American colonies and delineated the Canadian border that was never again contested by the United States. There were several causes for the war: first, a series of trade restriction intended to impede US trade with France, with whom Britain was at war; second, the impressments, forced recruitment, of US citizens into the Royal Navy; and third, the British military assistance to Native American tribes who were resisting American expansion into the territory claimed by the Northwest Ordinance of July 13, 1787. The United States declared war on Britain on June 18, 1812 by the smallest majority in Congress ever on a war vote. The war was fought in four theaters: first, on the oceans, where warships and privateers on both sides preyed upon merchant vessels; second along the Atlantic coast which was blockaded with increasing severity by the British who also launched large scale raids later on in the war; third, on the long frontier running along the Great Lakes and Saint Laurence River which separated the US from Upper and Lower Canada, Ontario and Quebec; and fourth, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Although both sides made raids on each others territories neither side was successful and at the end of the war Britain held some parts of Maine and some scattered outposts in the West and the US held some Canadian property north of Detroit, but these occupied territories were returned after hostilities ended.

B. The United States Merchant Marine had nearly doubled in size between 1802 and 1810 and was the largest neutral fleet in the world, the 20 year old Navy however had only 22 frigates. At the turn of the 19th century the United States fought several naval wars. The Quasi War (1798-1800) was fought with France when the Napoleonic French began seizing American ships in retaliation for the American cessation of paying their war debts and their neutrality with Great Britain with whom France was at war, at least 315 US ships were taken in this conflict. The Barbary Wars (1801-05 & 1815) occurred when the US refused to pay tribute to the North African Barbary states of the Ottoman empire resulting in the US attacking their capitals the first war, the second war was settled by the Dutch and British navies. Britain was the largest trading partner, receiving 80% of US cotton and 50% of all other US exports. During the Napoleonic wars the British fleet expanded to 175 ships of the line and 600 ships overall, requiring 140,000 sailors. To win the Peninsular War with Spain the British had blockaded most of the coast of Europe yet there were still 85 British ships in American waters. Unable to man its fleets Britain had to resort to impressments. As many as 11,000 sailors in US service were deserters. The Royal Navy went after them although the US felt they had a right to US citizenship, also impressed other formerly British sailors and with the prevalence of falsified documents also impressed American who had never been British. American anger grew when British ships stationed themselves outside of US harbors and searched ships for contraband and impressed sailors within sight of US shore. “Free trade and sailors rights” was a rallying cry throughout the conflict. The US fought the naval battle cautiously and was under orders to “engage the enemy only when victory was probable”. The blockade of American ports reduced exports from $130 million in 1807 to $7 million in 1814.

C. American expansion into the Northwest Territories, the modern states of Ohio, Indian, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, was being obstructed by native leaders like Tecumseh,

supplied and encouraged by the British. President Madison thought the conquest of Canada would be easy and at the beginning of the war the US had fewer than 12,000 regulars so Congress authorized the expansion of forces to 35,000 but enlistment was unpopular and the officers untrained, at least at the beginning of the war. State militias objected to serving outside of their states. Having disbanded their national bank the US was having difficulty financing the war. The total number of British troops in Canada, at the outbreak of war, was estimated to be 6,034 plus militia. For the first two years of the war the British strategy was defensive and they gave up Upper Canada to defend Lower Canada, in the final year of the war however, after the abdication of Napoleon, a large number of soldiers became available and 15,000 were sent to the Americas. In 1812 US forces captured Fort Detroit without a fight and burned Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, to the ground. In 1813 Fort Meigs was besieged by the British and Tecumseh but held out while the US took control of Lake Erie and sacked York, now Toronto, but lost Ogdenburg, New York.

D. In August 1814, in retaliation for the sacking of York, now Toronto, a force of 2,500 British soldiers entered the Chesapeake Bay and after routing the Americans marched into Washington DC where they at the dinner that had been prepared for the President before torching the White House. After a freak storm sent several tornadoes into town and having burned all the public buildings the British moved on to capture Baltimore. The British were repelled from Fort McHenry where Francis Scott Key was inspired to write the "Star Bangled Banner". On December 24, 1814, diplomats from the two countries, meeting in Ghent, United Kingdom of the Netherlands (now in Belgium), signed the Treaty of Ghent. This was ratified by the Americans on February 16, 1815. Unaware of the peace, Andrew Jackson's forces moved to New Orleans, Louisiana in late 1814 to defend against a large-scale British invasion. Jackson defeated the British at the Battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815. The British gave up on New Orleans but moved to attack the Gulf Coast port of Mobile, Alabama. In one of the last military actions of the war, 1,000 British troops won the Battle of Fort Bowyer on February 12, 1815. When news of peace arrived the next day, they abandoned the fort and sailed home. In May 1815, a band of British-allied Sauk, unaware that the war had ended months ago, attacked a small band of U.S. soldiers northwest of St. Louis. Intermittent fighting, primarily with the Sauk, continued in the Missouri Territory well into 1817, although it is unknown if the Sauk were acting on their own or on behalf of Great Britain. Several un-contacted warships continued fighting well into 1815 and were the last American forces to take offensive action against the British.

E. British losses in the war were about 1,600 killed in action and 3,679 wounded; 3,321 British died from disease. American losses were 2,260 killed in action and 4,505 wounded. While the number of Americans who died from disease is not known, it is estimated to have been about 17,000. These figures do not include deaths among American or Canadian militia forces or losses among native tribes. In addition, thousands of American slaves escaped to the British because of their offer of freedom, or they just fled in the chaos of war. The British settled a few thousand of the newly freed slaves in Nova Scotia. The Americans protested that the failure to return the slaves violated the Treaty of Ghent; after arbitration by the Czar of Russia the British paid

$1,204,960, in damages to Washington, which reimbursed the slave-owners. A total of 1,554 vessels were claimed captured by all American naval and privateering vessels, 1300 of which were captured by privateers. However, insurer -Lloyd's of London reported that only 1,175 British ships were taken, 373 of which were recaptured, for a total loss of 802. The American war added some £25 million to the British national debt. In the U.S., the cost was $105 million, although because the British pound was worth considerably more than the dollar, the costs of the war to both sides were roughly equal. The national debt rose from $45 million in 1812 to $127 million by the end of 1815, although through discounts and paper money, the government received only $34 million worth of specie. By this time, the British blockade of U.S. ports was having a detrimental effect on the American economy. Licensed flour exports, which had been close to a million barrels in 1812 and 1813, fell to 5,000 in 1814. The terms of the Treaty of Ghent stated that fighting between the United States and Britain would cease, all conquered territory was to be returned to the prewar claimant.

§14 Mexican War (1846-1848)

A.The Mexican-American War was an armed conflict between the United States and Mexico from 1846-48 in the wake of the 1845 US annexation of Texas. In Mexico the war is referred to as the American Invasion in Mexico. As early as 1835 President Andrew Jackson developed a passion to acquire all of Mexican territory north of the 37th parallel. At the end of 1835 Texans drove Mexican forces across the Rio Grande but February 23- March 6 1835 General Santa Anna besieged the Alamo Mission slaughtering all but two of the defenders but several weeks later, reinforced by settlers and American adventurers the Texans defeated the Mexican Army at Battle of San Jacinto of April 21, 1835. While General Santa Anna was held in captivity the Texans forced him to sign several document later named the Treaties of Velasco of May 14, 1836 that concluded hostilities and recognized the independence of the breakaway Republic, but it was never signed by Mexico. In the years after 1836, Texas consolidated its status as an independent republic by establishing diplomatic ties with Britain, France, and the United States. Most Texans were in favor of annexation by the United States, but U.S. President Martin Van Buren rejected it. Under U.S. President John Tyler, Texas was offered admission to the Union as a state via, controversially, a joint resolution of Congress rather than a treaty. The bill was signed into law on March 1, 1845 by President James K. Polk. It was ratified by Texas on July 4. Texas became the 28th state on December 29. The Mexican government had long warned the United States that annexation would mean war.

B. Because the Mexican congress never recognized Texas' independence, it saw Texas as a rebellious territory that would be retaken in the future. When Texas was granted statehood in 1845, the Mexican government broke diplomatic relations with the United States. On November 10, 1845, Polk sent a secret representative, to Mexico City with an offer of $25 million ($613,653,846 today) for the Rio Grande border in Texas and Mexico's provinces of Alta California and Santa Fe de Nuevo México as well as the forgiveness of the $3 million ($73,638,462 today) owed to U.S. citizens for damages caused by the Mexican War of Independence (1810-21). Mexico was in no position to

negotiate. In 1846 the Presidency had changed four times, the war ministry six times and the finance ministry sixteen times. However public opinion was that selling territories to the United States would tarnish Mexican honor, Mexicans who opposed open conflict with the United States, including the President, were accused of being traitors. Polk ordered General Taylor to cross to the Rio Grande although Mexico claimed the border was at the Nueces River. In the Thornton affair a 63 man US patrol was routed by a 6,000 Mexican detachment. Polk believed this constituted casus belli and on May 11, 1846, with the strong support of Southern Democrats passed a declaration of war, opposed by anti-slavery Whigs. Congress declared war on Mexico on May 13, 1846 after only having a few hours to debate. Although President Paredes issued a manifesto on May 23 that is sometimes considered the declaration of war, Mexico officially declared war by Congress on July 7, 1846.

C. Having been exiled, upon hearing that the US had declared war on Mexico, Santa Anna wrote the Mexican President that he had given up aspirations to the Presidency and would like to use his experience fighting off Americans. Santa Anna promised the Americans he would negotiate for peace and cessation of the territories to the US, but once in Mexico City he reneged and assumed the role of commanding general, and then reneged again and seized the Presidency. The opening hostilities began on May 8, 1846 when Mexican artillery opened fire on Fort Texas but Americans using cavalry "flying artillery" demoralized the opponent and after capturing their artillery the Mexicans retreated. As soon as they heard of the declaration of war, on June 15, 1886 American settlers instigated the Bear Flag Revolt that overthrew the Mexican garrison in Sonoma that was reinforced by American troops and by January 12, the last significant body of Californios surrendered to U.S. forces. The Treaty of Cahuenga was signed the next day, on January 13, 1847, ceding Alto California to the United States. In Mexico, US General Taylor, with 2,700 troops fighting disease, quickly seized the cities of Monterrey and Saltillo. On February 22, 1847 Santa Anna marched north to engage the 4,600 US soldiers with 20,000 men, less 5,000 who deserted on the way, but facing opposition and hearing news of unrest in Mexico City withdrew leaving all of Northern Mexico in the hands of the Americans. Polk was unhappy with Taylor and sent an amphibious assault of 12,000 US soldiers led by General Scott and such future heroes as Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson to the siege of Veracruz. Veracruz fell swiftly, although many troops came down with yellow fever, and Scott marched on Mexico City with 8,500 healthy soldiers. Santa Anna had deployed 12,000 troops on the road he expected the Americans to take but was deceived and fired too soon. In May the Americans pushed through to Puebla, the second largest city that capitulated without a fight because of their hatred of Santa Anna on May 1, after the Battle of Chapultepec, Mexico City was laid open and subsequently occupied by the Americans.

D. Over the course of the war the US army swelled from just over 6,000 to more than 115,000. Of this total, approximately 1,725 (1.5%) were killed in the fighting, and nearly 11,500 (10%) died of disease; another 13,800 (12%) were wounded or discharged because of disease, or both. For years afterward, Mexican–American War veterans continued to suffer from the debilitating diseases contracted during the campaigns. The casualty rate was thus easily over 25% (2,875) for the 17 months of the war; the total

casualties may have reached 35–40% if later injury- and disease-related deaths are added. In this respect, the war was proportionately the most deadly in American military history. The desertion rate in the U.S. army was 8.3% (9,200 out of 111,000), compared to 12.7% during the War of 1812 and usual peacetime rates of about 14.8% per year. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed on February 2, 1848 ended the war and gave the U.S. undisputed control of Texas, established the U.S.-Mexican border of the Rio Grande River, and ceded to the United States the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. In return, Mexico received US $18,250,000 ($447,967,308 today)—less than half the amount the U.S. had attempted to offer Mexico for the land before the opening of hostilities—and the U.S. agreed to assume $3.25 million ($79,775,000 today) in debts that the Mexican government owed to U.S. citizens. Mexico lost more than 500,000 square miles (about 1,300,000 km²) of land, 55% of its national territory. This figure rises to over two thirds of its territory if Texas is included. The annexed territories contained about 1,000 Mexican families in Alta California and 7,000 in Nuevo México. A few relocated further south in Mexico; the great majority remained in the United States. Zachary Taylor, after a 40 year military career, was elected the 12th President of the United States in his first bid for elective office, in 1848 but he died in office, on July 9, 1850, after contracting gastroenteritis at an Independence Day celebration, while debating the Compromise of 1850 regarding slavery in the territories, that he opposed, although he was a slave owner himself, angering Southerners.

§15 Civil War (1861-1864)

A.The US Civil War (1861-1865) was the deadliest military conflict in US history taking the lives of an estimated 620,000 soldiers from both sides. The United States Civil War is unique because it was fought not because the slaves revolted but because the slavers did. Slavery “the peculiar institution” had long been a controversial issue in the United States. The states of Vermont in 1777, and then Massachusetts and New Hampshire inserted the prohibition of slavery in their constitutions. Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Connecticut expressed a preference for gradual emancipation. In the beginning of the 19th Century many Parliaments abolished the slave trade civilly. Great Britain drafted an Abolition of the Slave Trade in 1807 that passed Parliament in August 1833. The French decree was signed by the Provisional Government in April 1848. In the United States, where there were an estimated 5 million African slaves, the issue of whether new territories would be free or slave was very important. The South declared that the Missouri Compromise prohibiting slavery in territories north of 36° 30’ and the Compromise of 1850 were unconstitutional. In 1854, the Republican Party included the abolition of slavery in its founding manifesto, much to the consternation of the southern states. When Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate was elected President in 1860 seven southern states seceded from the Union before he even took office on March 4, 1861. Lincoln initially hoped to keep the peace with Confederacy by permitting the practice of slavery but the rebels established the Confederate States of America on February 4, 1861, and elected former Secretary of War Jefferson Davis President.

B. Hostilities began on April 12, 1861 when Confederate forces attacked Fort Sumter in South Carolina. Lincoln responded by calling for a volunteer army from each state, for a total of 70,000 90 day volunteers, leading four more states to secede from the Union. In the 19 Northern States lived nearly 22 million people, compared to 9 million in 11 Confederate States, 3.5 million of whom were slaves. In the North were nine-tenths of the nation's industrial power, two-thirds of its rails with most of its rail manufacturing capacity, most of its mineral resources and a growing surplus of foodstuffs which, through Northern sea power, could be exported to Europe just as surely as the Southern exportation of cotton could be cut off. In the South the first states to secede were the deep Southern states where 43% of whites had slaves, then the upper South where 36% of white families had slaves and only 22% of white families had slaves in the border slave territories that usually fought with the Union. In his inauguration speech President Lincoln said he had no intent to invade Southern states, nor did he intend to end slavery where it existed, but that he would use force to maintain possession of federal property. The North voted an army of 500,000 men and the South one of 400,000. During the course of the war some 900,000 would wear Confederate gray, while 1,500,000 would wear the Union blue. It was not until the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863 that the liberation of the slaves was made into a war goal. Although the proclamation allowed some 200,000 blacks to serve in the Union Army and Navy it only freed those held in rebellious slave States and not in the five territories that tolerated slavery but were allied with the Union that were not emancipated until the passage of the 13th Amendment in 1865.

C. In May 1681 Lincoln enacted a Union blockade of all Southern ports, including those along the Mississippi, shut off imports to the South, which compounded with foraging Northern troops and the impressments of crops by Southern troops, caused hyperinflation and bread riots in the South. In July 1861 Union advances on the South were repulsed all the way to Washington DC in the First Battle of Bull Run. In 1962 the Union was again repulsed in the Second Battle of Bull Run. Emboldened by these victories Confederate General Robert E. Lee invaded the North with a force of 45,000 but was repelled in the bloodiest single day in United States history at the Battle of Antietam near Sharpsburg, Maryland on September 17, 1682. The Union offensive was unable to prevail against Confederate troops. While the Confederates did well in the East, in the West they were quickly defeated, Missouri quickly fell and the invasion of Kentucky turned the State against the Confederacy. Nashville and central Tennessee fell to the Union in early 1862, followed shortly thereafter by Mississippi, with the exception of the fortress city of Vicksburg, and then Memphis, Tennessee. In May 1862 the Union captured New Orleans without a major fight. Led by Ulysses S. Grant Union forces seized control of the, Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi Rivers, driving Confederates out of Tennessee, and opening a route to Atlanta, and the heart of the Confederacy.

D. At the beginning of 1864 Lincoln made Grant commander of all Union armies, he put General William Tecumseh Sherman in charge of most of the western armies. They resolved to a concept of total war whereby only the utter defeat Confederate forces and the destruction of their economic base would bring an end to war, not in terms of killing civilians but destroying homes, farms and railroads. Although a number of generals

became enmeshed in battles that pushed back Confederate forces, Grant lost 65,000 troops in only seven weeks, Eventually General Sherman took Atlanta, Georgia, on September 2, 1864, a significant factor in the reelection of Lincoln. Leaving Atlanta and his base of supplies Sharman began his “March to the Sea” laying waste to 20% of the farms in Georgia reaching Savannah, Georgia in December 1864, followed by thousands of blacks, without a major battle, whereupon they turned north to attack Confederates from the South. The Union won a decisive victory at the Battle of Five Forks on April 1, 1865 forcing the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond. The Confederate capital fell to the Union XXV Corps composed of black troops. Confederate General Lee surrendered his forces on April 9, 1865 at Appomattox Courthouse. On April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot. Lincoln died early the next morning, and Andrew Johnson became President. The Confederate President was captured on May 10 and the last Confederate ship to surrender was on November 6, 1865. In violation of international law pertaining to the abolition of slavery the Confederacy was never recognized as an independent nation by any other nation. The Civil War freed approximately 4 million African-American slaves.

E. The approximately 10,455 military engagements resulted in total casualties of 1,094,453 during the Civil War. The Federals lost 110,100 killed in action and mortally wounded, and another 224,580 to disease. The Confederates lost approximately 94,000 as a result of battle and another 164,000 to disease. Even if one survived a wound, any projectile that hit bone in either an arm or a leg almost invariably necessitated amputation. The best estimate of Federal army personnel wounded is 275,175; naval personnel wounded, 2,226. Surviving Confederate records indicate 194,026 wounded. Based on 1860 census figures, 8% of all white males aged 13 to 43 died in the war, including 6% in the North and an extraordinary 18% in the South. The advent of more accurate rifled barrels, and repeating firearms gave birth to trench warfare, a tactic heavily used during World War I. In dollars and cents, the U.S. government estimated Jan. 1863 that the war was costing $2.5 million daily. A final official estimate in 1879 totaled $6,190,000,000. The Confederacy spent perhaps $2,099,808,707. By 1906 another $3.3 billion already had been spent by the U.S. government on Northerners' pensions and other veterans' benefits for former Federal soldiers. Southern states and private philanthropy provided benefits to the Confederate veterans. The amount spent on benefits eventually well exceeded the war's original cost. The physical devastation, almost all of it in the South, was enormous: burned or plundered homes, pillaged countryside, untold losses in crops and farm animals, ruined buildings and bridges, devastated college campuses, and neglected roads all left the South in ruins. Reconstruction began early in the war and ended in 1877. The long-term result came in the three Reconstruction Amendments to the Constitution: the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery; the Fourteenth Amendment, which extended federal legal protections equally to citizens regardless of race; and the Fifteenth Amendment, which abolished racial restrictions on voting. It is too bad the Republican party thought slavery a State’s rights issue and not the human rights issue of African-American party membership in the Republican party, with labor union privileges to compensate the advocacy of the right to vote.

§16 Spanish-American War (1898)

A.The Spanish-American War was a military conflict between Spain and the United States that took place between April and August 1898 over the issue of the liberation of Cuba. Strong expansionist sentiment in the United States, after the conclusion of the Indian Wars in the 1890s normally competing ideals from both the Monroe Doctrine and Manifest Destiny motivated the government to develop a plan for the annexation of Spain's remaining overseas territories including Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Guam. The war began after American demands for Cuban independence were rejected by Spain. To express their interest the US sent USS Maine which sank mysteriously in Havana's harbor precipitating a war in which the Spain conceded after defeats in Cuba and the Philippines. The Treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898 gave the United States control of Cuba, the Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico. The Philippine War, sometimes known as the war for Philippine Independence, officially began on June 2, 1899 and ended on July 4, 1902 when the US military government was disbanded in favor of civilian self-government. The Spanish American War was fought between 30,000 Cuban irregulars, 300,000 American regulars and volunteers against 250,000 Spanish regulars and militia in Cuba, 10,005 in Puerto Rico and 51,131 in the Philippines.

B. Cubans had been fighting on and off for self-determination since the Grito de Yara of 1868. In 1895 organization within the United States helped to finance a small armed uprising against the Spanish authority. In 1986 the Spanish Captain General Weyler pledge to suppress the insurgency and by 1867 more than 300,000 Cubans were had been relocated to guarded concentration camps and more than 100,000 died from hunger and disease. Inspired by propaganda waged by Cuban émigrés the United States and a riot by Cuban volunteers that destroyed three presses critical of the Captain General the United States sent a Marine force to the island. On January 25, 1898 the USS Maine arrived in Havana, then on February 15, 1898 mysteriously sank as the result of an explosion in Havana Harbor taking with her 266 men. The size of the US Army was rapidly expanded from 28,138 men to 250,000. On April 11, 1898 President McKinley asked Congress for permission to send US troops to Cuba for the purpose of ending the civil war there. After the Teller Amendment clarified that the US would not establish permanent control over Cuba and demanded Spanish withdrawal was ratified in a joint resolution and signed by the President on April 20, 1898. Spain broke of relations with the Untied States and responded by declaring war on April 25, 1898.

C. During the course of the war the United States had theatres of operation in the Pacific in the Philippines and Guam and in the Caribbean in Cuba and Puerto Rico. The Spanish had first landed in the Philippines on March 17, 1521 but did begin colonizing until 1565. After three centuries the Philippines was a semi-autonomous country. Educated in liberal ideas the Philippine Revolution (1892-1902) was originally supported by the United States and did not end until the United States ceded authority to the civilian government. The first battle between the United States and Spanish forces was at Manila Bay on May 1, 1898 where after only a few hours and only nine Americans wounded the US was victorious. By June US and Filipino forces had taken most of the island. On June 20, 1898 US forces sailed into Guam's Apra Harbor unopposed took 57 Spaniards prisoner

of war, left the one US citizen on the island in charge and sailed away. As assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt advocated for the assault of Cuba and prepared the Rough Riders for battle. Between June 22 and 24th US forces set up base in Santiago, Cuba. The Spanish were wily enemies with smokeless powder and hard to spot defense. Americans had to advance using a "fireteam attack" whereby a group would advance under cover of another groups fire and were ground to a halt by the siege of Santiago. Cuba had to be won by the amphibious Invasion of Guantanamo Bay on June 6-10 and the Battle of Santiago de Cuba of July 3, 1898 when the Spanish fleet was destroyed after a two month stand-off.

D. On August 7, 1898 US troops began to leave Cuba with more than 75% of their force unfit for service as the result of yellow fever. During May 1898 a reconnaissance mission was sent to Puerto Rico and did not encounter any resistance until August 12 when after a short battle the fighting was called off as the result of the signing of the Peace Treaty. With defeats in Cuba and the Philippines and both its fleets destroyed the Spanish sued for peace, hostilities were halted on August 12, 1898 and the Treaty of Paris was signed on December 10, 1898. The United States gained almost all of Spain's colonies, including the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico. Cuba, having been occupied as of July 17, 1898, and thus under the jurisdiction of the United States Military Government (USMG), formed its own civil government and attained independence on May 20, 1902, with the announced end of USMG jurisdiction over the island. However, the United States imposed various restrictions on the new government, including prohibiting alliances with other countries, and reserved for itself the right of intervention. On August 14, 1898, 11,000 ground troops were sent to occupy the Philippines. When U.S. troops began to take the place of the Spanish in control of the country, warfare broke out between U.S. forces and the Filipinos resulting in the Philippine-American War.

E. The war lasted only four months but ended the Spanish Empire and began a period of American prosperity and involvement in international affairs. The United States annexed the former Spanish colonies of Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam and a permanent naval base was granted to the US in Guantanamo Bay after the signing of the 1903 treaties. The total number of casualties is estimated at 10,665 dead Cubans; 345 dead, 1,645 wounded and 2,565 diseased Americans; and 560 dead and 300-400 wounded from the Spanish Navy and 3,000 dead or wounded, 6,700 captured in the Philippines and 13,000 diseased in Cuba from the Spanish Army. In an effort to pay the costs of the war, Congress passed an excise tax on long-distance phone service/ At the time, it affected only wealthy Americans who owned telephones. However, the Congress neglected to repeal the tax after the war ended four months later, and the tax remained in place for over 100 years until, on August 1, 2006, it was announced that the US would no longer collect the tax. With the exception of the genocide that occurred later during the War of Philippine Independence, the Spanish-American war was a low cost conflict that ended three centuries of Spanish empire and began controversy regarding US imperialism that was aggravated by the communist revolution Cuba against which the US has enacted sanctions while maintaining their Permanent Naval Base in Guantanamo Bay.

§17 Philippine War (1899-1902)

A.The Philippine-American War (1899-1902) sometimes known as the War of Philippine Independence was an armed military conflict between the Philippines and the United States in continuation of the Philippine struggle for independence following the Spanish-American War. The struggle officially began on June 2, 1899 when the Philippines declared war on the United States and it officially ended on July 4, 1902 but remnants of the Katipunan and other resistance groups such as Muslims and Pulajanes continued hostilities until June 15, 1913. The revolution for independence actually began a few years before the intervention of the Americans. Andres Bonificio founded a revolutionary organization called the Katipunan on July 7, 1892 that spread throughout the colony and led the Revolution of 1896. One of the most influential leaders was Emilio Aguinaldo, the mayor of Cavite el Viejo, who gained control of the surrounding area. Aguinaldo was elected President of the insurgent government in 1897 and executed Bonificio for treason. Aguinaldo is officially known as the first President of the Philippines. The Revolution however went into stalemate in 1897 and for $800,000 (Mexican) Aguinaldo agreed to go into exile in Hong Kong. When the US invasion began in 1899 the US convinced Aguinaldo to take up the mantle of leadership of the revolution again, falsely assured the US would recognize Filipino independence. Aguilando return to Cavite on May 19, 1898 and within a few months the Philippine Army had conquered nearly all of Spanish held ground with the exception of Manila. On August 13, 1989 with American commanders unaware that a peace protocol had been signed between Spain and the United States on the previous day, American forces captured the city of Manila from the Spanish.

B. Governor-General Fermin Jaudenes had made a secret agreement with the Americans requesting to surrender only to the Americans, not to the Filipino rebels. In order to save face, he proposed a mock battle with the Americans preceding the Spanish surrender; the Filipinos would not be allowed to enter the city. At the beginning of the war between Spain and America, Americans and Filipinos had been allies against Spain in all but name; now Spanish and Americans were in a partnership that excluded the Filipino insurgents. Fighting between American and Filipino troops almost broke out as the former moved in to dislodge the latter from strategic positions around Manila on the eve of the attack. Aguinaldo had been told bluntly by the Americans that his army could not participate and would be fired upon if it crossed into the city. The insurgents were infuriated at being denied triumphant entry into their own capital, but Aguinaldo bided his time. Relations continued to deteriorate, however, as it became clear to Filipinos that the Americans were in the islands to stay. The June 12, 1898 declaration of Philippine independence had not been recognized by either the United States or Spain, and the Spanish government ceded the Philippines to the United States in the 1898 Treaty of Paris, which was signed on December 10, 1898, in consideration for an indemnity for Spanish expenses and assets lost. On January 1, 1899 Aguinaldo was declared President of the Philippines — the only president of what would be later called the First Philippine Republic. He later organized a Congress at Malolos, Bulacan to draft a constitution.

C. On January 20, 1899 President McKinley appointed the First Philippine Commission (the Schurman Commission), to investigate conditions in the islands and make recommendations. On November 2, 1900 Dr. Schurman signed the following statement,

"Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believe that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not necessitate, the intervention of other powers and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing, and united Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable". The conflict began on the night of February 4, 1899 when a Filipino soldier was shot by an American soldier. The Second Philippine Commission (the Taft Commission), appointed by McKinley on March 16, 1900, and headed by William Howard Taft, was granted legislative as well as limited executive powers. Between September 1900 and August 1902 it issued 499 laws. A judicial system was established, including a Supreme Court, and a legal code was drawn up to replace antiquated Spanish ordinances. A civil service was organized. The 1901 municipal code provided for popularly elected presidents, vice presidents, and councilors to serve on municipal boards. The municipal board members were responsible for collecting taxes, maintaining municipal properties, and undertaking necessary construction projects; they also elected provincial governors.

D. The Philippine Organic Act of July 1902 approved, ratified, and confirmed McKinley's Executive Order establishing the Philippine Commission and stipulated that a legislature would be established composed of a lower house, the Philippine Assembly, which would be popularly elected, and an upper house consisting of the Philippine Commission. The act also provided for extending the United States Bill of Rights to Filipinos. On July 2 the Secretary of War telegraphed that the insurrection against the sovereign authority of the U.S. having come to an end, and provincial civil governments having been established, the office of Military governor was terminated. On July 4 Theodore Roosevelt, who had succeeded to the U.S. Presidency after the assassination of President McKinley on September 5, 1901, proclaimed a full and complete pardon and amnesty to all people in the Philippine archipelago who had participated in the conflict. The war unofficially continued for nearly a decade. The Jones Act, passed by the U.S. Congress in 1916 to serve as the new organic law in the Philippines, promised eventual independence and instituted an elected Philippine senate. The Tydings-McDuffie Act (officially the Philippine Independence Act; Public Law 73-127) approved on March 24, 1934 provided for self-government of the Philippines and for Filipino independence (from the United States) after a period of ten years. World War II intervened, bringing the Japanese occupation between 1941 and 1945. In 1946, the Treaty of Manila (1946) between the governments of the U.S. and the Republic of the Philippines provided for the recognition of the independence of the Republic of the Philippines and the relinquishment of American sovereignty over the Philippine Islands.

E. U.S. troop strength averaged 40,000 and peaked at 74,000. Typically only 60 percent of American troops were combat troops, with a field strength ranging from 24,000 to 44,000. A total of 126,468 US soldiers served there. After the official end to the war, U.S. forces were regularly engaged against Filipino guerrilla forces for another decade. Twenty-six of the 30 American generals who served in the Philippines from 1898 to 1902 had fought in the Indian Wars. Estimates of the Filipino forces vary between 80,000 and 100,000 with tens of thousands of auxiliaries. Lack of weapons and ammunition was a significant impediment to the Filipinos who were reported by the press and Red Cross to

treat their prisoners of war very well to the consternation of the American general who arrested members of the press. In the official war years, there were 4,196 American soldiers dead, 1,020 of which were from actual combat; the remainder died of disease, and 2,930 were wounded. There were also 2,000 casualties that the Philippine Constabulary suffered during the war, over one thousand of which were fatalities. It should be noted that total Filipino casualties was at the time and still is a highly-debated, argued, and politicized number. It is estimated that some 34,000 Filipino soldiers lost their lives and as many as 200,000 civilians may have died directly or indirectly as a result of the war, most due to a major cholera epidemic that broke out near its end. Philippine military deaths are estimated at 20,000 with 16,000 actually counted, while civilian deaths numbered between 250,000 and 1,000,000 Filipinos, many in concentration camps.

§18 World War I (1917-1918)

A.The First World War, known as the Great War, the War to End all Wars and as World War I (abbreviated WWI) after 1939, was a world conflict lasting from August 1914 to the final Armistice on November 11, 1918. The Allied Powers (led by Britain, France, Russia until 1917, and the United States after 1917), defeated the Central Powers (led by the German Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Ottoman Empire). The war caused the disintegration of four empires (Austro-Hungarian, German, Ottoman, and Russian), radical change in the European and Middle Eastern maps and the Hohenzollerns, the Habsburg, Romanovs and the Ottomans together with all their ancillary aristocracies, all fell after the war. The assassination on June 28, 1914 of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, by Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip is seen as the immediate trigger of the war. The July Crisis after the assassination occurred when Austria-Hungary issued a ten point ultimatum to Serbia with the intention of being unacceptable. Austria-Hungary declared war on July 28, 1914 after Serbia only agreed to eight of the demands. The Russian Empire ordered a partial mobilization the next day in support of their Serbian allies. When the German Empire began to mobilize on July 30, 1914 France, sporting animosity from the German conquest of Alsace-Lorraine in the Franco-Prussian War ordered French mobilization on August 1, 1914, the same day Germany declared war on Russia. New technology such as barbed wire, improved artillery and machine guns made moving over open ground difficult, forcing the Western front into trenches, tanks, submarines and airplanes saw extensive combat.

B. Fighting began in the African colonies where on August 7, 1914 French and British forces invaded the German protectorate of Togoland, on August 10, 1914 German forces in South-West Africa attacked South Africa, German colonial forces in East Africa did not surrender their guerilla warfare campaign until several weeks after the armistice took effect in Europe. Britain successfully blockaded German ports and Allied forces seized all German colonies in the Pacific but the German navy terrorized the high seas. Beginning on August 12, 1914 the Serbian Army fought the Battle of Cer against the Austria-Hungarian invaders, successfully halting the invaders who also had to fight the Russians and Italians. The Eastern front of Germany was defended by only one Field

Army so when Russia attacked East Prussia it diverted forces from the Western front. The Italians did not join the war until they had been tempted with French Tunisia by Austria-Hungary and later with the promise of the Alpine province of South Tyrol and Dalmatian coastline by the Allies which prompted them to declare war on Austria-Hungary on May 23, 1915 and fifteen months later on Germany. In 1915 Austria-Hungary convinced Bulgaria to help attack Serbia and beginning in October 1915 and Serbian forces were pushed backed, losing Kosovo and Montenegro before being evacuated to Greece. Serbia was divided between Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria instigating an uprising was crushed by the end of March 1917. The Ottoman Empire was allied with the Germans and although they defended their empire against Allied assaults they were thwarted by the Russians in their advances into the Caucuses and they lost Mesopotamia to the Arab Revolt.

C. On the Western front the German invasion plan was halted east of Paris on September 12, 1914. Neither side proved able to deliver a decisive blow for the next two years, although the French and British generally suffered more casualties than the Germans. The British Army endured the bloodiest day in its history, suffering 57,470 casualties including 19,240 dead on July 1, 1916, the first day of the Battle of the Somme. The entire Somme offensive cost the British Army almost half a million men. In December 1916, after ten brutal months of the Battle of Verdun, the Germans attempted to negotiate peace with the Allies, declaring themselves the victors. U.S. President Wilson attempted to intervene, asking both sides to state their demands. The Allies, knowing they were in a weak bargaining position, rebuffed the offer. After German submarines sank seven U.S. merchant ships the U.S. Congress declared war on 6 April 1917. The 1917 Espionage Act and the Sedition Act of 1918 made any statements deemed "disloyal" a federal crime. The German leadership hoped to strike a decisive blow before significant U.S. forces arrived. The front moved to within 120 kilometers (75 mi) of Paris. Meanwhile, Germany was falling apart at home. Anti-war marches become frequent and morale in the army fell. Industrial output was 53% of 1913 levels. The United States had a small army, but it drafted four million men and by summer 1918 was sending 10,000 fresh soldiers to France every day. American Expeditionary Force (AEF) doctrine called for the use of frontal assaults, which had long since been discarded by British Empire and French commanders because of the large loss of life. The Allied counteroffensive, known as the Hundred Days Offensive, began on 8 August 1918.

D. The collapse of the Central Powers came swiftly. Bulgaria was the first to sign an armistice on 29 September 1918 at Saloniki. On 30 October the Ottoman Empire capitulated at Mudros. Austria and Hungary signed separate armistices following the overthrow of the Habsburg monarchy. Following the outbreak of the German Revolution, a republic was proclaimed on 9 November. The Kaiser fled to the Netherlands. On 11 November an armistice with Germany was signed in a railroad carriage at Compiègne. At 11 a.m. on 11 November 1918 a ceasefire came into effect. Opposing armies on the Western Front began to withdraw from their positions. A formal state of war between the two sides persisted for another seven months, until signing of the Treaty of Versailles on 28 June 1919. Austria–Hungary was partitioned, largely along ethnic lines, into several successor states including Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, as well as

adding Transylvania to the Greater Romania who was allied with the victors. The details were contained in the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye of 10 September 1919 and the Treaty of Trianon of 4 June 1920. The Bulgarian borders were defined in the Treaty of Neuilly of 27 November 1919. The Russian Empire, which had withdrawn from the war in 1917 after the October Revolution, having lost much of its western frontier to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk of 3 March 1918 whereby the newly independent nations of Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland were carved from it; Bessarabia was also re-attached to the Greater Romania as it had been a Romanian territory for more than a thousand years. The Ottoman Empire disintegrated, and much of its non-Anatolian territory was awarded as protectorates of various Allied powers, while the remaining Turkish core was re-organized as the Republic of Turkey. The Ottoman Empire was to be partitioned by the Treaty of Sèvres of 10 August 1920. This treaty was never ratified by the Sultan and was rejected by the Turkish republican movement, leading to the Turkish Independence War and, ultimately, to the Treaty of Lausanne of 24 July 1923.

E. More than 70 million military personnel, including 60 million Europeans, were mobilized in one of the largest wars in history. Total casualties in World War I, both military and civilian, were about 37 million: 16 million deaths and 21 million wounded. The total number of deaths includes 9.7 million military personnel and about 6.8 million civilians. The Entente Powers (also known as the Allies) lost 5.7 million soldiers and the Central Powers about 4 million. 116,516 US soldiers died and 204,002 were wounded (1917-18). Germany lost 15.1% of its active male population, Austria–Hungary lost 17.1%, and France lost 10.5%. About 750,000 German civilians died from starvation caused by the British blockade during the war. By the end of the war, famine had killed approximately 100,000 people in Lebanon. The war had profound economic consequences. In addition, a major influenza epidemic spread around the world. Overall, the Spanish flu killed at least 50 million people. In 1914 alone, louse-borne epidemic typhus killed 200,000 in Serbia. About 8 million men surrendered and were held in POW camps during the war, their survival rates were much better than on the front, if they were not killed surrendering. Prisoners from the Allied armies totaled about 1.4 million (not including Russia, which lost 2.5–3.5 million men as prisoners.) From the Central Powers about 3.3 million men became prisoners. Germany held 2.5 million prisoners; Russia held 2.9 million; while Britain and France held about 720,000. Most were captured just prior to the Armistice. The U.S. held 48,000. About 15–20% of the prisoners in Russia died. In Germany food was scarce, but only 5% died.

F. Despite the success of the June 1916 Brusilov offensive in eastern Galicia, dissatisfaction with the Russian government's conduct of the war grew. Empress Alexandra's increasingly incompetent rule drew protests and resulted in the murder of her favorite, Rasputin, at the end of 1916. In March 1917, the February Revolution led to the abdication and imprisonment of Tsar Nicholas II and the appointment of a weak Provisional Government. On the night of 16/17 July 1918 the Tsar and his family were killed. The new government acceded to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk on 3 March 1918 taking Russia out of the war and ceding vast territories, including Finland, the Baltic provinces, parts of Poland and Ukraine to the Central Powers. Approximately 200,000 Germans living in Volhynia and about 600,000 Jews were deported by the Russian

authorities. In 1916, an order was issued to deport around 650,000 Volga Germans to the east as well, but the Russian Revolution prevented this from being carried out. Many pogroms accompanied the Revolution of 1917 and the ensuing Russian Civil War, 60,000–200,000 civilian Jews were killed in the atrocities throughout the former Russian Empire. The best estimates of the death toll from the Russian famine of 1921 run from 5 million to 10 million people. There were about 25 million infections and 3 million deaths from epidemic typhus in Russia from 1918 to 1922. By 1922 there were 4.5–7 million homeless children in Russia as a result of nearly a decade of devastation from World War I, the Russian Civil War, and the subsequent famine of 1920–22. Considerable numbers of anti-Soviet Russians fled the country after the Revolution; by the 1930s the northern Chinese city of Harbin had 100,000 Russians.

G. New taxes were levied and laws enacted, all designed to bolster the war effort; many of which have lasted to this day. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased for three Allies (Britain, Italy, and U.S.), but decreased in France and Russia, in neutral Netherlands, and in the main three Central Powers. The shrinkage in GDP in Austria, Russia, France, and the Ottoman Empire reached 30 to 40%. In Austria, for example, most of the pigs were slaughtered and, at war's end, there was no meat. All nations had increases in the government's share of GDP, surpassing fifty percent in both Germany and France and nearly reaching fifty percent in Britain. To pay for purchases in the United States, Britain cashed in its extensive investments in American railroads and then began borrowing heavily on Wall Street. President Wilson was on the verge of cutting off the loans in late 1916, but allowed a great increase in U.S. government lending to the Allies. The 1919 Treaty of Versailles officially ended the war and brought into being the League of Nations on 28 June 1919. In signing the treaty, Germany acknowledged responsibility for the war, agreeing to pay enormous war reparations and award territory to the victory. Although US President Woodrow Wilson drafted the Covenant of the League of Nations on 14 February 1919 US Congress refused to ratify it and the U.S., Germany and Russia were not party to the final document of December 1924. After 1919, the U.S. demanded repayment of these loans, which, in part, were funded by German reparations, which, in turn, were supported by American loans to Germany. Unable to pay the reparations with exports (a result of territorial losses and postwar recession), Germany did so by borrowing from the United States, until runaway inflation in the 1920s, contributed to the economic collapse of the Weimar Republic. This circular system collapsed in 1931 and the loans were never repaid.

§19 World War II (1941-1945)

A.World War II, also known as WWII, or the Second World War, was a global military conflict that took place between 1939 and 1945. It involved nearly all the world’s nations including all of the major powers. Out of German discontent with the still controversial Treaty of Versailles, Adolf Hitler was able to gain popularity and power. World War II was in part a continuation of the power struggle that was never fully resolved by the First World War; in fact, it was common for Germans in the 1930s and 1940s to justify acts of international aggression because of perceived injustices imposed by the victors of the

First World War. After an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the German government in 1923, Adolf Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany in 1933. He abolished democracy, espousing a radical, racially-motivated revision of the world order, and began a massive rearmament campaign in 1936. Ethiopia and Italy were engaged in the Second Italo-Abyssinian War and Nationalist China and Japan were fighting the Second Sino Japanese War. In October 1936 Germany and Italy formed the Rome-Berlin Axis and a month later Germany and Japan, each believing communism and the Soviet Union to be a threat, signed the Anti-Comintern Pact, which Italy would join in the following year. Although Germany was forbidden to acquire territory under the Versailles Treaty Saarland was illegally reunited with Germany in early 1935 and Austria in March 1938. Distracted by the Great Depression the Allies and League of Nations did little to halt German expansion and France and Britain in fact conceded the Czech province of Sudentland to Germany against the wishes of Czechoslovakia, in return for no more territorial demands; however Germany soon invaded all of Czechoslovakia splitting it into Bohemia, Moravia and the pro-German client state the Slovak Republic. Alarmed France and Britain guaranteed their support for Polish independence and when Italy conquered Albania in April 1939 extended the same guarantee to Romania and Greece. In August 1939 Germany and the Soviet Union signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop non-aggression pact that secretly divided Eastern Europe between German and Soviet spheres of influence.

B. The start of the war is generally held to be September 1, 1939, with the German invasion of Poland and subsequent declarations of war on Germany by most of the countries in the British Empire and Commonwealth, and by France. On September 17, 1939, after signing an armistice with Japan, the Soviets launched their own invasion of eastern Poland. By early October Poland was divided between the Germany, the Soviets, Lithuanian and Slovakia, although Poland never surrendered. The Soviet Union forced Baltic States to submit to the stationing of Soviet troops on their territory under mutual assistance pacts, and on June 1940 invaded and occupied the Baltic States. The Soviet Union and Germany entered a trade pact in February of 1940, to help circumvent a British blockade. In April, Germany invaded Denmark and Norway to secure shipments of iron ore from Sweden. In Western Europe, British troops deployed to the Continent, but nether side launched major operations against the other until April 1940. British discontent over the Norwegian campaign led to the replacement of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain by Winston Churchill on May 10, 1940. On that same day, Germany invaded France and the Low Countries overrunning the Netherlands and Belgium in a few weeks, forcing British troops to evacuate the continent by the end of the month and on June 10, Italy invaded, declaring war on both France and the United Kingdom; twelve days later France surrendered. With France neutralized, Germany began an air superiority campaign over Britain (the Battle of Britain) to prepare for an invasion, but was thwarted and by May 11, 1941 Hitler called off the bombing campaign. Frightened of direct confrontation with Germany on July 14, 1940 the British attacked the French fleet in Algeria and focused on fighting Italian troops in North Africa. By early 1941 Hitler sent German forces to Libya in pushing Commonwealth forces into Egypt. Using newly captured French ports the German Navy enjoyed success against an over-extended Royal Navy, using U-boats against British shipping in the Atlantic while Italy

began operations in the Mediterranean, initiating and Japan increased its blockade of China, seizing several bases in the northern part of French Indochina.

C. At the end of September 1940, the Tripartite Pact united Japan, Italy, and Germany to formalize the Axis Powers. The pact stipulated that any country, with the exception of the Soviet Union, not in the war which attacked any Axis Power would be forced to go to war against all three and in November 1940 Hungary, Slovakia, and Romania joined the Tripartite Pact. On June 22, 1941, Germany, along with other European Axis members and Finland, made the fatal mistake of invading the Soviet Union in Operation Barbarossa. The diversion of three quarters of the Axis troops and the majority of their air forces from France and the central Mediterranean to the Eastern Front prompted the United Kingdom to reconsider its grand strategy, forming a military alliance with the Soviet Union against Germany and signing the Atlantic Charter of August 14, 1941 with the United States. By October exhausted German troops were halted outside of Moscow, ending the blitzkrieg phase of the war. In November 1939, the American Neutrality Act was amended to allow purchases by the Allies and China. In 1940, the United States embargoed shipment of iron, steel, oil and mechanical parts against Japan for their incursion into Indo-China. On December 7 (December 8 in Asian time zones), 1941, Japan attacked British and American holdings with near simultaneous offensives against Southeast Asia and the Central Pacific including an attack on the American fleet at Pearl Harbor, sinking five battleships and killing 2,400 American sailors and landings in Thailand and Malaya. These attacks prompted the United States to formally declare war on Japan. Germany and the other members of the Tripartite Pact responded by declaring war on the United States. In January, the United States, United Kingdom, Soviet Union, China, and twenty-two smaller or exiled governments issued the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942 which affirmed the Atlantic Charter. The Soviet Union maintained their neutrality agreement with Japan

D. In early May 1942, the Allies, intercepted and turned back Japanese naval forces, Japan's next plan, was to seize Midway Atoll and lure American carriers into battle to be eliminated; but the Americans, having broken Japanese naval codes in late May, were fully aware of the plans and force dispositions and used this knowledge to achieve a decisive victory over the Imperial Japanese Navy in the Midway battle. The Battle for Guadalcanal soon became a focal point for both sides with heavy commitments of troops and ships, by the start of 1943, the Japanese withdrew their troops. On Germany's eastern front, in July 1943, Hitler canceled the operation before it had achieved tactical or operational success. This decision was partially affected by the Western Allies' invasion of Sicily launched on July 9 which, combined with previous Italian failures, resulted in the ousting and arrest of Mussolini later that month. In early September 1943, the Western Allies invaded the Italian mainland, following an Italian armistice with the Allies. Germany responded by disarming Italian forces, seizing military control of Italian areas, and creating a series of defensive lines. German Special Forces rescued Mussolini, who then established a new client state in German occupied Italy named the Italian Social Republic. The Western Allies fought through several lines until reaching the main German defensive line in mid-November. German operations in the Atlantic also suffered. By May 1943, as Allied counter-measures became increasingly effective, the

resulting sizable German submarine losses forced a temporary halt of the German Atlantic naval campaign

E. In November 1943, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill met with Chiang Kai-shek in Cairo and then with Joseph Stalin in Tehran. The former conference determined the post-war return of Japanese territory while the latter included agreement that the Western Allies would invade Europe in 1944 and that the Soviet Union would declare war on Japan within three months of Germany's defeat. On June 6, 1944 (known as D-Day), the Western Allies invaded northern France and Paris was liberated on 25 August. The Soviets attacked through Hungary. In mid-January 1945, the Soviets attacked in Poland, and overran East Prussia. U.S., British, and Soviet leaders met in Yalta Conference of February 4-11, 1945 where they agreed to establish a United Nations and to occupy post-war Germany, and that the Soviet Union would join the war against Japan three months after victory in Europe. In February, the Soviets invaded Silesia and Pomerania, while Western Allied forces entered western Germany and closed to the Rhine River, the two forces linked up on Elbe River on April 25. On April 12, U.S. President Roosevelt died; he was succeeded by Harry Truman. Benito Mussolini was killed by Italian partisans on April 28. Two days later, Hitler committed suicide, and was succeeded by Grand Admiral Karl Donitz. German forces surrendered in Italy on April 29 and in Western Europe on May 7. On the Eastern Front, Germany surrendered to the Soviets on May 8. A German Army Group resisted in Prague until May 11. In the Pacific theater, American forces captured the Philippines by March and moved toward Japan, taking Iwo Jima by March, 1945 and Okinawa by June. On July 11, the Allied leaders met in Potsdam, Germany and in the Protocol of Proceedings of August 1, 1945 reiterated that "the alternative for the unconditional surrender of Japan is prompt and utter destruction" When Japan rejected the Potsdam terms, the United States sent B-29 Super fortress Enola Gay to drop atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 & 9. Between the two bombs, the Soviets invaded Japanese-held Manchuria, as agreed at Yalta. On August 15, 1945 Japan surrendered, with the official signing aboard the deck of the American battleship USS Missouri on September 2, 1945, ending the war.

F. The war involved the mobilization of over 100 million men. Over seventy million people, the majority civilians, were killed, making it the deadliest conflict in human history. Estimates for the total casualties of the war vary, but most suggest that some 62 million people died in the war, including about 25 million soldiers and 37 million civilians Many civilians died because of disease, starvation, massacres, bombing and deliberate genocide. The Soviet Union lost around 27 million people during the war, about half of all World War II casualties and China 10 million. Poland suffered the most deaths in proportion to its population of any country, losing approximately 5.6 million out of a pre-war population of 34.8 million (16%). Of the total deaths in World War II, approximately 80 percent were on the Allied side (mostly Soviet and Chinese) and 20 percent on the Axis side. It is estimated that 9-12 million civilians died in Nazi concentration camps, 1.5 million by bombs, 7 million in Europe from other causes, and 7.5 million in China from other causes. The Holocaust was the systematic genocide of 6 million Jews and other groups in death camps, called the Final Solution (Endlosung)

including 2 million ethnic Poles, the Roma, Slavs, and 2 million others deemed unworthy of life such as the mentally ill, Soviet POWs, and gay men. The Japanese military murdered from 3 million to over 10 million civilians, mostly Chinese. The death rate of Western prisoners was 27.1 percent (for American POWs, 37 percent), seven times that of POWs under the Germans and Italians; 37,583 prisoners from the UK, 28,500 from the Netherlands and 14,473 from United States were released after the surrender of Japan, the number for the Chinese was only 56. 10-20 million Chinese and Javanese were mobilized by the Japanese army for slave labor and few returned. The U.S. and Canadian governments interned 150,000 Japanese-Americans, as well as nearly 11,000 German and Italian residents of the U.S. A total of 16.1 million US citizens served an average of 33 months in World War II, 73% abroad. An estimated 292,000 American men and women were killed in action and another 114,000 died of other causes and 671,000 were wounded.

G. In 1938, the Western Allies (United Kingdom, France, Poland and British Dominions) had a 30% larger population and a 30% higher gross domestic product than the European Axis (Germany and Italy); if colonies are included, giving the Allies a more than a 5:1 advantage in population and nearly 2:1 advantage in GDP. In Asia at the same time, China had roughly six times the population of Japan, but only an 89% higher GDP. To win the war the US economy was dedicated to the war effort and government expenditures and debts dramatically increased. In an effort to maintain international peace, the Allies formed the United Nations, which officially came into existence on October 24, 1945, and adopted The Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, as a common standard of achievement for all member nations. The alliance between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union had begun to deteriorate even before the war was over, and the two powers quickly established their own spheres of influence that materialized into the formation of the American-led NATO and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact military alliances and the start of the Cold War that would last 46 years.. Responding to Europe's calls for help, the international community established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank) on December 27, 1945. On April 2, 1948, through the enactment of the Economic Cooperation Act, the United States responded by creating the Marshall Plan (1948-52). In 1947 after hostilities had ceased the United States offered $20 billion for reconstruction efforts in Europe aimed at reducing the hunger, homelessness, sickness, unemployment, and political restlessness of the 270 million people in sixteen nations in West Europe. At the beginning of the Korean War (June 25, 1950); after June 30, 1951, the remaining aid was folded into the Mutual Defense Assistance Program. On December 10, 1953, George C. Marshall, the US Secretary of State who drafted the plan, received the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway.

§20 Korean War (1950-1953)

A.The Korean War lasted from June 25, 1950 to cease-fire on July 27, 1953 it was the first proxy war in the Cold War (1945–91). Colonized by Japan after the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-96) as a protectorate under Eulsa Treaty of 1905 and then annexed under the Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty of 1910 by January 1945 Koreans were 32% of

Japan's labor force and 25% of the people killed by the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Promised a free and independent nation by Churchill, Chiang Kai-shek and Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Cairo Conference of November 1943 the Allies reneged at the Potsdam Conference of July – August 1945 unilaterally deciding to divide Korea, without consulting the Koreans. On August 10, 1945 the Korean peninsula was divided at the 38th parallel. The US–USSR Joint Commission, agreed at the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers (October 1945), again excluding the Koreans, that the country would become independent after a five-year trusteeship. The resultant anti-communist South Korean government, controlled via the United States Army Military Government in Korea (USAMGIK 1945–48), promulgated a national political constitution (17 July 1948) elected a president, the American-educated strongman Syngman Rhee (20 July 1948), and established the Republic of South Korea on 15 August 1948. Likewise, in the Russian Korean Zone of Occupation, the USSR established a Communist North Korean government led by Kim Il-sung. President Rhee's régime expelled communists and leftists from southern national politics. The post-war Truth and Reconciliation Commission estimated that the anti–communist "Bodo League", abetted by the USAMGIK, was responsible for the régime's assassination of 10,000 to 100,000, some estimate as high as 1.2 million, leftist "enemies of the state", whom they imprisoned and dumped in trenches, mines, and the sea; before and after the 25 June 1950 North Korean invasion.

B. U.S. troops withdrew from Korea in 1949 leaving the South Korean army relatively ill-equipped. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union sent large amounts of military aid to North Korea to facilitate the invasion planned by Kim Il-Sung. Under the guise of counter-attacking a South Korean provocation raid, the North Korean Army (KPA) crossed the 38th parallel, behind artillery fire, at Sunday dawn of 25 June 1950. The KPA said that Republic of Korea Army (ROK Army) troops, under command of the régime of the "bandit traitor Syngman Rhee", had crossed the border first and that they would arrest and execute Rhee. In the past year, both Korean armies had continually harassed each other with skirmishes and each continually raided the other country across the 38th-parallel border, as in a civil war. Hours after the invasion, the United Nations Security Council unanimously condemned the North Korean aggression against the Republic of South Korea (ROK), with UNSC Resolution 82, specifically authorized military assistance to the ROK in Resolutions 83-85 beginning on June 27, 1950. The resolutions had been adopted whereas the USSR, a veto-wielding power, had been boycotting the Council meetings since January of that year, protesting that the (Taiwan) Republic of China, and not the (mainland) People's Republic of China held a permanent seat in the UN Security Council. The USSR challenged the legitimacy of the UN-approved war, because (i) the ROK Army intelligence upon which Resolution 83 is based came from US Intelligence; (ii) North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) was not invited as a sitting temporary member of the UN, which violated UN Charter Article 32; and (iii) the Korean warfare was beyond UN Charter scope, because the initial North–South border fighting was classed as civil war.

C. The North Korean Army launched the "Fatherland Liberation War" with a comprehensive air–land invasion using 231,000 soldiers, who captured scheduled

objectives and territory which they achieved with 274 T-34-85 tanks, some 150 Yak fighters, 110 attack bombers, 200 artillery pieces, 78 Yak trainers, and 35 reconnaissance aircraft. Additional to the invasion force, the KPA had 114 fighters, 78 bombers, 105 T-34-85 tanks, and some 30,000 soldiers stationed in North Korea. At sea, although comprising only several small warships, the North Korean and South Korean navies fought in the war as sea-borne artillery for their in-country armies. In contrast, the ROK Army defenders had 98,000 soldiers (65,000 combat, 33,000 support), no tanks, and a twenty-two piece air force comprising 12 liaison-type and 10 AT6 advanced-trainer airplanes. There were no large foreign military garrisons in Korea at invasion time—but there were large US garrisons and air forces in Japan. On 27 June 1950, President Truman ordered US air and sea forces to help the South Korean régime. On 5 July 1950, Task Force Smith attacked the North Koreans at Osan but without weapons capable of destroying the North Korean's tanks and the KPA progressed southwards, by August, the KPA had pushed back the ROK Army and the US Eighth Army to the Pusan city vicinity, in southeast Korea. In their southward advance, the KPA killed civil servants and intellectuals. On 20 August, Gen. MacArthur warned North Korean Leader Kim Il-Sung that he was responsible for the KPA's atrocities.

D. By September, the UN Command controlled only the Pusan city perimeter, about 10% of Korea. The US attacked KPA supplies and was steadily reinforced from Japan and San Francisco. By early September 1950, ROK Army and UN Command forces were prepared—they out-numbered the KPA 180,000 to 100,000 soldiers, and then counterattacked. On September 15, 1950 an amphibious assault was launched on Incheon and 70,000 US and 8.700 ROK soldiers quickly captured the city. US cavalry recaptured Seoul and on October 1, 1950 UN Command repelled the KPA across the 38th parallel, followed by ROK forces and six day later, UN command followed ROK forces northward capturing Pyongyang on October 19, 1950. After two minor skirmishes on October 25th, the first major Chinese–American battles occurred on 1 November 1950; deep in North Korea, thousands of PVA soldiers encircled and attacked scattered UN Command units with three-prong assaults—from the north, northwest, and west—and overran the defensive-position flanks in the Battle of Unsan. The Chinese Winter Offensive overwhelmed the UN Command forces and the PVA and KPA conquered Seoul on 4 January 1951. On 7 March 1951, the PVA and the KPA were expelled from the South Korean capital city on 14 March 1951. This was the city's fourth conquest in a years' time, leaving it a ruin; the 1.5 million pre-war populations was down to 200,000, and the people were suffering from severe food shortages. The Chinese counterattacked in April 1951, with the Chinese Spring Offensive with about 700,000 men. The UN counterattacked and regained "Line Kansas", just north of the 38th parallel beginning a stalemate that lasted until the armistice of 1953. Protracted armistice negotiations began 10 July 1951 at Kaesong but hostilities continued until the cease fire of July 27, 1953.

E. In the three-year Korean War (1950–53), the US Air Force (USAF) and the UN Command air forces extensively bombed the cities and villages of North Korea and parts of South Korea. Eighteen of North Korea's cities were more than 50% destroyed. An estimated 36,940 US troops were killed: 33,686 battle deaths, 2,830 non-battle deaths, and 17,730 deaths of Defense Department personnel outside the Korean theatre. There

were also 8,142 US personnel listed as Missing In Action (MIA) during the war. 600,000 Korean soldiers died in the conflict according to US estimates. According to figures published in the Soviet Union, 11.1% of the total population of North Korea perished: 100,000–1,500,000 Chinese People's Volunteer Army (PVA) soldiers were killed, most estimate some 400,000 killed; 214,000–520,000 Korean People's Army (KPA) were killed; most estimate some 500,000; and ROK Civilians some 245,000 soldiers and 415,000 civilians killed; Total civilians killed some 1,500,000–3,000,000; most estimate some 2,000,000 killed. A major, problematic negotiation was prisoner of war (POW) repatriation. Many PVA and KPA soldiers refused to be repatriated back to the north. The United States Senate Subcommittee on Korean War Atrocities reported that "... two-thirds of all American prisoners of war in Korea died as a result of war crimes". The North Korean Government reported that of 70,000 ROK Army POWs only 8,000 were repatriated. South Korea repatriated 76,000 KPA POWs. Besides the 12,000 US–UN Command forces POWs dead in captivity, the KPA might have press-ganged some 50,000 ROK POWs into the North Korean military. UN Command ceased fire on 27 July 1953, with the battle line approximately at the 38th parallel. Upon agreeing to the armistice, the belligerents established the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), running along the 38th parallel. Rhee's ROK government never signed the armistice and North Korea unilaterally withdrew from the armistice on 27 May 2009.

F. No formal peace treaty has been signed regarding the Korean War. A food not bombs treaty is needed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of South Korea and United States of America. It should not be more difficult to convince Chairman Un, than his father, to terminate the North Korean nuclear program in exchange for daily rations of real South Korean kimchi and rice. Kim Il Sung actively engaged in nuclear research programs in the 1950s, when it feared that North Korea might lag behind South Korea and their nuclear armed American ally President Truman whose invasion of Korea was unauthorized by Congress and involve countless massacres of civilians, most poetically at No Gun Ri. The North agreed to peaceful development programs with the Soviet Union in order to establish nuclear infrastructure. In the 1970s his regime initiated a nuclear program in earnest. Pyongyang saw the emerging global nuclear non-proliferation regime in the 1970s as a way of enhancing its ability to acquire a nuclear deterrent. North Korea joined the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1974 and between 1975 and 1979 had a nuclear scientist stationed at the IAEA's head office in Geneva. The scientist's key role was to siphon information from the agency in order to learn how to design a nuclear reactor. In 1980, North Korea was able to build a reactor that could produce weapons-grade plutonium. In the decades since then, the reactor has since generated power sufficient for only 23 days of electricity. North Korea could have the material for more than one hundred nuclear weapons, according to analysts' estimates. It has successfully tested missiles that could strike the United States with a nuclear warhead. It has the world's fourth-largest military, with more than 1.2 million personnel, and is believed to possess chemical and biological weapons. Despite UN Security Council sanctions and past summits involving North Korea, South Korea, and the United States on denuclearization, Pyongyang continues to test ballistic missiles. North Korea spends nearly a quarter of its gross domestic product (GDP) on its military, according to U.S. State Department estimates.

1. The United States has pursued a variety of policy responses to the proliferation challenges posed by North Korea, including military cooperation with U.S. allies in the region, wide-ranging sanctions, and non-proliferation mechanisms such as export controls. The United States also engaged in two major diplomatic initiatives to have North Korea abandon its nuclear weapons efforts in return for aid. In 1994, faced with North Korea's announced intent to withdraw from the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), which requires non-nuclear weapon states to forswear the development and acquisition of nuclear weapons, the United States and North Korea signed the Agreed Framework. Under this agreement, Pyongyang committed to freezing its illicit plutonium weapons program in exchange for aid to alleviate a particularly bad famine that took more than a million lives. Following the collapse of this agreement in 2002, North Korea claimed that it had withdrawn from the NPT in January 2003 and once again began operating its nuclear facilities. The second major diplomatic effort were the Six-Party Talks initiated in August of 2003 which involved China, Japan, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, and the United States. In between periods of stalemate and crisis, those talks arrived at critical breakthroughs in 2005, when North Korea pledged to abandon "all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs" and return to the NPT, and in 2007, when the parties agreed on a series of steps to implement that 2005 agreement, rather than the 1994 food not bombs agreement, we return to.

2. North Korea subsequently conducted six nuclear tests, first in October 2006 and then in May 2009 under former Supreme Leader Kim Jong-il. Under Kim Jong-un, Kim Jong-il's son who assumed power in late 2011, the nuclear program markedly accelerated. Kim has directed four nuclear tests—in February 2013, January and September 2016, and September 2017—and 160 missile tests, far exceeding the number of trials conducted under his father, Kim Jong Il, and grandfather, North Korea's founder, Kim Il-sung. With each test, North Korea's nuclear explosions have grown in power. The first explosion in 2006 was a plutonium-fueled atomic bomb with a yield equivalent to two kilotons of TNT, an energy unit used to measure the power of an explosive blast. The 2009 test had a yield of eight kilotons; the 2013 and January 2016 tests both had yields of approximately seventeen kilotons; and the September 2016 test had a yield of thirty-five kilotons, according to data from the Nuclear Threat Initiative, a Washington, DC-based nonpartisan think tank. (For comparison, the U.S. bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945, the first atom bomb, had an estimated yield of sixteen kilotons.) The nuclear test carried out on September 3, 2017, was significantly larger, experts say, and indicated that the country has developed much more powerful bomb-making technology. Estimates from seismic activity led observers to conclude that the explosion likely exceeded two hundred kilotons. An explosion of such a size gives credence to North Korea's claims of having developed a hydrogen bomb.

3. As North Korea tests ballistic missiles, the north eastern Pacific is artificially warmed, ostensibly by clandestine self-combusting railcars of indeterminate ownership, finder keeper, impersonating North Korean ballistic missiles, mirroring the original US warming in the North Atlantic patented by the US 9-11-84, causing a severe drought in agriculturally sensitive North Korea for several years and record temperatures in China in

summer of 2022 when the thermal pollution was temporarily dismantled and then reassembled. A United Nations food security assessment in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (also known as North Korea) has found that following the worst harvest in 10 years, due to dry spells, heatwaves and flooding, about 10.1 million people suffer from severe food shortages, meaning they do not have enough food until the next harvest. reduced harvest, coupled with increased post-harvest losses, has led to an uncovered food deficit of 1.36 million metric tons after considering the commercial import capacity of the country. Many families survive on a monotonous diet of rice and kimchi most of the year, eating very little protein. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is sought to negotiate a peace treaty for the undeclared Korean War beginning in 1950 between the United States, South Korean and North Korea, whereby the United States Food for Peace Program provides 1.35 million metric tons of rice and diverse foods, and South Korea the kimchi to be distributed by the FAO. North Korea would be obligated to terminate their nuclear weapons program, recycle fissile material to generate civilian energy and stop testing ballistic missiles. North Korea would get the imported food they need and hopefully the drought would lift, without the North Korean ballistic missile tests to warm the Pacific about.

§21 Vietnam War (1964-1973)

A.The Vietnam War, also known as the Second Indochina War, was a Cold War military conflict that occurred in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia from September 26, 1959 to April 30, 1975. France had began its conquest of Indo-China in 1859 and by 1888 Vietnam and Cambodia were made colonies of France who was conquered by Germany in 1940 and the French authorities were interned by the Japanese on March 9, 1945. After the Japanese surrender, Ho Chi Minh, leader of the Viet Minh communist revolutionaries, declared the independent Democratic Republic of Vietnam before a crowd of 500,000 in Hanoi on September 2, 1945 and the Viet Minh won elections in north and central Vietnam. However allied victors determined the territory belonged to the French triggering the First Indochina War (1946-53) that spread to Laos and Cambodia. Chinese military advisors began assisting the Viet Minh in July 1950. The US responded by supporting the French and by 1954, the U.S. had supplied 300,000 small arms and spent US$1 billion, 80 percent of the cost of the war. The Geneva Conference of July 21, 1954 negotiated a ceasefire agreement between the French and the Viet Minh granting independence to Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. Vietnam was to be temporarily partitioned along the 17th parallel pending national elections to be held by July 20, 1956.

B. In the north, the Viet Minh established a socialist state, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and engaged in a drastic land reform program in which an estimated eight thousand perceived "class enemies" were executed. In 1956 the Communist Party leaders of Hanoi admitted to "excesses" in implementing this program and restored a large amount of the land to the original owners. In the south a non-communist state was established under the Emperor Bao Dai, a former puppet of the French and the Japanese, Ngô Đình Diệm became his prime minister. In June 1955, Prime Minister Ngo Dinh Diem of the State of Vietnam (South Vietnam) announced that elections would not be held. Beginning in the summer of 1955, Diem launched the "Denounce the Communists"

campaign, during which communists and other anti-government elements were arrested, imprisoned, tortured, or executed and about 12,000 suspected opponents of Diem were killed in the years 1955–1957 and by the end of 1958 an estimated 40,000 political prisoners had been jailed. In a referendum on the future of the monarchy, Diem rigged the poll supervised by his brother Ngo Dinh Nhu and was accredited with 98.2 percent of the vote, including 133% in Saigon. His American advisers had recommended a more modest winning margin of "60 to 70 percent." Diem, however, viewed the election as a test of authority. On 26 October 1955, Diem declared the new Republic of Vietnam, with himself as president. Ho Chi Minh responded, with "armed propaganda" and our hundred Diem appointed village chiefs were assassinated, 20 percent, by 1958.

C. President Dwight D. Eisenhower wrote that, in 1954, "80 per cent of the population would have voted for the Communist Ho Chi Minh". The Domino Theory, which argued that if one country fell to communist forces, then all of the surrounding countries would follow, was echoed by John F. Kennedy, then a U.S. senator, who said in a speech to the American Friends of Vietnam: "Burma, Thailand, India, Japan, the Philippines and obviously Laos and Cambodia are among those whose security would be threatened if the Red Tide of Communism overflowed into Vietnam". Under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 that created the subversive USAID Bureau for Asia and the Near East (ANE) President Kennedy initiated the Strategic Hamlet Program in 1961 with the South Vietnamese attempting to resettle the rural population into fortified camps. Around 52,000 Vietnamese civilians moved from south to north and 800,000 people fled north. By 1963, there were 16,000 American military personnel in South Vietnam, up from Eisenhower's 900 advisors, U.S military advisers were embedded at every level of the South Vietnamese armed forces. The CIA supported generals planning to remove Diem and on November 2, 1963 President Diem was overthrown and executed, shortly thereafter on November 22, 1963 Kennedy was assassinated. In response to several naval confrontations President Johnson signed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, officially the Southeast Asia Resolution, Public Law 88-408 on August 7, 1964 giving the president power to conduct military operations in Southeast Asia without declaring war. Escalation of the Vietnam War officially started on the morning of 31 January 1965 and "Rolling Thunder" deluged the north with a million tons of missiles, rockets and bombs, on 8 March 1965, 3,500 United States Marines were dispatched to South Vietnam to protect US Air Force bases and by December that number had increased to 200,000. The political situation in South Vietnam began to stabilize somewhat with the coming to power of Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky and President Nguyen Van Thieu in 1967 who remained president until 1975.

D. In January 1968, the North Vietnamese launched the surprise Tet Offensive sacking over 100 cities. Suffering losses at the polls Johnson declined to run for a second term. Severe communist losses during the Tet Offensive allowed U.S. President Richard M. Nixon to begin troop withdrawals. His plan, called the Nixon Doctrine or Vietnamization, was to build South Vietnam defenses. Nixon also began to pursue détente with the Soviet Union and rapprochement with the People's Republic of China. This policy helped to decrease global tensions. Détente led to nuclear arms reduction on the part of both superpowers. In September 1969, Ho Chi Minh died at age seventy-nine. In 1970, Prince

Sihanouk of Cambodia was deposed by his pro-American Prime Minister Lon Nol, the country's borders were closed, and the U.S. and South Vietnamese launched incursions into Cambodia to attack communist bases and buy time for South Vietnam. Vietnamization was tested by the Easter Offensive of 1972, a massive conventional invasion of South Vietnam that quickly overran the northern provinces in coordination with other forces attacking from Cambodia. U.S. troop withdrawals continued but American airpower came to the rescue with Operation Linebacker, and the offensive was halted. However, it became clear that without American airpower South Vietnam could not survive. The last remaining American ground troops were withdrawn in August of 1972. The Paris Peace Accords Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam of January 17, 1973 officially ending direct U.S. involvement in Vietnam. A cease-fire was declared across North and South Vietnam. U.S. POWs were released. The agreement guaranteed the territorial integrity of Vietnam and called for national elections in the North and South, stipulating a sixty-day period for the total withdrawal of U.S. forces and on June 4, 1973, the U.S. Senate passed the Case-Church Amendment to prohibit further intervention in Vietnam.

E. At the start of 1975 the South Vietnamese had three times the artillery and twice the tanks and armored cars as the opposition; they also had 1,400 aircraft and a two-to-one numerical superiority in combat troops over their Communist enemies. Nevertheless, they faced a well-organized, highly determined and well-funded North Vietnam and by the end of April, the Army of the Republic of South Vietnam had collapsed on all fronts. In 1976 North and South Vietnam were unified. The Pathet Lao overthrew the royalist government of Laos in December 1975. Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia, fell to the Khmer Rouge on 17 April 1975 and over the next four years the Khmer Rouge would enact a genocidal policy that would kill over one-fifth of all Cambodians, or more than a million people. After repeated border clashes in 1978, Vietnam invaded Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia) and ousted the Khmer Rouge in the Cambodian–Vietnamese War (1975-79) ending the Cambodian genocide. In response, China invaded Vietnam in 1979. The two countries fought a brief border war, known as the Third Indochina War or the Sino-Vietnamese War. From 1978 to 1979, when some 450,000 ethnic Chinese left Vietnam by boat as refugees or were expelled across the land border with China. They established the Lao People's Democratic Republic. More than 3 million people fled from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, many as "boat people". Most Asian countries were unwilling to accept refugees. Since 1975, an estimated 1.4 million refugees from Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries have been resettled to the United States.

F. The war exacted a huge human cost in terms of fatalities, including 3 to 4 million Vietnamese from both sides, 1.5 to 2 million Laotians and Cambodians, and 58,193 U.S. soldiers. In 1995, the Vietnamese government reported that its military forces, including irregulas suffered 1.1 million dead and 600,000 wounded during Hanoi's conflict with the United States. The U.S. military has estimated that between 200,000 and 250,000 South Vietnamese soldiers died in the war. Civilian deaths were put at two million in the North and South, where 17% of the population perished. Estimates of civilian deaths caused by American bombing in Operation Rolling Thunder range from 52,000 to 182,000. More than 3 million Americans served in Vietnam, by war's end, 58,193 US soldiers were

killed, including 2,000 Missing in Action (MIA), more than 150,000 were wounded, and at least 21,000 were permanently disabled. Approximately 830,000 Vietnam veterans suffered symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder. Approximately 320,000 South Korean soldiers were sent to Vietnam, each serving a one year tour of duty. Maximum troop levels peaked at 50,000 in 1968 however all were withdrawn by 1973, more than 5,000 South Koreans were killed and 11,000 were injured during the war. Australia's peak commitment was 7,672 combat troops, New Zealand's 552. Some 10,450 Filipino troops were dispatched to South Vietnam. In 1991, Russian officials acknowledged that the Soviet Union had stationed up to 3,000 troops in Vietnam during the war. An estimated 125,000 Americans fled to Canada to avoid the Vietnam draft, and approximately 50,000 American servicemen deserted. In 1977, United States President Jimmy Carter granted a full, complete and unconditional pardon to all Vietnam-era draft evaders. In 1961 and 1962, the Kennedy administration authorized the use of chemicals to destroy rice crops. Between 1961 and 1967, the U.S. Air Force sprayed 20 million U.S. gallons (75,700,000 L) of concentrated herbicides over 6 million acres (24,000 km^2) of crops and trees, affecting an estimated 13% of South Vietnam's land. In 1965, 42% of all herbicide was sprayed over food crops. As of 2006, the Vietnamese government estimates that there are over 4,000,000 victims of dioxin poisoning in Vietnam. In some areas of southern Vietnam dioxin levels remain at over 100 times the accepted international standard. Between 1965 and 1975, the United States spent $111 billion on the war ($686 billion in FY2008 dollars).

§22 Gulf War (1990-1991)

A.The Persian Gulf War from 2 August 1990 to 28 February 1991, was also known as the Gulf War, the First Gulf War, Operation Desert Shield (defending Saudi territory), Operation Desert Storm (the liberation of Kuwait, by U.S. Forces, Operation Granby by the British, Operation Friction by the French and by Saddam Hussein as the Mother of all Battles was a conflict between Iraq and a coalition force of approximately 30 nations led by the United States and mandated by the United Nations in order to liberate Kuwait. U.S.-Iraq relations had always been rocky as the result of Soviet support after a period of neutrality after the invasion of Iran the US became a supporter of Iraq in the Iran-Iraq War (1980-88). By the time of the ceasefire Iraq was bankrupt and heavily indebted to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Iraq pressured both nations to forgive the debts, but they refused. Kuwait was also accused by Iraq of exceeding its OPEC quotas and driving down the price of oil, thus further hurting the Iraqi economy, which it claimed was aggravated by Kuwait slant-drilling across the border into Iraq's Ramallah oil field. The British had artificially divided the borders of Iraq and Kuwait in 1899 limiting Iraq access to the coast, and Iraq refused to recognize Kuwait until 1963. In early July 1990 Iraq openly threatened to take military action. On the 23rd, the CIA reported that Iraq had moved 30,000 troops to the Iraq-Kuwait border, and the U.S. naval fleet in the Persian Gulf was placed on alert. On the 31st, negotiations between Iraq and Kuwait in Jeddah failed violently. On August 2, 1990 Iraq launched an invasion with its warplanes, bombing Kuwait City, the Kuwaiti capital. The main thrust was conducted by commandos deployed by helicopters and boats to attack the city, while other divisions seized the airports and two airbases. Kuwait did not have its forces on alert, and was

caught unaware. After two days of intense combat, most of the Kuwaiti Armed Forces were either overrun by the Iraqi Republican Guard, or had escaped to neighboring Saudi Arabia.

B. The military hypocrisy that goaded Saddam Hussein to invade Kuwait was precipitated by Operation Just Cause, an illegal U.S. military invasion of Panama that deposed Manuel Noriega in December 1989. The operation involved 27,684 U.S. troops and over 300 aircraft against the 3,000 members of the Panama Defense Force (PDF) Bush. The US lost 23 soldiers and the Panamanian soldiers 50, at least 300 civilians died from the invasion and 15,000 were displaced of whom only 3,000 were compensated. On December 22 the Organization of American States passed a resolution deploring the invasion and calling for withdrawal of U.S. troops. A similar resolution was passed on December 29 by the United Nations General Assembly. Earlier, a Security Council resolution condemning the invasion had been vetoed by the United States, United Kingdom and France. Under the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the United States was scheduled to hand over the administration of the canal to Panama on January 1, 1990. Executive Order 12710 Termination of emergency with respect to Panama was signed: April 5, 1990. The false arrest of Former Panamanian President Manuel Antonio Noriega was a grave breech of Art. XI (2,4) Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 that specifically grants all jurisdiction of criminal justice functions regarding Panamanians to Panama. After his release Noriega was sent to serve equally false charges in France.

C. George H. Bush signed Executive Order 12722 Blocking Iraqi government property and prohibiting transactions with Iraq on August 2, 1990. Within hours of the invasion, Kuwaiti and US delegations requested a meeting of the UN Security Council, which passed Resolution 660, condemning the invasion and demanding a withdrawal of Iraqi troops. On 3 August the Arab League passed its own resolution, which called for a solution to the conflict from within the League, and warned against outside intervention. On 6 August UN Resolution 661 placed economic sanctions on Iraq. United Nations Security Council Resolution 665 followed soon after, which authorized a naval blockade to enforce the economic sanctions against Iraq. It said the “use of measures commensurate to the specific circumstances as may be necessary … to halt all inward and outward maritime shipping in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations and to ensure strict implementation of resolution 661”. Out of fear the Iraqi army could launch an invasion of Saudi Arabia, U.S. President George H. W. Bush quickly announced that the U.S. would launch a "wholly defensive" mission to prevent Iraq from invading Saudi Arabia under the codename Operation Desert Shield beginning on August 7, 1990 at the request of its monarch, King Fahd. Military buildup reached 543,000 troops, twice the number used in the 2003 invasion of Iraq. A series of UN Security Council resolutions and Arab League resolutions were passed regarding the invasion of Kuwait by Saddam Hussein's Iraq. One of the most important was Resolution 678, passed on 29 November 1990, which gave Iraq a withdrawal deadline until 15 January 1991, and authorized “all necessary means to uphold and implement Resolution 660,” and a diplomatic formulation authorizing the use of force if Iraq fail to comply.

D. The United States assembled a coalition of forces to join it in opposing Iraq's aggression, consisting of forces from 34 countries: Members of the Coalition included

Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Kuwait, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Korea, Spain, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, and the United States of America. Although they did not contribute any forces, Japan and Germany made financial contributions totaling $10 billion and $6.6 billion respectively. US troops represented 73% of the coalition's 956,600 troops in Iraq. On 12 January 1991 the United States Congress authorized the use of military force to drive Iraq out of Kuwait. The votes were 52-47 in the US Senate, and 250-183 in the US House of Representatives. These were the closest margins in authorizing force by the Congress since the War of 1812. Soon after, the other states in the coalition followed suit. On January 17, 1991, a day after the deadline set in Resolution 678 the coalition launched a massive air campaign, beginning Operation Desert Storm with more than 1,000 sorties launching per day beginning on January 17, 1991 the coalition flew over 100,000 sorties, dropping 88,500 tons of bombs. On January 21, 1991 President George Bush Sr. Signed Executive Order 12744 Designation of Arabian Peninsula areas, airspace, and adjacent waters as a combat zone. On January 23, Iraq dumped 400 million gallons of crude oil into the Persian Gulf, causing the largest oil spill in history. On January 29, Iraq attacked and occupied the lightly defended Saudi city of Khafji with tanks and infantry. The Battle of Khafji ended two days later when the Iraqis were driven back by Saudi and Qatari forces, supported by the United States Marine Corps with close air support and extensive artillery fire. Casualties were heavy on both sides.

E. The ground phase of the war was given the official designation Operation Desert Sabre, beginning in late January. On February 22, 1991, Iraq agreed to a Soviet-proposed cease-fire agreement. The agreement called for Iraq to withdraw troops to pre-invasion positions within six weeks following a total cease-fire, and called for monitoring of the cease-fire and withdrawal to be overseen by the UN Security Council. The Coalition rejected the proposal, but said that retreating Iraqi forces would not be attacked[1], and gave twenty-four hours for Iraq to begin withdrawing forces. On February 24, British and American armored forces crossed the Iraq/Kuwait border and entered Iraq in large numbers. On February 26, Iraqi troops began retreating from Kuwait, after they had set its oil fields on fire (737 oil wells were set on fire). A long convoy of retreating Iraqi troops formed along the main Iraq-Kuwait highway. Although they were retreating, this convoy was bombed so extensively by Coalition air forces that it came to be known as the Highway of Death. Hundreds of Iraqi troops were killed. Forces from the United States, the United Kingdom, and France continued to pursue retreating Iraqi forces over the border and back into Iraq, fighting frequent battles which resulted in massive losses for the Iraqi side and light losses on the coalition side, eventually moving to within 150 miles (240 km) of Baghdad before withdrawing from the Iraqi border. One hundred hours after the ground campaign started, on February 28, President Bush declared a cease-fire, and he also declared that Kuwait had been liberated. On March 10, 1991, 540,000 American troops began to move out of the Persian Gulf and on July 25, 1991 the U.S. war was concluded in Executive Order 12771 Revoking earlier orders with respect to Kuwait. Only a few entrenched commandoes remained in US military bases in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia where US and British air forces and Marines enforced a trade embargo

against Iraq and made regular covert bombing incursions into the Iraqi no fly zone, north of the 36th parallel and south of the 32nd parallel, killing at least 100 people every year.

F. Iraqi troops numbered approximately 545,000 to 600,000 however many of the Iraqi troops were young, under-resourced, and poorly trained conscripts. The Coalition committed 540,000 troops, and a further 100,000 Turkish troops were deployed along the Turkish-Iraqi border. This caused a significant force dilution of the Iraqi military by forcing it to deploy its forces along all its borders. An estimated 1,000 Kuwaiti civilians killed during the Iraqi occupation in addition to 300,000 refugees. The final number of Iraqi civilians killed was 2,278, while 5,965 were reported wounded and between 20,000 and 26,000 military personnel, were killed in the conflict, while 75,000 Iraqi soldiers were wounded. U.S. forces suffered 148 battle-related deaths (35 to friendly fire), with one pilot listed as MIA (his remains were found and identified in August 2009). A further 145 Americans died in non-combat accidents. The UK suffered 47 deaths (9 to friendly fire), France two, and the Arab countries, not including Kuwait, suffered 37 deaths (18 Saudis, 10 Egyptians, 6 UAE, and 3 Syrians). At least 605 Kuwaiti soldiers were still missing 10 years after their capture. In all, 190 coalition troops were killed by Iraqi fire during the war, 113 of whom were American, out of a total of 358 coalition deaths. Another 44 soldiers were killed, and 57 wounded, by friendly fire. 145 soldiers died of exploding munitions, or non-combat accidents. The number of coalition wounded in combat seems to have been 776, including 458 Americans. However, as of the year 2000, 183,000 U.S. veterans of the Gulf War, more than a quarter of the U.S. troops who participated in War, have been declared permanently disabled by the Department of Veterans Affairs for reason of serious neurological symptoms theoretically caused by exposure to depleted uranium, chemical weapons, anthrax vaccines given to deploying soldiers, and/or infectious diseases. The cost of the war to the United States was calculated by the United States Congress to be $61.1 billion. About $52 billion of that amount was paid by different countries around the world: $36 billion by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other Persian Gulf States; $16 billion by Germany and Japan (which sent no combat forces due to their constitutions). About 25% of Saudi Arabia's contribution was paid in the form of in-kind services to the troops, such as food and transportation. U.S. troops represented about 74% of the combined force, and the global cost was therefore higher.

§22a Cambodia, Rwanda and Yugoslavia (1993-1999)

A.In the 1990s there was renewed enthusiasm for war crime tribunals to combat impunity and punish the perpetrators of torture, genocide and grave breaches of international humanitarian law. Military tribunals have been constituted during wars, in their aftermath and during colonial occupations and military dictatorships, for the military to try enemy combatants and civilians. Generally, courts-martial are reserved for the discipline of uniformed soldiers of the military service holding the trial. The International Military Tribunal for Germany in Nuremburg (1945-47) and the International Military Tribunal for the Far East in Tokyo (1946-48) were constituted after World War II to try major war criminal from the defeated Axis Powers in Germany and Japan. At the time the trials were conducted, they were enormously controversial among

Germans who initially dismissed the proceedings as political show trials. The Nuremberg trials did not significantly enable Germans to come to grips with the horrific crimes that were committed by the Nazi government. This reckoning only occurred decades later when a new generation began to ask questions about individual responsibility during the Third Reich. In the Far East, after the war, the Allies were very reliant upon Japanese administrators for their colonial protectorates and only the highest ranking officers were tried. Although the trials leave an interesting record documenting the war crime of leadership in subsequent military conflicts the military tribunal fell out of use until the 1990s.

B. The Security Council created two ad-hoc international criminal tribunals, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in UN Security Council resolution 808 (1993) and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) in Security Council resolution 955 (1994) to try alleged perpetrators of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and other serious violations of international humanitarian law in those particular conflicts. On April 30, 1994 the U.S. passed the Cambodian Genocide Justice Act to provide funding for the trial of crimes against humanity committed by the Khmer Rouge regime in the 1975-79 and the Cambodian Tribunal was constituted in the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia. In 1998, more than 150 countries completed negotiations to establish the International Criminal Court (ICC), a permanent international court charged with prosecuting war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. In August 2001, an Ad Hoc Human Rights Court on East Timor was established in Indonesia. In 2002, taking a different "hybrid" approach, the United Nations signed an agreement with the government of Sierra Leone to create the Special Court for Sierra Leone. In 2004 the Iraqi Governing Council drafted a law to establish a domestic war crimes tribunal to prosecute the former Iraqi leadership for crimes including genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, torture, "disappearances," and summary and arbitrary executions committed during Ba`th Party rule executing Saddam Hussein and other high level officials from the former regime against the protests of the international community. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1664 (2006), the United Nations and the Lebanese Republic negotiated an agreement on the establishment of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon to try all those who are alleged responsible for the attack of 14 February 2005 in Beirut that killed the former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri and 22 others.

C. By 2001, steps to enhance international justice began to encounter broadening political opposition. Electoral changes on both sides of the Atlantic brought in political leaders less supportive of these courts. The Bush administration's unilateralist policies were hostile to international institutions. The election of several new governments in Europe reduced the willingness of the European Union to stand up to such hostility. The attacks of September 11, 2001 further contributed to a shift away from support for international justice. With Security Council members increasingly sceptical of the utility of the tribunals and concerned with rising costs, political and financial support waned. Having consumed roughly two billion US dollars in funding from the international community since the mid Nineties, the UN's ad-hoc tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda were pressured to adopt a "completion strategy" with a 2010 deadline in (S/2002/678)

ordering them to take all possible measures to complete investigations by the end of 2004, to complete all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008, and to complete all work in 2010. Struggling with appeals the International Criminal for the Former Yugoslavia most recently petitioned for an extension of time until 2013. Besides the cost of the trials, that open the window of opportunity for bribery, graft, conflict of interest, corruption and coup, there are serious doubts as to whether the international tribunals and court actually expedite international justice and security or if they undermine it.

D. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda has tried only 13 prisoners regarding the Rwandan Genocide while the Gannaca Courts have tried 200,000. The Rwandan genocide began on April 6, 1994 when a plane carrying President Juvénal Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi crashed at Kigali airport, killing all on board. Following the deaths of the two Presidents, widespread killings, having both political and ethnic dimensions, began in Kigali and spread to other parts of Rwanda. All told the genocide in Rwanda claimed nearly 500,000 victims and as the result of the punishment of this crime of genocide the Rwandan prison concentration has become the second densest in the world after the United States. The Khmer rouge genocide that took the lives of an estimated 2 million Cambodians was a particularly repressive communist revolution that relocated city people to the countryside to create a rural society, abolished money, prohibited freedom of association of more than two people and turned government buildings into prisons where millions were tortured and killed. In 1975 Indonesia invaded East Timor (then a Portugese Colony). The UN never recognised Indonesian sovereignty in East Timor and in 1999 the UN finally organized a referendum in which the East Timorese voted for independence. In response, the Indonesian National Army and pro-Indonesian Timorese militias began a campaign of violence and arson, murdering an estimated 2,000 people and forcing 500,000 to flee their homes. Giving in to international pressure the Indonesian government allowed the creation of an ad-hoc Court for East Timor. The Special Court for Sierra Leone was set up jointly by the Government of Sierra Leone and the United Nations. It is mandated to try those who bear the greatest responsibility for serious violations of international humanitarian law and Sierra Leonean law committed in the territory of Sierra Leone since 30 November 1996.

E. ICTY is particularly controversial because they located their criminal proceedings in the Hague, were in contempt of reparations to Yugoslavia, a once wealthy Eastern European nation that became extremely impoverished as the result of the military occupation and can be construed as having overthrown the International Court of Justice and maybe entire United Nations with the International Criminal Court in the spirit of the assassination of unpopular Austrian Archduke Ferdinand by Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip, that triggered WWI. In 1989, Milosevic became president of Serbia in an election widely considered rigged and extended his term beyond its limits from 1997 to 2001. His decade of conflict ended with 250,000 dead and the Yugoslav federation torn asunder. Reparations were first demanded by the International Court of Justice in 1993. A U.S.-brokered peace agreement was reached at Dayton Peace Accords in Dayton, Ohio that were signed 1 December 1995. In February 1998, Milosevic sent troops to crush a foreign financed uprising and in 1999, NATO conducted 78 days of air strikes on Yugoslavia for which the ICJ ordered reparations that were held in contempt by NATO

nations. Milosevic was arrested on 2 April 2001 and brought to The Hague to be tried. Milosevic was killed in prison on March 11, 2006 as was (innocent) Milan Babic on March 5, 2006 then when WHO Director General Lee Jong-wook was probably going to condemn the conditions in the prison he was killed by a brain aneurism the day before the World Health Assembly 2006. The subsequent international economic depression can be attributed to the impunity with which the ICC launched a bloody coup, appointing a Korean estate lawyer Secretary-General, ruthlessly dominating international civil and political affairs with a very toxic slave trade authorized to assassinate since the establishment of the Special Tribunal in Lebanon in 2005. These international criminal tribunals and courts need to be removed from the H(Pl)ague for the security, independence and supremacy of the ICJ, to prevent the military dictatorship of the UN from devolving into a genocidal secret police force, and the temporary, archival, nature of international military tribunals must be stressed, criminal responsibility for prisoners transferred to national judicial systems and at least of the ICC case load devoted to judicial misconduct. The United States must make these reasonable demands of the previous sentence regarding their reluctance to accede to the ICC.

§23 War in Afghanistan (2001-2014)

A.The War in Afghanistan (2001-present) is an is an ongoing coalition conflict which began on October 7, 2001, in response to the September 11 attacks, called Operation Enduring Freedom by the Americans and Operation . The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), was established by the UN Security Council at the end of December 2001 to secure Kabul and the surrounding areas. NATO assumed control of ISAF in 2003. After a long period of peace under King Zahir Shah (1933-1973) when Afghanistan was neutral, enjoying development benefits from both the U.S. and U.S.S.R., the usurper persecuted the communists who killed him and his family and overthrew the government in 1978. Citing the 1978 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Good Neighborliness over 100,000 Soviet troops intervened on December 24, 1979. The Soviet occupation sparked a civil war and resulted in the killings of between six hundred thousand and 2 million Afghan civilians. Over 5 million Afghans fled their country to Pakistan, Iran and other parts of the world. The US alone supplied approximately $3 billion in economic and covert military assistance to mujahadeen groups between 1980 and 1989. Faced with mounting international pressure and great number of casualties on both sides, the Soviets withdrew in 1989 under the Geneva Accords of May 15, 1988. Americans abandoned Afghanistan after the war and the Soviets in 1992 whereupon a period of warlords and civil war and opium cultivation led to a Taliban victory in 1996 and repressive fundamentalist rule that gave asylum to Osama bin Laden's Al Qaeda. In 2000 the Taliban prohibited opium and production was reduced 90%.

B. Osama Bin Laden had been living in Afghanistan along with other members of Al-Qaeda, operating militant training camps having a loose alliance with the Taliban. Sanctions to encourage them to turn over Bin Laden for trial in the deadly bombings of two U.S. embassies in Africa in August 1998 failed. According to a 2004 report by the bipartisan commission of inquiry into 9/11, one day before the September 11, 2001 attacks, the Bush administration agreed on a plan to oust the Taliban regime in

Afghanistan by force if it refused to hand over Osama bin Laden and as early as mid-July 2001 it had been rumored that military action against Afghanistan would proceed by the middle of October Thirty days after the events of September 11, 2001, U.S. President George W. Bush identified Osama Bin Laden as the 'prime suspect' in the attacks and demanded the Taliban turn over all Al Qaeda leaders, shut down the bases and allow the U.S. to verify the closures. The Taliban government responded through their embassy in Pakistan, asserting that there was no evidence in their possession linking bin Laden to the September 11 attacks, stressing that bin Laden was a guest in their country and Pashtun and Taliban codes of behavior require that guests be granted hospitality and asylum. The United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia withdrew their recognition of the Taliban, leaving neighboring Pakistan as the only country with diplomatic ties. On October 7, 2001, before the onset of military hostilities, the Taliban did offer to try bin Laden in Afghanistan in an Islamic court. This offer was rejected by the U.S., and the bombing of targets within Afghanistan by U.S. and British forces commenced the same day. On October 14, 2001, seven days into the U.S./British bombing campaign, the Taliban offered to surrender Osama bin Laden to a third country for trial, if the bombing halted and they were shown evidence of his involvement in the September 11 terrorist attacks. This offer was also rejected by U.S. President Bush, who declared "There's no need to discuss innocence or guilt. We know he's guilty."

C. The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) did not specifically authorize the U.S.-led military campaign in Afghanistan (Operation Enduring Freedom) but UN Security Council Resolution 1368 (2001) authorized action against those responsible for the 9-11 suicide attacks. The coalition strategy was primarily a aerial bombing campaign with some ground support for the Northern Alliance forces. On the night of November 12, 2001 Taliban forces fled the city of Kabul, leaving under cover of darkness. By the time Northern Alliance forces arrived in the afternoon of November 13, 2001. The UN invited major Afghan factions, excluding the Taliban, to a conference in Bonn, Germany on November 2001. The Bonn Agreement of December 5, 2001 was signed, forming an interim administration headed by Hamid Karzai and authorizing an international peacekeeping force to maintain security in Kabul. Unlike most peace agreements, Bonn did not force the warring factions to lay down their arms; nor did it institute a process for establishing truth or accountability for past crimes. Bonn legitimized these warlords by granting them prominent positions and power within the interim government. On December 20, 2001, the UNSC did authorize the creation of an International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) with authority to take all measures necessary to fulfill its mandate of assisting the Afghan Interim Authority in maintaining security. By the end of 2002 3,000 to 5,000 civilians had been killed by U.S. bombings exceeding the casualties of 9-11. After managing to evade U.S. forces throughout mid-2002, the remnants of the Taliban gradually began to regain their confidence. Command of the ISAF passed to NATO on August 11, 2003.

D. The Afghanistan Compact was drafted at the London Conference on Afghanistan of January 31 – February 1, 2006 to provide the framework for international community engagement in Afghanistan for the next five years. It sets outcomes, benchmarks and mutual obligations that aim to ensure greater coherence of effort between the Afghan

government and the international community. The Afghanistan Compact succeeded in leveraging a $10 billion loan for reconstruction from the Paul Wolfowitz led World Bank. However instead of improving the security situation immediately deteriorated. Taliban attacks increased and their popularity surged while coalition counterattacks became increasingly severe and civilian casualties of air support drone bombings were frequently reported. By November 2006, the U.N. Security Council warned that Afghanistan may become a failed state due to increased Taliban violence, growing illegal drug production, and fragile State institutions. Although many Afghan refugees returned between 2002 and 2008, more than two million registered refugees remain in Pakistan and 900,000 in Iran. Civilian deaths resulting from international military actions remain high, with more than 750 Afghans killed by airstrikes between January 2008 and June 2009. Though two-thirds of the identified mines in Afghanistan have been successfully cleared, 15% of the population is estimated to be living in mine fields. Only about 1% of individuals reported receiving any apology or compensation for harmful experiences related to the conflict, mostly from neutral parties. To counter endemic corruption it is critical that Afghanistan conduct an investigation of human rights abuses by public officials, including those at the highest levels of government and bar those found guilty of serious crimes or abuses from government office. To cease fighting and tax 25-55% of their economy and 8% of their population, not including seasonal harvesters and consumers, Afghanistan must legalize opium cultivation under international quotas and use within the national borders, it is the only way to make peace, until after the economic addiction to the cultivation of opium goes down after the stress from the war economy has subsided. To set opium quotas for Afghanistan the US must insert at 21CFR§1312.13(f) (8) Afghanistan and (g) place Afghanistan with India and Turkey as a supplier of 80% of the quota.

E. The strength of Taliban forces was estimated by Western officials and analysts at about 10,000 fighters fielded at any given time. The Afghan National Army has an estimated 90,000 troops and the National Police Force 70,000 officers. Not including estimated troop surges, that threaten to increase casualties, as of July 23, 2009 the ISAF had an estimated 101,000 troops – 68,000 USA, 9,500 UK, 4,245 Germany, 3,070 France, 2,830 Canada, 2,795 Italy, 2,160 Netherlands, 2,035 Poland, 1,550 Australia, 1,000 Spain, 990 Romania, 820 Turkey, 750 Denmark, 510 Belgium, 500 Sweden, 460 Sweden, 340 Czech Republic, 325 Croatia, 310 Hungary. There have been 1,520 coalition deaths -- 923 Americans, 11 Australians, one Belgian, 235 Britons, 133 Canadians, three Czech, 28 Danes, 21 Dutch, six Estonians, one Finn, 36 French, 31 Germans, two Hungarians, 22 Italians, three Latvian, one Lithuanian, four Norwegians, 15 Poles, two Portuguese, 11 Romanians, one South Korean, 26 Spaniards, two Swedes and two Turks -- in Afghanistan as of November 27, 2009, Since May 11, 2009 the new commander has announced sharp restrictions in airstrikes in an effort to reduce civilian casualties. Although the war was supported by most Americans, most people in the world oppose the war. In a 47-nation June 2007 survey only 4 had a majority that favored keeping foreign troops: the U.S. (50%), Israel (59%), Ghana (50%), and Kenya (60%). In 41 of the 47 countries, pluralities want U.S. and NATO troops out of Afghanistan as soon as possible. In 32 out of 47 countries, clear majorities want this war over as soon as possible. Majorities in 7 out of 12 NATO member countries say troops should be

withdrawn as soon as possible. The Afghanistan Freedom Act of 6 October, 2001 HR3049 and 11 October, 2001 HR 3088 that waged Operation Enduring Freedom SJ 23 passed in the House and Senate to become PL-107-40 September 13, 2001 Authorizing the United States Armed Forces for Use in Afghanistan, §2. Hostilities have officially ceased since Executive Order 13268 Termination of Emergency With Respect to the Taliban and Amendment of September 23, 200 and Executive Order 13224 of July 2, 2002. As of January 2009, the U.S. had begun work on $1.6 billion of new, permanent military installations at Kandahar. Reaching $43 billion in 2009, the troop surge in Afghanistan could become the new Iraq, justifying the laundering of up to $75 billion of twice spent U.S. tax payer dollars, hypocritically more than twice the GDP of the nation being protected. Afghanistan needs to be forgiven the $10 billion loan from 2006, granted $25 billion to a corruption free National Opium Agency government and foreign occupying forces must leave.

F. Approximately 88,500 Afghan nationals have arrived in the U.S. as part of Operation Allies Welcome (OAW). OAW coordinated efforts across the federal government to support and resettle vulnerable Afghans, including those who worked on behalf of the United States. All Afghan nationals have departed safe haven facilities to join communities around the nation. When the order came to withdraw from Afghanistan, the Army deployed and secured the Hamid Karzai International Airport and evacuated American citizens and Afghans. Following evacuation, the Army housed, fed, and assisted in welcoming over 44,000 Afghans to America. The United States may not withhold money due Afghanistan to compensate 9-11 victims. Money not necessary to alleviate the immediate humanitarian crisis, an estimated 10 percent of the total, may be withheld to require that the Taliban ruled government of Afghanistan legalize and fully finance school for girls. The Taliban militants, in their revenue generating capacity of Afghan government, must pay for the loyalty of their own soldiers, police officers and veterans. By joining the United Nations in the fight against ISIS in the Afghan territory, Taliban military and police security can gain international acceptance, whereas, “the enemy of my enemy is my friend”. Due to the severe humanitarian conditions in Afghanistan, since the withdrawal of coalition forces, and recapture of the nation by the Taliban, a conference in Stockholm, Sweden is considering relieving billions of dollars in sanctions against the Taliban. The Taliban may be obligated to uphold human rights and allow girls to attend schools. Resolution 2615 of 22 December 2021 held, humanitarian assistance and other activities that support basic human needs in Afghanistan are not a violation of paragraph 1 (a) of S/Res 2255 (2015), and that the processing and payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources, and the provision of goods and services necessary to ensure the timely delivery of such assistance or to support such activities are permitted by Emergency Coordinator. Accrual of any benefits to individuals or entities designated on the 1988 Sanctions List shall be minimized by Resolution 2611 (2021) 17 December. Alternatively,the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan may be called upon to administrate this money pursuant to Resolution 2615 (2021) 22 December. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) is extended from September to 17 March 2022 by Resolution 2596 (2021) 17 September.

1. President Biden has agreed to release billion of dollars in sanctions against Afghanistan but makes unreasonable demands to short-change Afghanistan to excessively compensate 9-11 suicide attack victims that must be overruled by the International Court of Justice, to ensure all funds taken from the impoverished nation of Afghanistan are released to Afghanistan. 9-11 suicide attack victims have already been handsomely compensated, and they were attacked by the international terrorist Al Queda organization, not the Afghanistan dominating Taliban, who are independently cited as terrorists, mostly for their extrajudicial executions, religious intolerance, denial of school for girls, but have never attacked the United States, except in Afghanistan during combat with foreign occupying forces, who killed far more than Taliban than they suffered casualties of their own. Unacceptably high levels of civilians casualties, including women and children, are attributed to both sides. Now that coalition forces have evacuated Afghanistan and the Pashtun majority Taliban are in undisputed control of the nation of Afghanistan it is necessary to devise a equitable method of returning money, that has been frozen due to sanctions, to Afghanistan, in a fashion that safely fulfills Afghan humanitarian needs, including a fully financed government.

2. The vast majority of foreign assistance to Afghanistan was utilized for military security. The withdrawal of coalition forces at odds with the ruling majority should dramatically reduce the perceived need to finance Afghan military and security to zero. It must be provided that no money returned to Afghanistan should be used to finance the military or police forces under Taliban. The Taliban militants, in their revenue generating capacity of Afghan government, must pay for the loyalty of their own soldiers, police officers and veterans. Their integration into international peace and security acceptability shall be based upon their struggle with the common enemy – ISIS. By all accounts ISIS is even more ruthlessly right wing Islamic fundamentalist than the Taliban, who fights them of their own accord. By joining the United Nations in the fight against ISIS in the Afghan territory, Taliban military security can gain international acceptance, whereas, “the enemy of my enemy is my friend”. Otherwise, the administration of humanitarian assistance to the Taliban ruled Afghan government, should be cautiously administrated, taking great care to avoid the common theft, embezzlement and corruption, of international assistance, that occurred during the foreign occupation, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 2611 17 December 2021. Because the equal education of girls and equal employment of women, is so important to the Sustainable Development Goals and international toleration of Taliban rule in general, an estimated ten percent of money due Afghanistan should be withheld, to ensure the Taliban understand their international treaty obligation to legalize and finance the education and employment of women on an equal basis with men.

3. Since the Taliban took over Afghanistan, of 124,334 people evacuated from Afghanistan, almost 6,000 were US citizens, 63,000 are Afghan, exactly 23,876 Afghan evacuees, including some third country nationals, are in the United States. Congress is reported to have authorized $6.4 billion for Afghan refugees. There is real and palpable fear among Afghan women of a return to the Taliban's brutal and systemic repression of women and girls during the 1990s. The Ministry that once promoted women's rights has been disbanded, and its premises taken over by a Ministry for the propagation of Virtue

and the prevention of Vice – an all-male office that will apply guidelines on appropriate dress and behavior. Taliban representatives have dismantled many other former government offices for women's affairs, gaining access to sensitive files, threatening staff, and accusing women's civil society groups of spreading "anti-Islamic" ideas. Girls over the age of 12 have been prohibited from attending school. The total number of enrolled students increased from around 1 million to 10 million learners. The number of girls in primary school increased from almost zero in 2001 to 2.5 million in 2018. In 2021, 4 out of 10 students in primary education are girls. A growing humanitarian crisis across the country is putting one million children in danger of extreme hunger, with families headed by women – most of whom can no longer work – among those at greatest risk. It has been proposed to withhold some frozen funding released to the government of Afghanistan, to help ameliorate the humanitarian crisis, to provide girls and women education and employment.

§24 Iraq War 2003-2011

A.The Iraq War, also known as the Occupation of Iraq, The Second Gulf War or Operation Iraqi Freedom, is an ongoing military campaign which began on March 20, 2003, with the invasion of Iraq by a multinational force led by troops from the United States and the United Kingdom. The Bush Administration had been looking for ways to overthrow the Iraq regime within ten days of taking office in January 2001. According to the Center for Public Integrity President Bush's administration made a total of 935 false statements between 2001 and 2003 about the threat Iraq posed to the United States. In 2002, the U.N. Security Council passed Resolution 1441 which called for Iraq to completely cooperate with U.N. weapon inspectors to verify that Iraq was not in possession of weapons of mass destruction and long-range missiles. Weapons inspectors found no evidence of WMD, and the US-led Iraq Survey Group later concluded that Iraq had ended its nuclear, chemical, and biological programs in 1991 and had no active programs at the time of the invasion. Not waiting for the inspection results HJRes.114 §3 to Authorize the Use of Force Against Iraq with 296 in favor -133 against was signed by the President On October 16, 2002. On February 5, 2003, Secretary of State Colin Powell claimed Iraq had unmanned drone airplanes capable of delivering chemical and biological weapon to the UN Security Council. On January 31, 2003 in the White House Bush and Blair made a secret deal to attack Iraq regardless of whether weapons of mass destruction were found by UN inspectors. NATO members France, Germany, Canada, and even Russia (not a member of NATO) were opposed to military intervention in Iraq. Between January 3 and April 12, 2003, 36 million people across the globe took part in almost 3,000 protests against war in Iraq. Powell later admitted he presented inaccurate information and as President Bush was leaving office in 2008 he stated, "'"my biggest regret of all the presidency has to have been the intelligence failure in Iraq." On September 16, 2004 Kofi Annan, the Secretary General of the United Nations, said of the invasion, "I have indicated it was not in conformity with the UN Charter. From our point of view, from the Charter point of view, it was illegal."

B. On March 20, 2003 the military invasion of Iraq began, without UN authorization. By April 9 Baghdad fell, ending President Hussein's 24-year rule. In the invasion phase of

the war (March 19-April 30), 9,200 Iraqi combatants were killed along with 7,299 civilians, primarily by US air and ground forces. Coalition forces reported the death in combat of 139 U.S. military personnel and 33 UK military personnel. This worked out at almost 100 dead Iraqis for every dead coalition soldier. In September 2003 the Madrid Conference collected $33 billion in contributions for the Iraq Reconstruction Fund, the largest reparation in history. Hostilities have officially ceased since Executive Order 13350 Termination of Emergency Declared in E.O. 12722 With Respect to Iraq on July 29, 2004. According to the Pentagon, 250,000 short tons of ordnance were looted, providing a significant source of ammunition for the Iraqi insurgency. Initially, Iraqi resistance (described by the coalition as "Anti-Iraqi Forces") largely stemmed from fedayeen and Hussein/Ba'ath Party loyalists, but soon religious radicals and Iraqis angered by the occupation contributed to the insurgency. The three provinces with the highest number of attacks were Baghdad, Al Anbar, and Salah Ad Din. Those three provinces account for 35% of the population, but are responsible for 73% of U.S. military deaths (as of December 5, 2006), and an even higher percentage of recent U.S. military deaths (about 80%.). On July 22, 2003 Hussein's sons (Uday and Qusay) were killed along with one of his grandsons. In all, over 300 top leaders of the former regime were killed or captured, as well as numerous lesser functionaries and military personnel. Saddam Hussein himself was captured on December 13, 2003 on a farm near Tikrit.. Saddam Hussein was hanged on December 30, 2006 after being found guilty of crimes against humanity by an Iraqi court after a year-long trial. A March 7, 2007 survey found that 78% of the population opposed the presence of Coalition forces in Iraq, that 69% believed the presence of U.S. forces is making things worse, and that 51% of the population considered attacks on coalition forces acceptable, up from 17% in 2004 and 35% in 2006.

C. Shortly after the invasion, the multinational coalition created the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) سلطة الائتلاف الموحدة, as a transitional government of Iraq until the establishment of a democratic government in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1483 (May 22, 2003) from the period of the CPA's inception on April 21, 2003, until its dissolution on June 28, 2004. The Iraqi Governing Council (IGC) was the provisional government of Iraq from July 13, 2003 to June 1, 2004.The Iraqi Interim Government itself took the place of the Coalition Provisional Authority (and the Iraq Interim Governing Council) on June 28, 2004, and was replaced by the Iraqi Transitional Government on May 3, 2005. On January 31, Iraqis elected the Iraqi Transitional Government in order to draft a permanent constitution. A referendum was held in October 15 in which the new Iraqi constitution was ratified. An Iraqi national assembly was elected in December. Security Council Resolution 1637 (2005) distributed on 11 November 2005, Armistice Day, that welcomes the beginning of a new phase in Iraq’s transition and looking forward to the completion of the political transition process as well as to the day Iraqi forces assume full responsibility for the maintenance of security and stability in their country, thus allowing the completion of the multinational force mandate. On May 10, 2007, 144 Iraqi Parliamentary lawmakers signed onto a legislative petition calling on the United States to set a timetable for withdrawal. On June 3, 2007, the Iraqi Parliament voted 85 to 59 to require the Iraqi government to consult with Parliament before requesting additional extensions of the UN Security Council Mandate

for Coalition operations in Iraq. Despite this, the mandate was renewed on December 18, 2007 without the approval of the Iraqi parliament. The U.S.-Iraq Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) was approved by the Iraqi government in late 2008 between Iraq and the United States established that U.S. combat forces will withdraw from Iraqi cities by June 30, 2009, and that all U.S. forces will be completely out of Iraq by December 31, 2011. On January 1, 2009, the United States handed control of the Green Zone. On January 31, 2009, Iraq held provincial elections. On April 30, 2009, the United Kingdom formally ended combat operations. The withdrawal of U.S. forces began at the end of June, with 38 bases handed over to Iraqi forces. On June 29, 2009, U.S. forces withdrew from Baghdad.

D. After a surge in violence following the arrest and execution of the former leader, by December 2008 the "overall level of violence" in the country had dropped 80% since before the surge began in January 2007, and the country's murder rate had dropped to pre-war levels. The Iraqi government reported that there were 5 million orphans in Iraq - nearly half of the country's children in December 2007. Iraq's health has deteriorated to a level not seen since the 1950s. "They were at the forefront", he said, referring to health care just before the 1991 Persian Gulf War. "Now they're looking more and more like a country in sub-Saharan Africa." Malnutrition rates have risen from 19% before the US-led invasion to a national average of 28% four years later. Some 60-70% of Iraqi children are suffering from psychological problems. 68% of Iraqis have no access to safe drinking water. A cholera outbreak in northern Iraq is thought to be the result of poor water quality. As many as half of Iraqi doctors have left the country since 2003. According to a January 2007 BBC World Service poll of more than 26,000 people in 25 countries, 73% of the global population disapproves of the US handling of the Iraq War. A September 2007 poll conducted by the BBC found that 2/3rds of the world's population believed the US should withdraw its forces from Iraq. According to an April 2004 USA Today/CNN/Gallup Poll, only a third of the Iraqi people believed that "the American-led occupation of their country is doing more good than harm, and a solid majority support an immediate military pullout even though they fear that could put them in greater danger. The US government has long maintained its involvement there is with the support of the Iraqi people, but in 2005 when asked directly, 82–87% of the Iraqi populace was opposed to the US occupation and wanted US troops to leave. 47% of Iraqis supported attacking US troops. In addition: 64% described their family's economic situation as being somewhat or very bad, up from 30% in 2005. 88% described the availability of electricity as being either somewhat or very bad, up from 65% in 2004. 69% described the availability of clean water as somewhat or very bad, up from 48% in 2004. 88% described the availability of fuel for cooking and driving as being somewhat or very bad. 58% described reconstruction efforts in the area in which they live as either somewhat or very ineffective, and 9% described them as being totally nonexistent.

E. There are estimated to have been 1,033,000 violent deaths in Iraq since the occupation began and all excess deaths as of May 2009 number 1,339,711. Saddam’s army had an estimated 375,000 of whom 6,370-10,800 Iraqi combatants were killed in the invasion. 300,000 Coalition Forces invaded and 130,000 remained behind as occupying forces. As of July 17, 2009, 4,683 Coalition forces were killed, 4,328 members of the U.S. military

died in combat in Iraq and 139 others: the British military has reported 176 deaths; Italy, 33; Ukraine, 18; Poland, 21; Bulgaria, 13; Spain, 11; Denmark, seven; El Salvador, five; Slovakia, four; Latvia and Georgia, three each; Estonia, Netherlands, Thailand, Romania, two each; and Australia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, South Korea, one death each. Coalition missing or captured (US): 1. Coalition wounded, injured, diseased, or other medical: 31,557 US, 1,785 UK. 50,000 Kurdish Peshmerga invaded and their number has risen to 375,000. As of 2009 there are an estimated 631,000 Iraqi Security Forces, 254,000 in the Army, 227,000 in the police and 150,000 in the Federal Police Service. Of 70,000 Iraqi resistance fighters, 60,000 in the Mahdi Army, 1,500 in Al Qaeda an estimated 18,613-24,111 insurgents have been killed since the invasion. 11,525 post Saddam Iraqi. Security Forces have been killed. Of 94,000 members of local militias loyal to the government more than 680 are thought to have been killed. There are an estimated 12,794 (U.S.-held) 24,200 (Iraqi-held) detainees. There are 161,000 military contractors, 85,000 Iraqi, 45,500 other and 27,400 US of whom 1,314 (US 249) were killed, 18 (US 4) are missing or captured and 10,569 were wounded and injured. Iraq accounts for more than $12.5 billion of the $34 billion US weapon sales to foreign countries (not including the potential F-16 fighter planes). The financial cost of the war has been more than £4.5 billion ($9 billion) to the UK, and $845 billion to the U.S., with the total cost to the U.S. economy at $3 trillion.

1. Instead of making peace in Iraq, the extremely violent ISIS insurgency spread to neighboring Syria. The most pervasive military conflict in the Islamic world has mostly to do with Islamic State militants in Syria, Iraq and Libya. More than 500,000 people have died in the Syrian Civil War and there at least 6 million Syrian refugees, more than any other nation, at this time. A large number of refugees from Syria are staying in Lebanon. More than a thousand migrants have died in boat accidents in recent months fleeing to Italy from Libya. Heightened security of land borders between Islamic and European countries has come under criticism for forcing refugees from taking the dangerous sea route. The Counter-Islamic State of Iraq & Syria Train and Equip Fund (CTEF) is committed to the enduring defeat of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), after their territorial defeat, primarily working by, with, and through vetted partner forces as part of the whole-of-government approach to defeat the Islamic State. The US spent $460 million FY 21, $335 million in Iraq and $125 million in Syria, increasing to $500 million FY 22, $345 million Iraq and $155 million Syria, and $541.7 million FY 23, $358 Iraq, $183.7 million Syria).

Art. 6 Rule of Law

§25 United Nations

A. Nations have suffered from subjugation by foreign empires and colonialism since before Roman times. In 1490 Western societies controlled perhaps 1.5 million square miles. Europeans controlled 35 percent of the Earth's land surface in 1800, 67 percent in 1878 and 84 percent in 1914. In 1800 the British Empire consisted of 1.5 million square miles and 20 million people. By 1900 the Victorian empire upon which the sun never set included 11 million square miles and 390 million people. At the peak of its territorial

expansion in 1920, the West directly rule about 25.5 million square miles or close to half of the earth's earth. By 1993 this territorial control had been cut in half to about 12.7 million square miles. The West is back to its original European core plus its spacious settler-populated lands in North America, Australia and New Zealand. The end of colonialism saw the territory of independent Islamic societies rise from 1.8 million square miles in 1920 to over 11 million square miles in 1993. The percentage of Christians in the world peaked at about 30 percent in the 1980s, leveled off, is now declining and will probably approximate about 25 percent of the world population by 2025. As a result of their extremely high rates of population growth, the proportion of Muslims in the world will continue to increase dramatically, amounting to 20 percent of the world's population about the turn of the century, surpassing the number of Christians some years later, and probably accounting for about 30 percent of the world's population by 2025.

1. Although President Woodrow Wilson created the League of Nations at the conclusion of World War I in 1918 the United States refused to join the League. In 1924, when the civil code was codified in this isolationist sentiment Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-D) remains to be amended to Foreign Relations (FR-ee) and subsequently the Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) amended to Customs Court (CC). Germany, was not considered a member of the international community as punishment for starting World War I, and Russia, was disbarred in response to the communist revolution, whose murder of the czar inspired fear in the West. Without these three powerful members, and without military force at its disposal, the League was doomed to failure. Although the League was fairly successful in resolving or ameliorating smaller conflicts, the Germans, chafing at the high cost of reparations during the Great Depression, and without membership or legal voice in the international community, embarked on World War II, the bloodiest military conflict in the history of the world.

2. The name "United Nations", was coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was first used in the "Declaration by United Nations" of 1 January 1942, during the Second World War, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their Governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers. The forerunner of the United Nations was the League of Nations, an organization conceived in similar circumstances during the first World War, and established in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles "to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security." The International Labour Organization was also created under the Treaty of Versailles as an affiliated agency of the League. The League of Nations ceased its activities after failing to prevent the Second World War.

3. The United Nations Charter was written at the Dumbarton-Oaks Conference August-October 1944. At the conclusion of WWII, the United Nations (UN), the current international government, was created by the San Francisco Conference April 25, 1945 to June 26, 1945. In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco to ratify a copy of the Charter prepared in the Dumbarton Oaks, Washington Conversations on International Peace and Security Organization, where the United Nations was formulated and

negotiated among international leaders from August 21, 1944 through October 7, 1944 in the United States. Poland, which was not represented at the Conference, signed it later and became one of the original 51 Member States. The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945. United Nations Day is celebrated on 24 October each year. The United Nations did not lack military might. In less than two months after drafting the Charter nuclear bombs were unnecessarily dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945.

B. The United Nations (UN) is the pre-eminent government institution for international peace-making. The UN was founded, from the post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) at the end of World War II, to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war…to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples. Military dictatorship is unlucky and its illusion should not have permanently compromised the civilian psychology of the UN Charter (1945). For instance, the very first UN Assembly Resolution 1 (I) of 24 January 1946 established a commission to deal with the problems arising from the discovery of atomic energy, now the Permanent Membership of the UN Security Council is confined to nuclear terrorists. The UN Charter needs to be rewritten to set down the Generals of the UN (GUN) and elect UN Assembly and Secretary, abolish the Permanent Members of the Security Council, rename the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Socio-Economic Administration (SEA) and tax income 1 percent to pay for an international poverty line benefit in a Statement of the UN (SUN).

1. The principle of non-use of force in Art. 2 (4) of the United Nations Charter is often called the *jus cogens*, universal norm, of international law: All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations. Art. 51 of Chapter VII of the UN Charter recognises States are limited in the use of force to a direct and proportional response to the use of force by *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and Against Nicaragua* (Nicaragua v. United States of America) No. 70 (1986). It is a generally accepted principle of international law that no territorial acquisition by the use of force shall be considered legal in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States (1970). Nuclear testing in the Marshall Islands resulted in both the United States occupation being removed and the abolition of the Permanent Member dominated International Trusteeship System in Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter, demonstrating that peaceful territorial acquisitions are lost to subsequent unlawful use of force *Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. India)* 2014-2016.

2. The only scenario where a foreign military occupation is legal, is when it is a peacekeeping mission authorized by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. However, although the Security Council is vested with the primary

responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security, inmates of the maximum security lunatic asylum for nuclear terrorists are obligated report to the General Assembly under Art. 24. It is suggested that the veto power, intrinsic to Permanent Member unanimity, implicates the vetoer of being party to the dispute in Art. 27. The difference of opinion in the Security Council regarding re-authorizing a peacekeeping mission to Haiti is referred to the UN Assembly. The UN Assembly shall convene a formal meeting within 10 working days of the casting of a veto by one or more permanent members of the Council, provided the Assembly does not convene a special session on the same topic pursuant to The Standing mandate for a General Assembly debate when a veto is cast in the Security Council A/77/L.52 20 April 2022.

C. The Security Council is established under Article 24 of the UN Charter, in order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its primary responsibility is for the maintenance of international peace and security. The numbers in this section reflect the ratified UN Charter of 1945. The Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapter VI Pacific Settlement of Disputes, Chapter VII Action with Respect to Threats to Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression, Chapter VIII Regional Arrangements. Art. 27(3) of Chapter V ensures that Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting. On the issue of the right to veto exercised by Permanent Members, we hope to see some restrictions in its use to the utmost extent: Firstly, by limiting veto authority to military ventures under chapter VII of the Charter, secondly, by taking the necessary procedures to prevent the unconditional use of the veto in regards to humanitarian endeavors Iraq Ambassador Samir Shakir Sumaidaie Permament Representative to the United Nations delivered a speech to the UN General Assembly on The Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Related Issues on Armistice Day 11 November 2005.

1. No peacekeeping force is authorized without the approval of the UN Security Council under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter. The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations. The Security Council may approve peaceful measure or when the circumstances warrant organize collective defensive measure from amongst the member states. Nothing shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. The system of compensation for victims of war set forth by United Nations Security Council Compensation Commission for Iraq-Kuwait are applicable to the victims of all conflicts and disasters worldwide. The rates are as follows;

1. People forced to relocate as the result of military action $2,500 -$4,000 for an individual and $5,000-$8,000 for a family;

2. People who suffered serious bodily injury or families reporting a death as the result of US military action are entitled to between $2,500 and $10,000;
3. After being swiftly compensated for relocation, injury or death an individual may make a claim for damages for personal injury; mental pain and anguish of a wrongful death; loss of personal property; loss of bank accounts, stocks and other securities; loss of income; loss of real property; and individual business losses valued up to $100,000.
4. After receiving compensation for relocation, injury or death an individual can file a claim valued at more than $100,000 for the loss of real property or personal business.
5. Claims of corporations, other private legal entities and public sector enterprises. They include claims for: construction or other contract losses; losses from the non-payment for goods or services; losses relating to the destruction or seizure of business assets; loss of profits; and oil sector or heavy industry losses.
6. Claims filed by Governments and international organizations for losses incurred in evacuating citizens; providing relief to citizens; damage to diplomatic premises and loss of, and damage to, other government property; and damage to the environment.

D. The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 1514 (XV) A/4684 (1961) found colonialism to prevent the development of international economic co-operation, impedes the social, cultural and economic development of dependent peoples and militates against the United Nations ideal of universal peace. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co- operation. Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.

1. Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources, 1803 (XVII) A/5217 (1962) provides the right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources must be exercised in the interest of their national development and of the well-being of the people of the State concerned. Nationalization shall be based on grounds or reasons of national interest, which override private interests. In such cases the owner shall be paid appropriate compensation. The free and beneficial exercise of the sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural resources must be furthered by the mutual respect of States based on their sovereign equality. Violation of the rights of peoples and nations to sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources is contrary to the spirit and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. Sanctions and coercive measures, that do not involve the use of armed force, such as complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations, under Art. 41 of the UN Charter, may not be retaliated against with armed force. However, this does not mean, terrorists, spies, thieves, assassins, rabble rousers and warmongers, are immune from direct and proportional response to their (ab)use of

force, usually through legal process of the adverse possession, just like *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and Against Nicaragua* (Nicaragua v. United States of America) No. 70 (1986) under the Convention on the Suppression of the Finance of Terrorism (1999) and Convention against Corruption (2003). States must remove any impediments arising to the free exportation of goods required for humanitarian needs *Alleged violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights* (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America) No. 175 3 October 2018. Even now, the International Court of Justice must do the stolen foreign assets, embezzled under auspice of sanctions, in contempt of the rescuers of the *United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran* (United States of America v. Iran)1979-1981, un "taken" by the Security Council under Art. 39 of the Charter, due process denied *Certain Iranian Assets* (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America) 23 September 2022.

E. The six principal organs of the United Nations (UN) are the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Secretariat, International Court of Justice, that stands alone and the Trusteeship Council, that no longer exists, under Art. 7 of the UN Charter. The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994, as on 1 October 1994 Palau, the last United Nations Trust Territory, became independent. The UN Charter is obsoletely designed in order to set down the Generals of the United Nations (GUN) for the United Nations Assembly (UNA) and Socio-Economic Administration (SEA) to elect a female Secretary of the United Nations (SUN) under Art. 7 and Art. 8 of the UN Charter. More than 125 subsidiary organs and specialized agencies that have been brought into relationship with the UN under Arts. 57 and 63 of the UN Charter. Another 4,507 Non-Governmental Organizations enjoy active consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 2017 and are not part of the UN System budget.

a. The UN Organization chart describes 125 agencies. The General Assembly has 22 subsidiary organs, funds and programs, research and training, and other entities. Subsidiary organs include (1) Main Committee. (2) Disarmament Commission. (3) Human Rights Council. (4) International Law Commission. (5) Joint Inspection Unit. (6) Standing committees and ad hoc bodies. Funds and Programs include: (7) United Nations Development Programs, (7a) United Nations Capital Development Fund. (7b) United Nations Volunteers. (8) United Nations Environmental Programme. (9) United Nations Population Fund. (10) United Nations Human Settlements Programme. (11) United Nations Children's Fund. (12) World Food Programme. Research and Training includes: (13) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. (14) United Nations Institute for Teaching and Research. (15) United Nations System Staff College. (16) United Nations University. Other entities include: (17) International Trade Centre. (18) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. (19) Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (20) United Nations Office for Project Services. (21) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. (22) United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

ii. Nine Organizations are Related to both the General Assembly and Security Council including: (1) Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty

Organization. (2) International Atomic Energy Agency. (3) International Organization for Migration. (4) International Seabed Authority. (5) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. (6) Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. (7) World Trade Organization. (8) Peace-building Commission. (9) High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development that monitors the affairs of the standing and ad hoc committees of the General Assembly, Security Council and Economic and Social Council.

b. The Security Council is comprised of six subsidiaries: (1) Counter-Terrorism Committee. (2) International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. (3) Military Staff Committee. (4) Peacekeeping operations and political missions. (5) Sanctions committees (ad hoc). (6) Standing committees and ad hoc bodies.

c. The Economic and Social Council is comprised of 34 commissions. Functional commissions include: (1) Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. (2) Narcotic Drugs. (3) Population and Development. (4) Science and Technology for Development. (5) Social Development. (6) Statistics. (7) Status of Women. (8) United Nations Forum on Forests. Other bodies include (9) Committee for Development Policy. (10) Committee of Experts on Public Administration. (11) Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. (12) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. (13) Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. (14) United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names. Research and Training programs include: (15) United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. (16) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. (17) United Nations Research Institute for Seabed Development. Specialized Agencies include: (18) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (19) International Civil Aviation Organization. (20) International Funding for Agricultural Development. (21) International Labour Organization. (22) International Monetary Fund. (23) International Maritime Organization. (24) International Telecommunication Union. (25) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (26) United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (27) World Tourism Organization. (28) Universal Postal Union. (29) World Health Organization. (30) World Intellectual Property Organization. (31) World Meteorological Organization. World Bank group includes: (32) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (33) International Development Association. (34) International Finance Corporation.

iii. Five regional commissions are responsible to both the Economic and Social Council and Secretariat include: (1) Economic Commission for Africa. (2) Economic Commission for Europe. (3) Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. (4) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. (5) Economic and Social Commission on Western Asia.

d. The Departments and Offices of the Secretariat includes 24 legal entities: (1) Executive Office of the Secretary General. (2) Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (3) Department for General Assembly and Conference Management. (4) Department of Global Communications. (5) Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance. (6) Department of Operational Support. (7) Department of Political

and Peace-building Affairs. (8) Department of Safety and Security. (9) Office of the Coordinator of Humanitarian Affairs. (10) Office for Disarmament Affairs. (11) Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. (12) Office of Internal Oversight Services. (13) Office of Legal Affairs. (14) Office of the Special Adviser on Africa. (15) Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict. (16) Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. (17) Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children. (18) United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. (19) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (20) United Nations Office at Geneva. (21) Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States. (22) United Nations Office at Nairobi. (23) United Nations Office for Partnerships. (24) United National Office at Vienna.

§25a Budget

A. In 2021 total revenues of the United Nations System are reported to have been $65.8, billion, 5 percent more than $62.6 billion in 2020, by the United Nations Chief Executive Board of Coordination (UNCEBC). Total statistics for 2022 have not yet been released and it is very disturbing to the humanitarian situation that UNCEBC has ceased to publish their historical and current, open and honest, list of assessed, voluntary and other revenues by UN agency, and the persecution is suspected more of violence than theft by Art. 22 (h)(i) of the UNESCO Recommendations Concerning the Status of Higher Education Personnel (1997). Total revenues of the United Nations System were estimated $48 billion in 2015, $49 billion in 2016 and $53 billion in 2017 by the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination table and neglected figure 1 in the Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 2018-2019 A/72/6. Figure 1 reports that in 2015 the UN received a total of $48,159 million in revenues, $14,519 million in assessed contributions and $33,640 million in voluntary contributions and other revenues. Acting CEB Secretary M. Maaike Jansen has not responded to requests to restore the traditional UN agency revenue table under Art. 26(l) of the Rules of Court. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs requested a record $51.5 billion in humanitarian aid from its member countries to combat ongoing food insecurity, climate change and global food and energy crises as a result of the war in Ukraine. Next year will set another record for humanitarian relief requirements, with 339 million people in need of assistance in 69 countries, an increase of 65 million people compared to the same time last year, the United Nations and partner organizations said today. At least 222 million people in 53 countries will face acute food insecurity by the end of 2022. Forty-five million people in 37 countries risk starvation. The estimated cost of the humanitarian response going into 2023 is $51.5 billion, a 25 per cent increase compared to the beginning of 2022.

1. Total UN revenues would not have any trouble growing to achieve $70 billion within 42 months, in the middle of 2023 (Revelation 13:10), due to the dramatic increase in humanitarian request, but it is very disturbing that the UNCEB is unable to account for this administration, and in 2022 only $24 billion, 47 percent, of the $41 billion

humanitarian request were received. The Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) 2022 presented initial funding requirements of $41 billion to assist 182 million of the 274 million people in need of humanitarian aid. By mid-November, requirements had grown by 26 per cent to a record high of $51.7 billion for plans in 69 countries. This was due to new plans for Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Pakistan and Ukraine. Other plans also had higher requirements (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Somalia and Yemen, among others) driven by increased humanitarian needs and costs, particularly for food and transportation. Funding for the Ukraine Flash Appeal and the Ukraine Regional Refugee Response Plan ($4 billion) represents 17 per cent of all GHO funds received. Despite these record funding levels in absolute terms, funding received to date against the 2022 GHO requirements amounts to $24 billion, or 47 per cent. This leaves a wide and concerning gap of almost $27.6 billion between needs and the funding received. In behalf of the increasing demands of parties who received less than half of requested humanitarian assistance in 2022, the International Court of Justice, must consult with the chief administrative officer of UNCEB, Acting Director Jansen and/or Secretary-General Guterres, in *proprio motu,* to ensure the UN publishes their usual table of UN Agency Revenues by Source under Art. 69 of the Rules of Court and Art. 34 of the Statute of the Court. If UNCEB is unable to perform the Office of the Coordinator of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA) would take total, assessed, voluntary and other revenues to a higher level of expenditures, administrative, humanitarian and total; surplus/deficit or balance.

United Nations Agency Revenues by Source 2017 - 2020

Agency	Revenue type	2017	2018	2019	2020
UN United Nations Regular Budget	Assessed Contributions	2,578,222,622	2,697,500,000	2,697,500,000	2,764,937,500
UN	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	2,279,256,218	2,336,237,624	2,3946,43564	2,454,509,653
UN	Revenue from other activities	623,014,141	638,589,494	654,554,232	670,918,087
UN	Subtotal	5,480,492,981	5,672,327,118	5,746,697,796	5,890,365,240
CTBTO Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization	Assessed Contributions	119,158,506	122,137,469	125,190,905	128,320,678
CTBTO	Voluntary Contributions	6,742,469	6,911,031	7,083,806	7,260,902

	- Specified				
CTBTO	Revenue from other activities	2,113,268	2,166,100	2,220,252	2,275,759
CTBTO	Subtotal	128,014,243	131,214,600	134,494,963	137,857,339
DPKO Department of Peacekeeping Operations	Assessed Contributions	7,853,485,000	7,316,000,000	6,700,000,000	6,901,000,000
DPKO	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	342,939,000	351,512,475	360,300,287	369,307,794
DPKO	Revenue from other activities	79,091,000	81,068,275	83,094,982	85,172,356
DPKO	Subtotal	8,275,515,000	7,748,580,750	7,143,395,269	7,355,480,150
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	751,094,912	769,872,285	789,119,092	808,847,069
FAO	Assessed Contributions	473,949,640	485,798,381	497,943,341	510,391,924
FAO	Revenue from other activities	38,500,213	39,462,718	40,449,286	41,460,518
FAO	Subtotal	1,263,544,765	1,295,133,384	1,327,511,719	1,360,699,511
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency	Assessed Contributions	434,492,117	445,354,520	456,488,280	467,900,487
IAEA	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	259,541,533	266,030,071	272,680,823	279,497,844
IAEA	Revenue from other activities	7,912,685	8,110,502	8,313,265	8,521,096
IAEA	Subtotal	701,946,335	719,495,093	737,482,368	755,919,427

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	114,008,476	116,858,688	119,780,155	122,774,659
ICAO	Assessed Contributions	79,944,444	81,943,055	83,991,632	86,091,422
ICAO	Revenue from other activities	22,266,023	22,822,674	23,393,240	23,978,071
ICAO	Subtotal	216,218,943	221,624,417	227,165,027	232,844,152
ICC International Criminal Court	Assessed Contributions	167,335,330	171,518,713	175,806,681	180,201,848
ICC	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	1,985,393	2,035,028	2,085,904	2,138,051
ICC	Revenue from other activities	453,913	465,261	476,892	488,815
ICC	Subtotal	169,774,636	174,019,002	178,369,477	182,828,714
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	306,323,000	313,981,075	321,830,602	329,876,367
IFAD	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	104,016,000	106,616,400	109,281,810	112,013,855
IFAD	Revenue from other activities	8,512,000	8,724,800	8,942,920	9,166,493
IFAD	Subtotal	418,851,000	429,322,275	440,055,332	451,056,715
ILO International Labour Organization	Assessed Contributions	369,522,195	378,760,250	388,229,256	397,934,988
ILO	Voluntary Contributions	292,995,139	300,320,017	307,828,018	315,523,718

	- Specified				
ILO	Revenue from other activities	20,684,803	21,201,923	21,731,971	22,275,270
ILO	Subtotal	683,202,137	700,282,190	717,789,245	735,733,976
IMO International Maritime Organization	Assessed Contributions	40,553,794	41,567,639	42,606,830	43,672,001
IMO	Revenue from other activities	18,802,637	19,272,703	19,754,521	20,248,384
IMO	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	7,485,503	7,672,641	7,864,457	8,061,069
IMO	Subtotal	66,841,934	68,512,983	70,225,808	71,981,454
IOM International Organization for Migration	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	1,450,077,826	1,486,329,772	1,523,488,016	1,561,575,216
IOM	Revenue from other activities	100,289,705	102,796,948	105,366,871	108,001,043
IOM	Assessed Contributions	49,453,975	50,690,324	51,957,582	53,256,522
IOM	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	14,880,494	15,252,506	15,633,819	16,024,664
IOM	Subtotal	1,614,702,000	1,655,069,550	1,696,446,288	1,738,857,445
ITC International Trade Center	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	61,562,342	63,101,401	64,678,936	66,295,909
ITC	Assessed Contributions	35,452,560	36,338,874	37,247,346	38,178,530
ITC	Voluntary Contributions - Non-	28,868,663	29,590,380	30,330,139	31,088,393

	specified				
ITC	Revenue from other activities	1,240,858	1,271,880	1,303,676	1,336,268
ITC	Subtotal	127,124,423	130,302,535	133,560,097	136,899,100
ITU International Telecommunication Union	Assessed Contributions	125,143,149	128,271,728	131,478,521	134,765,484
ITU	Revenue from other activities	46,562,372	47,726,431	48,919,592	50,142,582
ITU	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	10,193,119	10,447,947	10,709,146	10,976,874
ITU	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	655,355	671,739	688,532	705,745
ITU	Subtotal	182,553,995	187,117,845	191,795,791	196,590,685
PAHO Pan-American Health Organization	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	614,189,946	629,544,695	645,283,312	661,415,395
PAHO	Revenue from other activities	716,469,705	734,381,448	752,740,984	771,559,508
PAHO	Assessed Contributions	102,392,503	104,952,316	107,576,124	110,265,527
PAHO	Subtotal	1,433,052,154	1,468,878,459	1,505,600,420	1,543,240,430
UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Programme	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	141,879,429	145,426,415	149,062,075	152,788,627
UN-HABITAT	Assessed Contributions	13,563,772	13,902,866	14,250,438	14,606,699
UN-HABITAT	Revenue from other	10,673,734	10,940,577	11,214,092	11,494,444

	activities				
UN-HABITAT	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	2,692,811	2,760,131	2,829,135	2,899,863
UN-HABITAT	Subtotal	168,809,746	173,029,989	177,355,740	181,789,633
UNAIDS Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	172,883,829	177,205,925	181,636,073	186,176,974
UNAIDS	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	52,112,923	53,415,746	54,751,140	56,119,918
UNAIDS	Revenue from other activities	8,040,694	8,241,711	8,447,754	8,658948
UNAIDS	Subtotal	233,037,446	238,863,382	244,834,967	250,955,840
UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	46,743,498	47,912,085	49,109,888	50,337,635
UNCDF	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	9,686,964	9,929,138	10,177,367	10,431,801
UNCDF	Revenue from other activities	3,294,563	3,376,927	3,461,350	3,547,884
UNCDF	Subtotal	59,725,025	61,218,150	62,748,605	64,317,320
UNDP UN Development Programme	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	4,237,462,036	4,343,398,586	4,451,983,552	4,563,283,140
UNDP	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	647,298,017	663,480,467	680,067,479	697,069,166
UNDP	Revenue from other activities	344,324,601	352,932,716	361,756,034	370,799,934
UNDP	Voluntary	7,338,858	7,522,330	7,710,388	7,903,147

	Contributions pending earmarking				
UNDP	Subtotal	5,236,423,512	5,367,334,099	5,501,517,453	5,639,055,387
UNEP UN Environment Programme	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	443,395,667	454,480,559	465,842,573	477,488,637
UNEP	Assessed Contributions	198,867,270	203,838,952	208,934,926	214,158,299
UNEP	Revenue from other activities	25,261,000	25,892,525	26,539,838	27,203,334
UNEP	Subtotal	667,523,937	684,212,036	701,317,337	718,850,270
UNESCO	Assessed Contributions	316,326,778	324,234,948	332,340,821	340,649,342
UNESCO	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	261,277,654	267,809,595	274,504,835	281,367,456
UNESCO	Revenue from other activities	70,816,887	72,587,309	74,401,992	76,262,042
UNESCO	Subtotal	648,421,319	664,631,852	681,247,648	698,278,840
UNFCCC UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	38,043,023	38,994,099	39,968,951	40,968,175
UNFCCC	Assessed Contributions	30,521,614	31,284,654	32,066,771	32,868,440
UNFCCC	Revenue from other activities	14,949,449	15,323,185	15,706,265	16,098,922
UNFCCC	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	2,184,027	2,238,628	2,294,593	2,351,958
UNFCCC	Subtotal	85,698,114	87,840,566	90,036,580	92,287,495
UNFPA UN Population	Voluntary Contributions	717,589,000	735,528,725	753,916,943	772,764,867

Fund	- Specified				
UNFPA	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	349,914,000	358,661,850	367,628,396	376,819,106
UNFPA	Revenue from other activities	92,694,000	95,011,350	97,386,634	99,821,300
UNFPA	Subtotal	1,160,197,000	1,189,201,925	1,218,931,973	1,249,405,273
UNHCR Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	3,271,077,051	3,352,853,977	3,436,675,327	3,522,592,210
UNHCR	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	703,337,927	720,921,375	738,944,410	757,418,020
UNHCR	Voluntary Contributions pending earmarking	173,687,676	178,029,868	182,480,615	187,042,630
UNHCR	Assessed Contributions	47,754,500	48,948,363	50,172,072	51,426,373
UNHCR	Revenue from other activities	30,662,433	31,428,994	32,214,719	33,020,087
UNHCR	Subtotal	4,226,519,587	4,332,182,577	4,440,487,143	4,551,499,320
UNICEF UN Children's Fund	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	5,152,898,225	5,281,720,681	5,413,763,698	5,549,107,791
UNICEF	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	1,278,100,386	1,310,052,896	1,342,894,218	1,376,374,323
UNICEF	Revenue from other activities	145,744,994	149,388,619	153,123,334	156,951,418

UNICEF	Subtotal	6,576,743,605	6,741,162,196	6,909,781,250	7,082,433,532
UNIDO UN Industrial Development Organization	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	255,799,555	262,194,544	268,749,408	275,468,143
UNIDO	Assessed Contributions	79,728,221	81,722,103	83,765,156	85,859,285
UNIDO	Revenue from other activities	3,286,768	3,368,937	3,453,161	3,539,490
UNIDO	Subtotal	338,814,544	347,285,584	355,967,725	364,866,918
UNITAR UN Institute for Training and Research	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	32,114,808	32,917,678	33,740,620	34,584,136
UNITAR	Revenue from other activities	487,674	499,866	512,363	525,172
UNITAR	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	152,304	156,112	160,014	164,015
UNITAR	Subtotal	32,754,786	33,573,656	34,412,997	35,273,323
UNODC UN Office on Drugs and Crime	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	342,045,000	350,596,125	359,361,028	368,345,054
UNODC	Assessed Contributions	30,638,000	31,403,950	32,189,049	32,993,775
UNODC	Revenue from other activities	14,510,000	14,872,750	15,244,569	15,625,683
UNODC	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	4,063,000	4,164,575	4,268,689	4,375,407
UNODC	Subtotal	391,256,000	401,037,400	411,063,335	421,339,919
UNOPS UN Office for	Revenue from other	834,003,966	854,854,066	876,225,417	898,131,052

Project Services	activities				
UNRISD UN Research Institute for Social Developme nt	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	1,903,909	1,951,507	2,000,294	2,050,302
UNRISD	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	271,099	277,877	284,823	291,944
UNRISD	Subtotal	2,175,008	2,229,384	2,285,117	2,342,246
UNRWA UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	624,912,870	640,535,692	656,549,084	672,962,811
UNRWA	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	559,226,192	231,881,847	920,003,893	601,168,156
UNRWA	Revenue from other activities	54,753,966	56,122,815	57,525,886	58,964,033
UNRWA	Subtotal	1,238,893,028	928,540,354	1,634,078,863	1,333,095,000
UNSSC UN System Staff College	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	6,713,518	6,881,356	7,053,390	7,229,725
UNSSC	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	4,183,647	4,288,238	4,395,444	4,505,330
UNSSC	Revenue from other activities	451,541	462,830	474,400	486,260
UNSSC	Subtotal	11,348,706	11,632,424	11,923,234	12,221,315
UNU United Nations University	Revenue from other activities	58,090,868	59,543,140	61,031,718	62,557,511

UNU	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	48,747,514	49,966,202	51,215,357	52,495,741
UNU	Subtotal	106,838,382	109,509,342	112,247,075	115,053,252
UNWOMEN UN Women	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	214,240,865	219,596,887	225,086,809	230,713,979
UNWOMEN	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	146,408,646	150,068,862	153,820,584	157,666,098
UNWOMEN	Revenue from other activities	9,553,000	9,791,825	10,036,621	10,287,536
UNWOMEN	Assessed Contributions	8,314,200	8,522,055	8,735,106	8,953,484
UNWOMEN	Subtotal	378,516,711	387,979,629	397,679,120	407,621,097
UNWTO World Tourism Organization	Assessed Contributions	16,281,151	16,688,180	17,105,384	17,533,019
UNWTO	Revenue from other activities	5,324,178	5,457,283	5,593,715	5,733,557
UNWTO	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	2,696,449	2,763,860	2,832,957	2,903,781
UNWTO	Subtotal	24,301,778	24,909,323	25,532,056	26,170,357
UPU Universal Postal Union	Assessed Contributions	36,961,496	37,885,533	38,832,672	39,803,489
UPU	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	16,570,359	16,984,618	17,409,233	17,844,464
UPU	Revenue from other activities	15,726,452	16,119,613	16,522,604	16,935,669
UPU	Subtotal	69,258,307	70,989,764	72,764,509	74,583,622
WFP World	Voluntary	5,588,498,31	5,728,210,768	5,871,416,037	6,018,201,438

Food Programme	Contributions - Specified	0			
WFP	Revenue from other activities	430,959,733	441,733,726	452,777,070	464,096,496
WFP	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	391,030,136	400,805,889	410,826,037	421,096,688
WFP	Voluntary Contributions pending earmarking	20,349,650	20,858,391	21,379,851	21,914,347
WFP	Subtotal	6,430,837,829	6,591,608,774	6,756,398,995	6,925,308,969
WHO World Health Organization	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	2,058,474,774	2,109,936,643	2,162,685,059	2,216,752,186
WHO	Assessed Contributions	456,710,549	468,128,313	479,831,521	491,827,309
WHO	Revenue from other activities	179,279,352	183,761,336	188,355,369	193,064,253
WHO	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	80,830,696	82,851,463	84,922,750	87,045,819
WHO	Subtotal	2,775,295,371	2,844,677,755	2,915,794,699	2,988,689,567
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization	Revenue from other activities	392,178,937	401,983,410	412,032,996	422,333,821
WIPO	Assessed Contributions	18,230,061	18,685,813	19,152,958	19,631,782
WIPO	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	11,415,133	11,700,511	11,993,024	12,292,850
WIPO	Voluntary	952,965	976,789	1,001,209	1,026,239

	Contributions - Non-specified				
WIPO	Subtotal	422,777,096	433,,346,523	444,180,187	455,284,692
WMO World Meteorological Organization	Assessed Contributions	69,814,622	71,559,988	73,348,987	75,182,712
WMO	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	17,016,333	17,441,741	17,877,784	18,324,730
WMO	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified	5,040,814	5,166,834	5,296,005	5,428,405
WMO	Revenue from other activities	2,013,292	2,063,624	2,115,215	2,168,095
WMO	Subtotal	93,885,061	96,232,187	98,637,991	101,103,942
WTO World Trade Organization	Assessed Contributions	200,499,005	205,511,480	210,649,267	215,915,499
WTO	Voluntary Contributions - Specified	21,364,817	21,898,937	22,446,411	23,007,571
WTO	Revenue from other activities	1,948,210	1,996,915	2,046,838	2,098,009
WTO	Subtotal	223,812,032	229,407,332	235,142,516	241,021,079
United Nations System Total Revenues	All Sources	53,199,702,441	52,376,088,713	53,945,392,887	54,985,599,622

Source: United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination, Revenues by Source 2017-2020

1. The United Nations regular, peacekeeping and many, but not all, specialized agencies generates their own revenues from their assessed contributions, voluntary contributions (specified and non-specified), and other sources of revenues. This amount is re-costed to

take into account projected inflation and forward exchange rates in accordance with resolution 71/274. The Assembly endorsed the proposal to move from a biennial planning and budgeting period to annual program budget on a trial basis, as of 2020, in the Programme Budget UN General Assembly Document A/72/6/Add 1. The principles set out in resolution 47/212 A, the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, call for the revised appropriation for the current biennium to be used as the starting point, regulation 5.3 provides the outputs, in contributing to the expected accomplishments, justify the requested resources.

H. As the chief administrative officer, the Secretary-General prepares the biannual budget proposals pursuant to Art. 97 of the UN Charter and is highly encouraged to make the budget the annual report to the General Assembly referred to by Art. 98. Under Art. 17 the Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the Assembly. The Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Art. 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned. A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member under Art. 19. The United Nations doubles their highly publicized amount of assessed contributions, with voluntary contributions and other sources of revenues on an annual basis, to produce a revenue total. Other UN agencies also generate revenues from assessments and other sources with varying degrees of success. The Secretariat and Assembly must make a good faith effort to account for all revenues sustaining the United Nations Regular, Peacekeeping and System budget totals by agency, as presented by the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to continue to facilitate assessments and improve the monitoring of donations and other revenues under Art. 17.

UN Regular and Peacekeeping Assessment 2017-2023
(in millions US$)

Assessment	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 est.
Regular	2,842	2,699	2,699	2,868	3,037	3,176	3,271
Peacekeeping	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
Requirement	7,874	6,803	6,690	6,519	6,578	6,379	6,453

Source: Proposed Programme Budget 2018-2019 UN General Assembly Document A/72/6/Add 1, Revised estimates: effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation

Report of the Secretary-General A/74/585 of 11 December 2019; Proposed programme budget for 2021 A/75/6 11 May 2020. Proposed programme budget for 2022 A/76/6 25 May 2021. Approved resources for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July to 30 June; A/C.5/70/24 (2016-2017), A/C.5/71/24 (2017-2018), A/C.5/71/25, A/C.5/72/25 (2018-2019), A/C.5/73/21 (2019-2020), A/C.5/74/16 (2020-2021), A/C.5/75/25 (2021-2022); A/C.5/76/27 (2022-2023)

1. The Secretary-General prepares regular and peacekeeping budget proposals pursuant to Chapter XV Article 98 of the UN Charter. The General Assembly considers and approves the budget pursuant to Chapter IV Article 17 of the UN Charter. Aside from the new failure to publish the UNCEBC UN Agency Revenues by Source table, Secretary General Antonio Guterres has exhibited a high level of incompetence in regards to accounting, second only to his inability to prescribe hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus colds; mentholyptus cough drops to cure SARS and influenza, echincea cures RSV, SARS and influenza. In response to US budget cuts the UN General Assembly approved a $5.397 billion budget for the Organization for the biennium 2018-2019, 26 December 2017, $286 million, 5% below the budget for the current two-year period 2016-2017 and $193 million below the proposal made by the Secretary-General in October of 2017 instead of suing for arrears under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. In 2019, in response to the termination of the Peacekeeping mission to Haiti, the Secretary General persecuted the Peacekeeping budget by reducing it -8.4 percent from $7.3 billion 1 July 2017 to 1 July 2018 to $6.7 billion 1 July 2018 to 1 July 2019 (Revelation 13:10). The peacekeeping budget has sunk even lower to $6.4 billion 2022-2023 and it is necessary to re-authorize the mission to Haiti for mutual security of a Peacekeeping budget comfortably above $7 billion 1 July 2023 through 1 July 2024. It must be emphasized that the persecution of the number of the beast is a crime against humanity that the UN and accountants in general must redress. After the United Nations declared bankruptcy in the fall of 2019 the Assembly endorsed the proposal to move from a biennial planning and budgeting period to annual program budget on a trial basis, as of 2020, in the Programme Budget UN General Assembly Document A/72/6/Add 1 and Art. 98 of the UN Charter. Subsequently, the UN regular budget increased from $2.6 billion in 2019 to $2.7 billion in 2020 pursuant to the Revised estimates: effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation Report of the Secretary-General A/74/585 of 11 December 2019. Subsequently, the UNCEBC UN Agency Revenues by Source table has gone offline. The Proposed Programme Budget increases from $2,767 million in 2020 to $3,037 million in 2021 and $3,176 million in 2022 and does not seem to be done with the 2023 regular budget. Although inflation is high globally, and humanitarian demands on specialized agencies increase 25 percent, it is estimated the 2023 Programme Budget total should grow 3 percent to exhibit a moderating effect on inflation, while sustaining UN services - $3,271 million (2023).

2. The Committee on Contributions assesses the capacity of nations to pay for the UN regular budget assessed contributions. Peacekeeping and other specialized UN agencies use a similar method of assessment, although the exact rates vary. There are also voluntary contributions (specified and non-specified) and other sources of revenues. The UN must communicate to Members the assessed contributions budget total, so that they

can pay their percentage. The income measure is a first approximation of capacity to pay. The Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Implementation of the Principle of Capacity to Pay examined measures of income and agreed in 1995 that national disposable income was theoretically the most appropriate measure of capacity to pay. Market exchange rates are used unless operational rates of exchange are necessary. Some state were eligible for debt burden and low per capita income adjustments. Multi-year payment plans are available to assist Member States in reducing their unpaid assessed contributions.

§25b Peacekeeping

A. Since 1945, UN Peacekeepers have undertaken 60 field missions and negotiated 172 peaceful settlements that have ended regional conflicts, and enabled people in more than 45 countries to participate in free and fair elections. More than a million people have served as UN Peacekeepers and 3,500 have died. In 2022 it is estimated that there are 81,820 UN Peacekeepers, down from more than 100,000 in 2018. Military, police, and civilian personnel come from over 120 countries. UN Peacekeeping comprises about 0.5% of global military spending. The Peacekeeping budget has been persecuted. Since their budget was cut from $7.9 billion 2016-2017 to $6.8 billion 2017-2018, $187 million UNMIL, United Nations Mission in Liberia terminated 1 July 2017, $1 billion African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur was cut in half and wound down before terminating 1 July 2022; $350 million MINUSTAH, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti was limited on 1 July 2018 to $150 million and dwindling UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) terminated 30 June 2020. Peacekeepers are due a 3 percent raise, authorization for a new $1 billion mission to Haiti, and $7.7 billion budget 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.

1. There are nearly 90,000 personnel serving on 18 UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)-led peace operations on four continents in ten time zones, directly impacting the lives of hundreds of millions of people. Almost 64,200 of those currently serving are troops and military observers and about 7,500 are police personnel. In addition, there are almost 5,250 international civilian personnel, more than 11,300 local civilian staff and some 1,720 UN Volunteers. As of early 2006, women constituted approximately 1% of military personnel and 4% of police personnel in UN peacekeeping; 30% of international civilian staff and 28% of nationally recruited civilian staff are women. The UN is the largest multilateral contributor to post-conflict stabilization worldwide. Only the US Government deploys more military personnel to the field than DPKO. In 2005 alone, UN peacekeeping operations rotated 161,386 military and police personnel on 864 separate flights, and carried 271,651 cubic meters of cargo. Peacekeeping operations undertook long-term charters on 207 aircraft for the movement of 711,224 passengers within peacekeeping missions and DPKO operated or deployed some 220 medical clinics and 21 military hospitals.

B. Peacekeeping requirement reached a low of $6.4 billion 2021-2022 before growing to $6.5 billion 2022-2023. The persecution of peacekeepers has gone on far longer than 42 months allowed (Revelation 13:10). The General Assembly is obligated to re-authorize a

UN Peacekeeping Mission to Haiti. It is estimated, a new mission to Haiti, would cost the Defense Department $5 billion to quarter 15,000 US Army and Marine Corp soldiers pursuant to the Standing mandate for a General Assembly debate when a veto is cast in the Security Council A/77/L.52 20 April 2022. The UN Peacekeeping budget should increase to $7.7 billion 2023-2024 to pay for 3 percent growth and a new $1 billion mission to Haiti. This $1 billion would go to the Haitian President to pay Veterans benefits, without prior contribution, for such time they are not in prison, for instance, after being driven by economic necessity to serve as a gang guerrilla, after being severed by the frequent anti-military coup of civilian Presidents, without benefits, and to ensure Veterans benefits and health care is perpetually sustained with adequate contribution by Haiti. The only way to make the Peacekeeping requirement total grows is to increase the total requirement and this would increase the national assessment on all foreign services. State Parties would pay Haitian armed forces and international observers $1 billion, to cooperate with the US Peacekeeping Mission, to confiscate weapons, arrest armed gangs, bring them to trial, and sentence the killers, rapists and robbers to a healthy prison term.

UN Peacekeeping Assessment 2016/217-2023/2024
(millions)

Peacekeeping	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Requirement	7,893	6,803	6,691	6,519	6,579	6,370	6,454	7,653
MINURSO	57	54	53	57	66	61	61	63
MINUSCA	921	883	930	910	923	1,120	1,075	1,107
MINUSMA	933	1,048	1,074	1,139	1,166	1,260	1,245	1,282
MONUSCO	1,236	1,142	1,115	1,012	1,049	1,120	1,030	1,061
UNDOF	48	58	60	69	63	66	65	67
UNFICYP	56	55	54	51	52	58	54	56
UNIFIL	476	483	474	480	480	510	503	518
UNISFA	266	267	264	260	264	281	260	268
UNMIK	37	38	37	37	40	44	42	43
UNMISS	1,082	1,071	1,125	1,184	1,179	1,200	1,117	1,151
UNSOS	574	582	558	565	551	560	522	538

UNLB	83	81	82	63	62	66	70	72
RSCE	39	32	31	35	37	40	43	44
UNAMID	1,040	486	386	258	240	45	0	0
MINUJUSTH	346	90	122	50	0	0	0	1,000
UNMIL	187	110	0	0	0	0	0	0
Support	327	326	325	349	356	356	372	383
Total	7,893	6,803	6,691	6,519	6,579	6,370	6,454	7,653

Source: Approved resources for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July to 30 June; A/C.5/70/24 (2016-2017), A/C.5/71/24 (2017-2018), A/C.5/71/25, A/C.5/72/25 (2018-2019), A/C.5/73/21 (2019-2020), A/C.5/74/16 (2020-2021), A/C.5/75/25 (2021-2022), A/C.5/76/27 (2022-2023)

1. Acronyms. MINURSO, United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara; MINUSCA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic; MINUSMA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali; MONUSCO, United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; UNDOF, United Nations Disengagement Observer Force; UNFICYP, United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus; UNIFIL, United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon; UNISFA, United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei; UNMIK, United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo; UNMISS, United Nations Mission in South Sudan; UNSOS, United Nations Support Office in Somalia; UNLB, United Nations Logistic Base at Brindisi, Italy; Regional Service Center in Entebbe, Uganda; Support account; UNAMID, African Un ion-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur terminated 1 July 2022; UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) terminated 30 June 2020 after replacing MINUSTAH, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti 1 July 2018; UNMIL, United Nations Mission in Liberia terminated 1 July 2017.

C. The General Assembly apportions peacekeeping expenses based on a special scale of assessments under a complex formula that Member States themselves have established. This formula takes into account, among other things, the relative economic wealth of Member States, with the five permanent members of the Security Council required to pay a larger share because of their special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The fundamentally international character of UN Security Council–authorized peacekeeping missions provides an unparalleled legitimacy to any intervention and demonstrates the commitment of the entire international community to take tangible action to address the crisis at hand. UN. Peacekeeping alone may not be the right tool for every situation; it must accompany a peace process, not substitute for one. Working along side partners such as NATO (in Afghanistan and Kosovo), the European Union (in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) and the African Union (in Sudan), UN

peacekeeping provides an impartial and widely-accepted vehicle for both burden-sharing and effective action.

1. The military assistance policy of the United States is to achieve international peace and security through Chapters VI and Chapter VII of the UN Charter so that armed force shall not be used except for individual or collective self-defense authorized by the Security Council under Chapter VII under 22USC§2301. Equal to the Standing mandate for a General Assembly debate when a veto is cast in the Security Council A/77/L.52 20 April 2022. Would any US or Haitian Soldiers want blue helmets and fly the UN flag? US Congress needs to pass a Haiti Supplemental to authorize the deployment of about 15,000 Army and Marine Corp soldiers for $5 billion including military construction costs, to establish a base in Haiti. More than 30 percent of people born in Haiti live abroad. More than 2 million people from the Haitian diaspora live in the United States. The US should not deport people of Haitian birth and descent to Haiti with a felony conviction or they will be detained in brutal conditions, to prevent possible use as cartel foot soldier, as witnessed in Central America. The US should employ Haitian Criole and French speakers from the United States to deploy with UN authorized Peacekeeping Mission to Haiti. The Biden Administration has twice nuked the Enriquillo Plantain Gaden Fault in Haiti taking 222,220 lives. The Moïse assassins were all International Military Education graduates. Biden owes the Haiti President compensation under Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture, Cruel Inhuman and Degrading Punishment or Treatment (1987) and *Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo* v.*Uganda)* 1999-2022. Lloyd Austin, African-American Defense Secretary must convince Congress to pass a supplemental or deficiency against defense-wide, undistributed offsetting receipts, to pay the Army for a little catch-up growth of 4 percent to $182 billion FY 23 to afford about $4 billion for 10,000 active duty and 10,000 Reserve, National Guard troops and civilians and $1 billion for 5,000 active duty Marine Corp and 5,000 Reserves to deploy on Peacekeeping mission to Haiti at the expense of defense-wide undistributed offsetting receipts pursuant to the Anti-Deficiency Act 31USC§1515. The State Department would contribute towards a $1 billion increase in UN Peacekeeping requirements to $7.7 billion July 1 2023 to June 30 2024 for the President of Haiti to pay veterans benefits, when not in prison, and supervise the UN authorized, US staffed, Peacekeeping mission to Haiti.

2. US Ambassadors encouraged Haiti to revolt against France in 1804, but Abraham Lincoln was the first President to recognize Haiti due to racial discrimination by southern secessionists. In 1859 Guano Act claims to Navarra Island were disputed with Haiti, in Jones v. United States, 137 U.S. 202 (1890). Today, the US Fish and Wildlife Service permits access to the drinking waterless island. The Marine Corp claims to have seized $500,000 from a bank and established a Military Base in Haiti from 1915 to 1934. The Marines were fairly successful at suppressing national violence, but left the nation with the Papa and Baby Doc military dictatorships, until Aristide was elected, only to be ousted twice by military coup, in 1993 and 2004 suspected of US backing. A UN Peacekeeping Mission to Haiti was established 1993 and disestablished around 2018 due to a cholera outbreak. UN Peacekeeping was successful at suppressing the violence. MINUSTAH, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti downsized 1 July 2018 and

after the UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) terminated 30 June 2020 the security situation in Haiti deteriorated rapidly. Armed gangs seized control of the fuel supply and the urban murder rate skyrocketed. For the time being, a foreign occupying peacekeeping force is needed to take the armed violence and keep the peace in Haiti. Veterans benefits should help the President eliminate the threat of guerrilla warfare by veterans. A trial of the international poverty line Social Security benefit is due abolition of $8.5 billion State Department International Security Assistance FY 24, other than Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism and Demining ($1 billion FY 25), to give Haitian democracy, the civilian economic development they need to be safe and healthy, like a billion other extremely poor people around the world, more often location of high and low intensity armed conflicts than liberal, consumer market economy, for a one percent global income tax under Art. 23 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969).

§25c Nuclear Non-Proliferation

As of the invasion of Ukraine in 2022 the Doomsday Clock has moved to 100 second till midnight from 2 minutes till. The closest the world has been to nuclear holocaust since one minute till midnight during the Cuban Missile Crisis. The world's nuclear-armed states possess a combined total of roughly 13,142 nuclear warheads, more than 90% belong to Russia and the United States. The New START declaration of the United States is that 1,350 strategic nuclear warheads be deployed on 652 ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers. The New START declaration for the Russian Federation is 1,444 strategic warheads deployed on 527 ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers. The United States Department of Defense has a nuclear stockpile of 3,750 nuclear weapons, of which 1,389 are active and possesses another 1,800 retired warheads. The Russian Federation holds a military stockpile of 4,497 nuclear warheads, of which 1,459 are deployed and another 1,760 retired warheads awaiting dismantlement. Both the United States, by 39, and Russia, by 15, exceed New START limits on deployed nuclear weapons. Stockpiled weapons are ready to be used and the statistic includes both deployed nuclear warheads and those that have been dismantled and components moved to another geographic location for storage, but they can be easily put back together. Retired weapons have been dismantled, and are largely intact, but not complete without at least some remanufacturing. Total nuclear warheads is the total number of stockpiled nuclear weapons and retired nuclear warheads. When the NPT requires that the US must limit their arsenal to 1,700 – 2,200 this means that they may not possess more than 2,200 active and inactive weapons in their stockpile, and not more than 500 retired nuclear weapons that have not yet been recycled. This means that the US is over the 2,200 warhead stockpile limit by 1,550 inactive warheads to be retired. Russia is over the 2,200 limit by 2,297 inactive warheads to be retired. This brings the number of retired nuclear warheads to be recycled to 3,350 US and 4,057 Russia. It is not enough to make passive reference to Isiah 2:4. Nuclear regulatory agencies and Congress must establish a robust nuclear weapons recycling program, ie. Create a retired nuclear weapon recycling program to respect the 1,700-2,200 NPT and 1,550 New START limits to amend Nuclear Posture 10USC§491 et seq.

World Nuclear Forces, January 2013, 2018 and 2022

Country	Year of First Nuclear Test	Warhead Stockpile 2013	Other Warheads 2013	Total Inventory 2013	Warhead Stockpile 2018	Other Warheads 2018	Total Inventory 2018	Warhead Stockpile 2022	Other Warheads 2022	Total Inventory 2022
United States	1945	2,150	5,550	7,700	4,000 / 1,350 deployed	2,550	6,550	3,750/ 1,389 deployed	1,800	5,550
Russia	1949	1,800	6,700	8,500	4,350 / 1,444 deployed	2,500	6,850	4,497/ 1,458 deployed	1,760	6,257
United Kingdom	1952	160	65	225	215	0	215	225	0	225
France	1960	290	10	300	300	0	300	290	0	290
China	1964	250	0	250	280	0	280	350	0	350
India	1974	90-100	0	90-100	135	0	135	156	0	165
Pakistan	1998	100-120	0	100-120	145	0	145	165	0	165
Israel		80	0	80	80	0	80	90	0	90
North Korea	2006	6-8	0	6-8	15	0	15	50	0	50

Source: Application Instituting Proceedings Obligations Concerning Negotiations Relating to Cessations of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament 24 April 2014; World Population Review Nuclear Weapons by Country 2022

2. Five states are recognised by the NPT as nuclear weapon states (NWS): China (signed 1992), France (1992), the Soviet Union (1968; obligations and rights now assumed by the Russian Federation), the United Kingdom (1968), and the United States (1968), which also happen to be the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. Four other states are known or believed to possess nuclear weapons: India, Pakistan, and North Korea have openly tested and declared that they possess nuclear weapons, while Israel is deliberately ambiguous regarding its nuclear weapons status. It is estimated that the United States provides about 180 tactical B61 nuclear bombs for use by Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey under NATO agreements and may be extended to Poland after the Russian invasion of Ukraine. On 27 February 2022, shortly after the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, Belarusians voted in a referendum to repeal

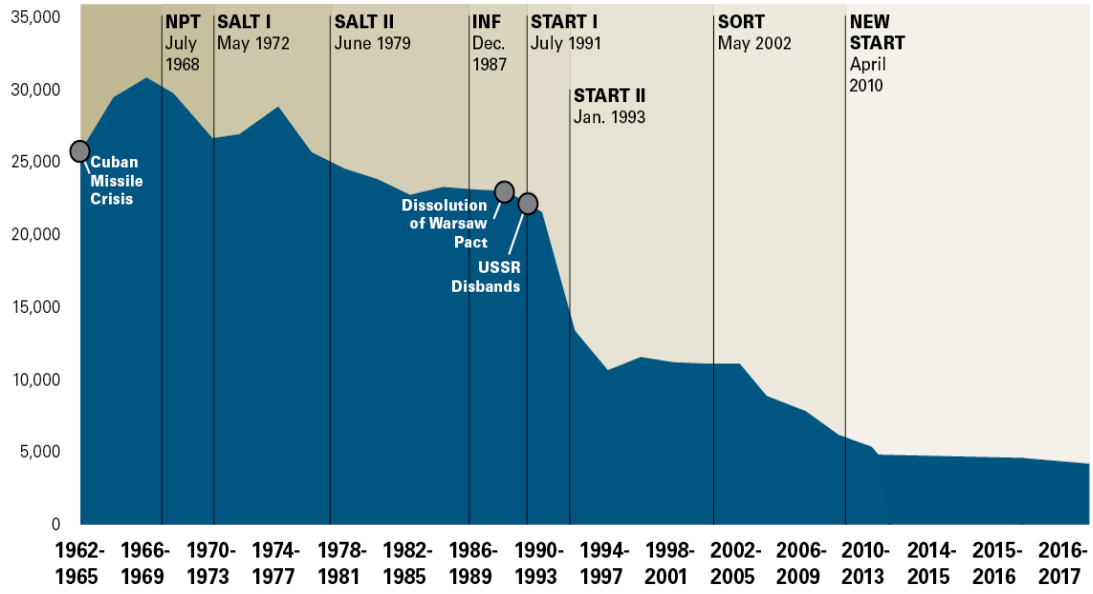
the post-Soviet Constitutional prohibition on basing of nuclear weapons in Belarus. At a meeting on 25 June 2022, Russian President Putin and President of Belarus Lukashenko agreed the deployment of Russian short-range nuclear-capable missiles. The transfer of nuclear warheads would require a further decision, possibly after a number of years, and might be tied to future NATO decisions.

3. The estimated number of US warheads deployed in Europe has gone down from nearly 200 non-strategic (tactical) nuclear weapons deployed in Europe in NATO nuclear sharing agreements in 2005 to 100 in 2021 and may be extended to Poland after the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The practice of "deploying" land-based missiles in foreign countries has reportedly been discontinued. The practice of deploying nuclear warheads on submarines and bombers outside national territorial waters and airspace, may also be completely eliminated under Art. I of the NPT. As of 2021 there are an estimated 20 US warheads stored in each Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Turkey. Canada hosted weapons under the control of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), rather than NATO, until 1984, and Greece until 2001. US nuclear weapons sharing nations could take the initiative to fully dismantle and recycle the 15 active, deployed, nuclear warheads the US is estimated to need to eliminate to comply with New START goals.

B. The United States conducted its first nuclear test explosion in July 1945 and dropped two atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 killing more than 140,000 people instantly and 240,000 eventually. The 1946 U.S.-sponsored Baruch Plan sought to outlaw nuclear weapons and internationalise the use of nuclear energy. In its very first resolution, unanimously adopted on 24 January 1946, the General Assembly established a Commission to deal with "the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy" (resolution 1 (I) of 24 January 1946; this Commission was dissolved in 1952 when the first United Nations Disarmament Commission, was established). As early as 1954, the General Assembly also called for a convention on nuclear disarmament (resolution 808 (IX) A of 4 November 1954) and has repeated this call in many subsequent resolutions. Nonetheless, the Soviet Union conducted its first nuclear test explosion in 1949, the United Kingdom (1952), France (1960), and China (1964) followed.

U.S. Nuclear Weapons Stockpile, 1962-2017

Since the late-1960s, the United States and Russia have signed a series of nuclear arms treaties that have contributed to steep cuts in their active and inactive nuclear warhead stockpiles.



Sources: U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Defense, Arms Control Association. Updated: January 19, 2017.

1. The 1950s and early 1960s saw U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower's Atoms for Peace initiative, the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the development of IAEA safeguards, and the expansion of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Seeking to prevent the nuclear weapons from expanding further, these five nuclear weapons states negotiated the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in 1968. Following extensive negotiations in the 1960s, in which both nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States participated, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was opened for signature on 1 July 1968. It entered into force on 5 March 1970 and was extended indefinitely in 1995. Review conferences have been held every five years since its entry into force, pursuant to Article VIII, paragraph 3, of the NPT. One hundred and ninety-one States have become parties to the NPT; on 10 January 2003, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced its withdrawal.

2. The NPT is the cornerstone of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. The NPT's grand bargain rests on three pillars: nonproliferation, the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and disarmament. *Nonproliferation:* Under Article I of the NPT, nuclear-weapon states pledge not to transfer nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices to any recipient or in any way assist, encourage or induce any non-nuclear-weapon state in the manufacture or acquisition of a nuclear weapon. Under Article II of the NPT, non-nuclear-weapon states pledge not to acquire or exercise control over nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and not to seek or receive assistance in the manufacture of such devices. Under Article III of the Treaty, non-nuclear-weapon states pledge to

accept IAEA safeguards to verify that their nuclear activities serve only peaceful purposes. P

3. Peaceful Uses: NPT Article IV acknowledges the right of all Parties to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and to benefit from international cooperation in this area, in conformity with their nonproliferation obligations. Nuclear applications in food security, disease prevention, medicine, water resources, and environmental management improve the lives of people around the world every day. Nuclear power reactors in over 30 countries supply nearly 15% of the world's electricity, a figure poised to grow as over 50 power reactors were under construction at the end of 2009. More than 60 countries are currently considering new civil nuclear power programs, and efforts to help these states develop their infrastructure through civil nuclear cooperation have expanded in response. Disarmament: Under Article VI of the NPT, all Parties undertake to pursue good-faith negotiations on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race, to nuclear disarmament, and to general and complete disarmament. There have been too many reactor meltdowns for nuclear energy to be termed "clean energy" and propaganda describing nuclear energy as "clean energy" must be prohibited.

4. The UN Assembly called on the the International Court of Justice to draft the *Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* ICJ No. 95 (1996)) that required an additional *Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* ICJ No. 95 (1996) to produce a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1996 and Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (PNW) in 1997. The 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) were held in New York 2-27 May 2005. More than 180 nations convened to review the nonproliferation treaty with hearings for Iran and North Korea, America, Russia and others to move toward a world free of the nuclear threat. In the opening of the month long conference Secretary-General Kofi Annan said all nations must work toward, "a world of reduced nuclear threat and, ultimately, a world free of nuclear weapons. Ultimately, the only way to guarantee that they will never be used is for our world to be free of such weapons." That was reaffirmed in *Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. India)* 2014-2016.

C. By resolution 21 of 2 April 1947, the United Nations Security Council placed a group of Pacific Islands, including those making up the present-day Marshall Islands, under the trusteeship system established by the United Nations Charter, and designated the United States of America as the Administering Authority. Between 1946 and 1958, the United States conducted 67 nuclear tests in the Marshall Islands. The U.S. conducted 23 of these tests at Bikini Atoll, and 44 near Enewetak Atoll, but fallout spread throughout the Marshall Islands. The Marshallese filed a complaint with the UN, but this did not prevent U.S. nuclear testing. This was the worst radiological disaster in U.S. history and caused worldwide backlash against atmospheric nuclear testing. Many Marshallese have suffered from forced relocation, burns, birth defects, and cancers. In 2005, the National Cancer Institute reported that that the risk of contracting cancer for those exposed to fallout was greater than one in three. Many adults developed cancerous thyroid nodules,

two or three decades after the testing ended. In 2010, the National Cancer Institute reported, "As much as 1.6% of all cancers among those residents of the Marshall Islands alive between 1948 and 1970 might be attributable to radiation exposures resulting from nuclear testing fallout." They also suggested that up to 55% of all cancers in the northern atolls are a result of nuclear fallout.

1. The Marshall Islands became the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) in 1979. In 1986, the U.S. and the RMI signed the Compact of Free Association, which granted the RMI political independence and allows Marshallese citizens to work and go to school in the U.S. The U.S. also is responsible for the defence of the RMI, and is permitted to conduct military manoeuvres and testing on Kwajalein Atoll. The Compact also ensures that the U.S. provides medical care for the remaining 176 Marshallese directly affected by the Castle Bravo test. The Marshall Islands Nuclear Claims Tribunal was designed under the Compact to award compensation for cancers and other serious health effects, such as burns and birth defects, attributed to nuclear testing. The U.S. established a $150 million compensation trust fund for those affected. This included individual trust funds for Bikini, Enewetak, Rongelap, and Utirik. The trust funds help cover health and property damages. The U.S. Embassy website today explains that the U.S. government is "committed to a full and open collaboration with the Republic of the Marshall Islands in radiological monitoring, rehabilitation of affected atolls, and nuclear related health care assistance." The Embassy in Majuro states on its website: "The U.S. never intended for Marshallese to be hurt by the tests." In the 1990s, the Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments (ACHRE), with the use of available government documents and witness interviews, concluded that there was no evidence "to support the claim that the exposures of the Marshallese, either initially or after resettlement, were motivated by research purposes." By resolution 683 of 22 December 1990, the Security Council terminated the Trusteeship Agreement concerning the Marshall Islands. By General Assembly resolution 46/3 of 17 September 1991, the Marshall Islands was admitted to membership in the United Nations.

2. According to a 2016 Columbia University study, radiation levels in some areas of the Marshall Islands are almost double of what is deemed safe for human habitation. The Marshall Islands invokes conduct in declining to co-operate with certain diplomatic initiatives, in failing to initiate any disarmament negotiations, and in replacing and modernizing its nuclear weapons in re: Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. United Kingdom, India and Pakistan) 5 October 2016. The Marshall Islands relies on the statement made at the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament, on 26 September 2013 by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, "urging all nuclear weapons states to intensify efforts to address their responsibilities in moving towards an effective and secure disarmament". The statement made by the Marshall Islands at the Nayarit conference on 13 February 2014 goes further than the 2013 statement, in that it contains a sentence asserting that "States possessing nuclear arsenals are failing to fulfill their legal obligations" under Article VI of the NPT and customary international law.

3. The first Soviet nuclear test, code named "First Lightning", detonated a plutonium bomb on 29 August 1949. The Soviet thermonuclear program shifted into high gear in mid-1948 after accumulating information about American investigations provoked considerable concern. The U.S. had already demonstrated the ability to build a 10 megaton bomb in November 1952 with the Ivy Mike test, but the Soviets had no idea how to duplicate the feat. The Soviet Union's first test of a two-stage radiation implosion (aka Sakharov's "Third Idea", and Teller-Ulam) design. It was air dropped by a crew commanded by F. P. Golovashko (made Hero of the Soviet Union). The bomb exploded underneath an inversion layer, which focused the shock back toward the ground unexpectedly. This refracted shock wave did unanticipated collateral damage, killing three people from a building collapse. The Chagan Test was the Soviet Union's first "industrial nuclear explosion", the equivalent of the US "Plowshare" program for developing peaceful nuclear explosives (PNEs). The crater formed by the Chagan explosion had a diameter of 408 m and a depth of 100 m. A major lake (10,000,000 m^3) was quickly formed behind the 20-35 m high upraised lip. Shortly after the explosion, earthmoving equipment was used to cut a channel through the lip so that water from the river could enter the crater. Spring melt soon filled the crater with 6.4 million m^3 of water, and the reservoir behind the crater was filled with 10 million m^3 of water. These reservoirs are known informally as Lake Chagan or Lake Balapan. Subsidence of the crater slopes subsequently reduced the crater storage capacity by about 25%. Both reservoirs exist today in substantially the same form and are still used to provide water for cattle in the area. Efrim P. Slavskiy, Minister of the Medium Machine Building Ministry (the ministry responsible for the entire Soviet nuclear weapons program)was reported to have been the first person to have taken a swim in the crater lake.

D. Great Britain became the third country to develop nuclear weapons in 1952. British Strategic Defense Review in 1998 reduced their arsenal from 300 warheads to 200. Strategic Defense Review 2010 reaffirmed the United Kingdom’s commitment to a submarine-launched nuclear weapons system while reducing from 225 warheads to no more than 180 by the mid-2020s. Israel is widely believed to possess nuclear weapons, but has never confirmed the existence of its nuclear program. Estimates range from 1965 to 1968; the most commonly cited date is 1967. Modern Israeli nuclear policy includes the Begin Doctrine, which supports military action to prevent its enemies from acquiring nuclear weapons. Israel today is believed to possess an arsenal of at least 80 nuclear warheads and enough materials for over 100 additional bombs. It maintains a classic nuclear triad to ensure deterrence: fighter jets, submarine-launched cruise missiles (SLCMs), and Jericho missiles, including intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). The Israeli government has never acknowledged its nuclear capabilities and it continues the policy of amimut. The United States and Israel area nuclear terrorism defendants of the NPT and International Atomic Energy Administration (IAEA). Israel is not authorized to possess the nuclear weapons they are known to possess and occasionally bombs Iranian nuclear facilities alleged to be developing nuclear weapons. The United States is the only nation to ever use nuclear weapons offensively. The United States and Israel do not have the right to prosecute non-nuclear weapons states for allegedly trying to develop nuclear weapons. The United States and Israel may submit information to the IAEA for inspection and UN enforcement, but have a tendency to corrupt the UN.

1. France became the fourth country to possess nuclear weapons after its first test in 1960. France is also notable for its development of nuclear power, and today still generates the majority of its electrical energy from nuclear power plants. The first French nuclear test, codenamed Gerboise Bleue (meaning blue jerboa, after the first color of the French flag and the desert rodent found in the Sahara) took place at 7:04 AM on February 13, 1960. Detonated on top of a 336-foot-high tower, the bomb had a yield of 60-70 kilotons, four times more powerful than the Little Boy bomb dropped on Hiroshima. President de Gaulle declared, "Hooray for France! Since this morning, she is stronger and prouder." French atomic bombs would be operational for military use by 1964. Soon after the tests began, the French military quickly established a 150km "contaminated zone" around Reggane. France would continue testing in Algeria until 1966, almost four years after Algerian independence. Three more atmospheric tests were conducted at Reggane, sparking condemnation and protests from a number of African countries. A subsequent series of underground tests were thus conducted near the village of In Eker in southern Algeria. The Reggane testing site was not returned to Algerian control until January 15, 1967. Between 1961 and 1966, France conducted 13 underground tests. By 1960, President de Gaulle was aware that France was going to lose Algeria, and began looking for a suitable testing site elsewhere.

2. Construction of testing sites began soon after at the Tuamotu atolls of Mururoa and Fangataufa in the South Pacific, and the first test was conducted on July 2, 1966. France would go on to conduct 192 additional tests in French Polynesia. Nevertheless, the entirety of French Polynesia received at least some nuclear fallout. The island of Tahiti alone received 500 times the maximum allowed dose of radiation exposure during a test in 1974. Medical studies in recent years have concluded that testing can account for the rise of cancer in island inhabitants. After a brief moratorium on nuclear testing in the early 1990s, President Jacques Chirac announced on June 13, 1995 that underground testing would resume in French Polynesia. The decision was condemned by countries across the globe and sparked mass protests across Tahiti. After six tests, the French testing program was officially halted in January 1996. The final French testing series provoked international protest and boycotts of French products because they conducted these tests during negotiations of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). The CTBT was a multilateral treaty that would ban the use of all nuclear explosions, for both civilian and military purposes. The UN General Assembly adopted the Treaty on September 10, 1996, but it has not been enforced because eight states have not ratified the Treaty. However, in 1998, France became one of the first countries to sign the CTBT, and they then closed all of their test sites. he International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) conducted studies to determine the effects of fallout. The Béryl Test in Algeria serves as an example. This test occurred on May 1, 1962. Fallout, in this instance, spread when lava, aerosols and gaseous products were released into the atmosphere.

3. As a result of testing in the French Polynesian atolls, fallout spread by rain. The rain was formed by the particles of nuclear explosions. The French medical research institution, Inserm, concluded that thyroid cancer increased for those living within 1,300

km of the nuclear tests. The testing also affected marine life in the atolls, causing biodiversity to decline and leading to the disappearance of some reptiles and birds. In Moruroa, nuclear waste, including wood and metal scraps, were stored. When a cyclone occurred in 1981, it caused this waste to spread throughout the surrounding atolls. In 1983, scientists discovered that plutonium-239 concentrations in the air in the testing atolls were four times greater than in continental France. Underground testing triggered landslides, tsunamis, and earthquakes. In 2008, the French veterans' organization Aven, conducted a survey with atomic testing veterans. This survey concluded that 35 percent of the polled veterans had one or more types of cancer, and nearly one in five were infertile. Blood cancer and cardiovascular problems were common among nuclear project veterans. Their children and grandchildren face similar health issues. France currently maintains the third-largest nuclear arsenal in the world with roughly 300 operational warheads. It deploys submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM) as well as fighter aircraft capable of delivering a bomb.

E. In 1964, China became the fifth country to possess nuclear weapons following the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and France. In June 1958, a Soviet delegation led by E. A. Negin arrived in Beijing to explain to Chinese scientists "how a nuclear weapon is made". Soviet engineers also helped construct the fledgling Chinese nuclear complex, most notably the Northwest Nuclear Weapons Development Base in Haiyan, a research facility built as a replica of the Soviet closed city Arzamas-16. Other important sites included the Lanzhou uranium enrichment plant, the Jiuquan plutonium reactor, and the Lop Nur test site. In May 1959, Khrushchev decided, "Under no circumstances should the Soviet Union continue to transfer atomic secrets to the Chinese" On October 16, 1964, China successfully tested its first atomic bomb. The uranium implosion device exploded with 22 kilotons of force atop a 330 foot steel tower. As with the bomb project in general, the test was codenamed "596," although United States intelligence also referred to it as "CHIC-1." On October 25, 1966, China tested its first nuclear missile. Beginning in 1960, Chinese scientists also began to develop thermonuclear weapons. China tested its first H-bomb bomb on June 17, 1967, with a force of 3.3 megatons. China acquired thermonuclear weapons only 32 months after its first atomic bomb test, much faster than the United States (over 7 years after its first test) and the Soviet Union (almost 4 years after its first test) took to build their respective hydrogen bombs. Although China never signed the Limited Test Ban Treaty, it nonetheless began to conduct underground nuclear tests in 1969, probably because they were more difficult for neighboring countries to detect. In total, China conducted 45 nuclear tests, all at Lop Nur, with the last one on July 29, 1996. China acceded to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1992, entering the agreement as a nuclear weapon state (NWS) along with the four other members of the UN Security Council (the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, and France). Beijing also joined the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) in 2004, which limits the export of nuclear materials to countries who support non-proliferation. Today, China has approximately 260 nuclear warheads, including 50-60 ICBMs and four nuclear submarines.

1. India conducted its first test in 1974 when it exploded a plutonium fission device in what it described as a "peaceful nuclear explosion experiment". At the time of that test

the Atomic Energy Commission of India stated that "India had no intention of producing nuclear weapons". By 1986- 1988, India is believed to have had nuclear bombs deliverable by aircraft. In 1998, India conducted nuclear weapon test explosions, of various types, including thermonuclear. India has conducted no further tests. As of 2013, India was estimated to have 90-110 nuclear warheads..India has stated: "Nuclear weapons are an integral part of our national security and will remain so, pending the global elimination of all nuclear weapons on a universal, non-discriminatory basis." Regarding the 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), India is one of the 44 Annex II countries that must ratify the Treaty for it to enter into force. India has not joined the NPT as an NNWS, the only option open to it under the terms of the Treaty. One non-governmental estimate is that India's nuclear weapons spending in 2010 was $4.1 billion, and that in 2011, the spending increased to $4.9 billion. In April 2012, India conducted a test-launch of a land based ballistic missile, the Agni V, with a range reportedly greater than 5,000 km enabling coverage of any target in China. In January 2013, India conducted its first publicly announced test of a ballistic missile suitable for launch from a submarine. India supports the commencement of negotiations on complete nuclear dis- armament in the Conference on Disarmament. It also votes for United Nations General Assembly resolutions calling for negotiation of a Nuclear Weapons Convention, including "Follow-up to the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, and a resolution newly ordered in 2013 following up on the High-Level Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament.

2. Pakistan's nuclear weapons program dates back to its defeat in the 1971 Indo-Pakistani war and the 1974 Indian detonation of a "peaceful" nuclear device. It built centrifuges for enrichment of uranium based on designs stolen from the European consortium URENCO by A. Q. Khan. Reportedly, Pakistan fielded its first deliverable nuclear weapon around 1986. After India conducted nuclear weapons explosive tests on 11 May 1998, Pakistan conducted at least two such tests on 28 and 30 May 1998. Pakistan has conducted no further such tests. As of 2013, Pakistan was estimated to have 100 to 120 nuclear warheads. The arsenal has grown from an estimated two warheads in 1998. Pakistan has released no official doctrine regarding possible use of nuclear weapons. It has refused to adopt a no first-use policy. Regarding the 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Pakistan is one of the 44 Annex II countries that must ratify the Treaty for it to enter into force. Regarding a Fissile Materials Cut-o Treaty (FMCT), since 2009 Pakistan has been blocking consensus in the Conference on Disarmament on commencing negotiations on such a treaty. One estimate is that Pakistan spends about 0.5 per cent of its gross domestic product on its nuclear weapons program, including health and environmental costs, which for 2011 is about $2.4 billion.

3. Pakistan has been producing highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons since the 1980s and producing plutonium for weapons since the late 1990s. Pakistan has two operating plutonium production reactors and one plutonium reprocessing facility, and is building two additional production reactors and a second reprocessing facility. Over the next 10 years Pakistan's nuclear weapons stockpile could potentially reach 150-200 warheads. Pakistan has not joined the NPT as an NNWS, the only option open to it under

the terms of the Treaty. Pakistan further maintains that commitments and calls made in conferences of NPT States parties do not apply to it, in particular rejecting calls made by NPT States parties, as well as the General Assembly and the Security Council, for it to join the NPT as an NNWS. However, Pakistan has consistently voted for the General Assembly resolution welcoming the Court's conclusion regarding the disarmament obligation. Pakistan also contends it is not contributing to the further spread of nuclear weapons. Regarding nuclear disarmament, in addition to its position in the Conference on Disarmament, Pakistan votes for resolutions in the United Nations General Assembly calling for commencement of negotiations on a convention prohibiting and eliminating nuclear weapons. It also voted for the resolution establishing the Open-Ended Working Group on taking forward proposals for multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations59, and participated in 2013 Working Group meetings.

F. A food not bombs treaty is needed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of South Korea and United States of America. It should not be more difficult to convince Chairman Un, than his father, to terminate the North Korean nuclear program in exchange for daily rations of real South Korean kimchi and rice. Kim Il Sung actively engaged in nuclear research programs in the 1950s, when it feared that North Korea might lag behind South Korea and their nuclear armed American ally President Truman whose invasion of Korea was unauthorized by Congress and involve countless massacres of civilians, most poetically at No Gun Ri. The North agreed to peaceful development programs with the Soviet Union in order to establish nuclear infrastructure. In the 1970s he regime initiated a nuclear program in earnest. Pyongyang saw the emerging global nuclear non-proliferation regime in the 1970s as a way of enhancing its ability to acquire a nuclear deterrent. North Korea joined the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1974 and between 1975 and 1979 had a nuclear scientist stationed at the IAEA's head office in Geneva. The scientist's key role was to siphon information from the agency in order to learn how to design a nuclear reactor. In 1980, North Korea was able to build a reactor that could produce weapons-grade plutonium. In the decades since then, the reactor has since generated power sufficient for only 23 days of electricity. North Korea could have the material for more than one hundred nuclear weapons, according to analysts' estimates. It has successfully tested missiles that could strike the United States with a nuclear warhead. It has the world's fourth-largest military, with more than 1.2 million personnel, and is believed to possess chemical and biological weapons. Despite UN Security Council sanctions and past summits involving North Korea, South Korea, and the United States on denuclearization, Pyongyang continues to test ballistic missiles. North Korea spends nearly a quarter of its gross domestic product (GDP) on its military, according to U.S. State Department estimates.

1. The United States has pursued a variety of policy responses to the proliferation challenges posed by North Korea, including military cooperation with U.S. allies in the region, wide-ranging sanctions, and non-proliferation mechanisms such as export controls. The United States also engaged in two major diplomatic initiatives to have North Korea abandon its nuclear weapons efforts in return for aid. In 1994, faced with North Korea's announced intent to withdraw from the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), which requires non-nuclear weapon states to forswear the development and

acquisition of nuclear weapons, the United States and North Korea signed the Agreed Framework. Under this agreement, Pyongyang committed to freezing its illicit plutonium weapons program in exchange for aid to alleviate a particularly bad famine that took more than a million lives. Following the collapse of this agreement in 2002, North Korea claimed that it had withdrawn from the NPT in January 2003 and once again began operating its nuclear facilities. The second major diplomatic effort were the Six-Party Talks initiated in August of 2003 which involved China, Japan, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, and the United States. In between periods of stalemate and crisis, those talks arrived at critical breakthroughs in 2005, when North Korea pledged to abandon "all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs" and return to the NPT, and in 2007, when the parties agreed on a series of steps to implement that 2005 agreement, rather than the 1994 food not bombs agreement, we return to.

2. North Korea subsequently conducted six nuclear tests, first in October 2006 and then in May 2009 under former Supreme Leader Kim Jong-il. Under Kim Jong-un, Kim Jong-il's son who assumed power in late 2011, the nuclear program markedly accelerated. Kim has directed four nuclear tests—in February 2013, January and September 2016, and September 2017—and 160 missile tests, far exceeding the number of trials conducted under his father, Kim Jong Il, and grandfather, North Korea's founder, Kim Il-sung. With each test, North Korea's nuclear explosions have grown in power. The first explosion in 2006 was a plutonium-fueled atomic bomb with a yield equivalent to two kilotons of TNT, an energy unit used to measure the power of an explosive blast. The 2009 test had a yield of eight kilotons; the 2013 and January 2016 tests both had yields of approximately seventeen kilotons; and the September 2016 test had a yield of thirty-five kilotons, according to data from the Nuclear Threat Initiative, a Washington, DC-based nonpartisan think tank. (For comparison, the U.S. bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945, the first atom bomb, had an estimated yield of sixteen kilotons.) The nuclear test carried out on September 3, 2017, was significantly larger, experts say, and indicated that the country has developed much more powerful bomb-making technology. Estimates from seismic activity led observers to conclude that the explosion likely exceeded two hundred kilotons. An explosion of such a size gives credence to North Korea's claims of having developed a hydrogen bomb.

3. As North Korea tests ballistic missiles, the north eastern Pacific is artificially warmed, ostensibly by clandestine self-combusting railcars of indeterminate ownership, finder keeper, impersonating North Korean ballistic missiles, mirroring the original US warming in the North Atlantic patented by the US 9-11-84, causing a severe drought in agriculturally sensitive North Korea for several years and record temperatures in China in summer of 2022 when the thermal pollution was temporarily dismantled and then reassembled. A United Nations food security assessment in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (also known as North Korea) has found that following the worst harvest in 10 years, due to dry spells, heatwaves and flooding, about 10.1 million people suffer from severe food shortages, meaning they do not have enough food until the next harvest. reduced harvest, coupled with increased post-harvest losses, has led to an uncovered food deficit of 1.36 million metric tons after considering the commercial import capacity of the country. Many families survive on a monotonous diet of rice and

kimchi most of the year, eating very little protein. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is sought to negotiate a peace treaty for the undeclared Korean War beginning in 1950 between the United States, South Korean and North Korea, whereby the United States Food for Peace Program provides 1.35 million metric tons of rice and diverse foods, and South Korea the kimchi to be distributed by the FAO. North Korea would be obligated to terminate their nuclear weapons program, recycle fissile material to generate civilian energy and stop testing ballistic missiles. North Korea would get the imported food they need and hopefully the drought would lift, without the North Korean ballistic missile tests to warm the Pacific about.

G. The Korb Report argued for limiting the US nuclear arsenal to less than 1,000. Of the 6,000 operational nuclear weapons in the American arsenal. About 5,000 of these weapons are classified as strategic or intercontinental while the other 1,000 are tactical or battlefield weapons deployed in Europe. Since each of these nuclear weapons has on average 20 times the destructive power of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima, which killed 140,000 people immediately and 240,000 people eventually, the number of weapons is far in excess of what the United States needs to deter any current or prospective nuclear power from launching an attack on the United States, its allies or its interests. Fielding a deployed arsenal of 600 warheads and holding another 400 in reserve, eliminating all the tactical or battlefield weapons, and not developing any new weapons will not undermine deterrence in any way and would save more than $8 billion. President Obama laid out an ambitious U.S. agenda on disarmament in Prague: to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in U.S. national security strategy, reduce U.S. and Russian weapons and stockpiles by concluding a new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START), pursue U.S. ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, and seek a new treaty that verifiably ends the production of material for use in nuclear weapons.

1. The U.S. Nuclear Posture Review, released April 6, 2010, provides concrete steps for reducing the role of nuclear weapons in U.S. national security strategy by: Declaring that the United States will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states that are party to the NPT and in compliance with their nuclear nonproliferation obligations; affirming that the United States will not conduct nuclear explosive tests, develop new nuclear weapons, or pursue new military missions or capabilities for nuclear weapons; and promoting strategic stability with Russia and China and improving transparency and mutual confidence, thereby helping to create the conditions for moving toward a world without nuclear weapons. President Obama and Russian President Medvedev signed the New START Treaty in Prague April 8, 2010 reducing nuclear arms by one-third over the levels agreed in 2002. The New START declaration of the United States is that 1,350 strategic nuclear warheads be deployed on 652 ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers, the Obama Administration is believed to have achieved. The New START declaration for the Russian Federation is 1,444 strategic warheads deployed on 527 ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers. The United States Department of Defence currently has a nuclear stockpile of 3,750 nuclear weapons, of which 1,389 are active, and possesses another 1,800 retired warheads. The Russian Federation holds a military stockpile of 4,497 nuclear warheads, of which 1,459 are deployed and another 1,760 retired warheads awaiting dismantlement. According to the

World Population Review Nuclear Weapons by Country 2022 both United States, by 39, and Russia, by 15, exceed New START limits on deployed nuclear weapons.

2. President Obama committed the United States, at the 2010 NPT Review Conference, under Article VI of the NPT... to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. Both the United States and Russia obviously respect the 1,700 limit for the US and 1,800 limit for Russian warheads set by the 2010 NPT Review Conference, the most recent agreement, however a closer look at the rhetoric is needed to determine both nuclear superpowers are not in compliance. The NPT can only be interpreted to requires that the US must limit their arsenal to 1,700 – 2,200 this means that they may not possess more than 1,700 active and inactive weapons in their stockpile, and not more than 500 retired nuclear weapons that have not yet been recycled. This means that the US is over the 1,700 warhead stockpile limit by 2,050 inactive warheads to be retired. Russia is over the 1,800 limit by 2,697 inactive warheads to be retired. This brings the number of retired nuclear warheads to be recycled to 3,850 US and 4,457 Russia.

3. It is not enough to make passive reference to Isiah 2:4. Parties must establish a robust nuclear weapons recycling program, carefully safeguarded by the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) against unlawful acquisition of nuclear warheads and materials, despite incessant cyber-hacking on the topic and evidence indicating clandestine use of the US nuclear arsenal, to nuke the Enriquillo Plaintain Garden Fault in Haiti. Biden Administration "protection of unconventional weapons missions (Job Biden, Hillary Clinton, Nancy Pelosi and Antony J. Blinken in December 2010, taking 220,000 lives and Jo Biden, Nancy Pelosi and megamurderer Antony J. Blinken, on August, 14, 2021, taking, taking another 2,200. In retrospect, on December 2010 the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault in Haiti was nuked, rather than fracked, incidental to responding to the fake prison ID of an innocent person falsely accused of 15 counts of lewdness with a minor, who had already been released from state prison. Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council embezzlement of *Authentication and Access to Financial Institution Services and Systems* in Arlington, Virginia on August 11, 2021 implicates Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken in Arlington Virginia of not being eligible for a civil trial for laundering of monetary instruments under 18USC§1956 (c)(7)(D) for allegedly "convincing" President Biden to nuke the Enriquillo Plaintain Garden Fault in Haiti, using HA for a second time August 14, 2021, to intimidate the prosecution of the 100 percent international military education graduate assassination of Haitian President Moïse on July 7, 2021 under Section 92 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 42USC§2122l.

4. The penalty is immediate federal debarment of warmongering Iraq megamurderer Antony J. Blinken and replacement with a pacifist Secretary of State pursuant to prohibition on assisting nuclear proliferation through provision of financing 22USC§6303, that specifically prohibits un-safeguarded acquisition and use of nuclear material, as well as barring him from interfering with financial institutions, due to his

indiscriminate and unaccountable, embezzling, abuse of sanctions, often involving invalid or misleading nuclear allegations, pursuant to the penalty for unauthorized participation by convicted individual 12USC§1829. $8.5 billion International Security Assistance, other than Non-proliferation, Antiterrorism and Demining $1 billion FY 25, may be transferred to the Federal Treasury, for trial of an international poverty line benefit in Haiti, to be passed back to the State Department, when Antony J. Blinken, the most dangerous anti-Christ in the world, is removed from office in Arlington, Virginia and the Department needs the money to make the leap to $70 billion total State Department, Foreign Operation and International Programs budge, truly $63 billion FY 22, in less than 42 months, after plunging the world into nuclear terror, by poisoning Putin's invasion of Ukraine, with his Hussein Treatment (Revelation 13:10).

5. The International Court of Justice must make room for Jo Biden to share a cell in the Hague, with his madness poison victim Vladimir Putin, for allegedly nuking Haiti and failing to show up for trial for invading Ukraine, respectively. The Biden Administration is ordered to deactivate all nuclear weapons in excess the 1,350 New START limit on actively deployed nuclear warheads and forfeit all nuclear weapons in excess of 1,700 active and 2,200 warhead limit including retired, to a competent IAEA safeguarded recycling program, noting extensive cyber-hacking and seriously investigating the allegation that the US has nuked the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault in Haiti twice causing thousands of casualties, whereby US nuclear warhead restrictions must be even more tightened than Russia, with only three known nuclear testing casualties versus considerably more than 222,200 “clean nuclear energy” victims in Haiti alone (2) The Putin Administration is ordered to deactivate all nuclear warheads in excess of 1,444 actively deployed and forfeit all nuclear weapons in excess of 1,800 active and 2,400 including retired warhead limit of the NPT to a competent IAEA safeguarded recycling program to make a good faith appearance in *Allegation of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)* 2022.

6. To conclude lunch order No. 66 in time for dinner, the Republics of Korea and Iran and non-nuclear weapon NATO nations, are especially encouraged to ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (PNW) (1997). NATO nations engaged by the United States in nuclear weapons sharing – Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Turkey – are encouraged to cooperate with international authorities to implement an irreversible elimination of its nuclear-weapon program pursuant to Art. 4 of the PNW, signed by Haiti on 22 September 2022 pursuant to Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture in *Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo* v.*Uganda)* 1999-2022. Haiti, IAEA and International Court of Justice are assumed to have the standing to fine the United States up to $500,000 for every count of nuclear asset concealing, espionage, intimidation, violence, computer hacking and corruption of IAEA nuclear inspectors, fraud or breech of safeguards in a civil trial of money laundering pursuant to 18USC§1956, Atomic Energy Act 42USC§2122l, Prohibition on assisting nuclear proliferation through provision of financing 22USC§6303, Nuclear Non-Proliferation 22USC§3201 et seq., Nuclear Proliferation Prevention 22USC§6301 et seq and Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty – United States

Additional Protocol Implementation 22USC§8101 et seq. invalid false allegations severable at 22USC§8103 in regards to the *Legality of the Use by a State of Nuclear Weapons in Armed Conflict* (1993-1996), *Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* ICJ No. 95 (1996), *Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. India)* 2014-2016.

§25d Disarmament

A. The peaceful concept of disarmament to prevent the fomentation of armed conflict due to the proliferation of weapons, is found in the biblical imperative to beat swords into plough-shares (Isiah 2:4). Next, in response to the development of new and more dangerous weapons that warfighters felt were unfair, the right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited under Art. 22 of the Hague Convention II on the Laws and Customs of War on Land (1899). Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) of 8 June 1977; citing; The first principle protecting the civilian population and civilian objects, establishes the distinction between combatants and non-combatants and ensures States must never make civilians the object of attack and must consequently never use weapons that are incapable of distinguishing between civilian and military targets. e.g keep hands and weapons clean of dimethoxy-methylamphetamine (DOM) that causes a three day panic attack followed by six month recovery from severe mental illness, if not swiftly washed off with water, along with the violently amped up false association, that is funny until the devil on one shoulder terrifyingly defeats the angel on the other, at the peak of the panic attack, that might not be so metaphorically suicidal, amongst premeditated armed attackers.

1. Disarmament is highly effective at safely securing the peace in many situations, especially, if the problem is weapons that are excessively harmful, or civilians or guerrilla groups have and use arms offensively, or the military leaks extra weapons to terrorists. The uniquely American “right to bear arms” is an international crime, certain people around the world are genuinely concerned they will be attacked, enslaved or exterminated, like Saddam Hussein who was falsely accused of possessing weapons of mass destruction to justify attack by the Texan Bush Administration, if they surrender the weapons, or lies regarding weapons of mass destruction, ie. Judicial consequences, they use to deter unlawful armed attacks, against which common article 3 of the Geneva Convention is just a piece of paper, to poison and use to justify the possession and use of weapons. The more fundamental law is that individual and collective self-defense is only allowed against armed attack, if no one had any weapons, there would be no armed attack, and in most circumstances an unarmed victim of armed robbery is less likely to be killed than an armed defender who is certain to trigger the armed attacker's fight response, if they don't succeed in the nasty business of killing the attacker first. It is important to note that significantly more people die of suicide than homicide by firearms, to understand the mad scienter of arms race.

2. The United Nations First Special Session on Disarmament (SSOD I) in 1978 identified key objectives and established the Conference on Disarmament (CD), but had little impact on the military and diplomatic actions of major States, after some success with the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC). With the exception of the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) treaty dealing with specific types of conventional weapons deemed to be "excessively injurious" and "indiscriminate", little progress was possible on multilateral disarmament until the cold war ended. The United Nations Department of Disarmament Affairs (UNDODA) was founded in 1982 by the General Assembly under Resolution 52/12 and operated until 1992 when it was disbanded, the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) passed, and in 1998 the UNDODA was re-established as an under-Secretariat. By reframing prohibition treaty imperatives in humanitarian terms rather than in terms of control and non-proliferation, it became possible to ban anti-personnel landmines and cluster munitions through treaties that entered into force in 1999 and 2010, respectively. Meanwhile negotiations under United Nations auspices developed the 2001 Programme of Action on Small Arms and the 2013 Arms Trade Treaty (ATT).

B. The very first resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, in January 1946, addressed the "problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy". The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) treaty ensures, Each State Party undertakes not to allow, in its territory, any other State to: a. develop, manufacture or otherwise acquire, possess or have control over nuclear weapons; b. station or transport nuclear weapons; or c. test or use nuclear weapons. d. dump at sea or discharge into the atmosphere any radioactive material or wastes e. dispose radioactive material or wastes on land in the territory of or under the jurisdiction of other States f. allow, within its territory, any other State to dump at sea or discharge into the atmosphere any radioactive material or wastes. g. Nothing shall prejudice the right of the States Parties to use nuclear energy, in particular for their economic development and social progress (except safe and cleaner energy, especially HHO fuel cell).

1. Despite civil society's efforts, led by scientists and women's peace organizations, leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union defenders, rejected measures to curb nuclear ambitions. Academics in the United States of America led in developing theories of deterrence to provide legitimacy for these weapons of mass destruction, which soon became embedded in the military doctrines and political rhetoric of further Governments, from NATO allies to the Eastern bloc and beyond. The Reagan administration refused to comply with the SALT II treaty. The Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) requires that the US negotiate in good faith to have no more than 1,700 and 2,200 nuclear warheads by 2012. Currently both the USA and Russia are believed to be over their limits. The USA and Russia must reduce their arsenals of active nuclear warheads according to the lower News Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) limit of 1,350 for the US and 1,444 for the US. The nuclear regulatory regime must ensure that all retired warheads, in excess of the NPT limit for nuclear warheads, active and deactivated, are deactivated and recycled, to be sure to grab the madman's deterrent by the hilt (Isiah 2:4).

2. The Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water Partial Test Ban was the first international treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons opened and entered into force in 1963. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty NPT was opened in 1968 and entered into force in 1970, it is the pre-eminent international treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA). By resolution 21 of 2 April 1947, the United Nations Security Council placed a group of Pacific Islands, including those making up the present-day Marshall Islands, under the trusteeship system established by the United Nations Charter, and designated the United States of America as the Administering Authority. Between 1946 and 1958, the United States conducted 67 nuclear tests in the Marshall Islands. The U.S. conducted 23 of these tests at Bikini Atoll, and 44 near Enewetak Atoll, but fallout spread throughout the Marshall Islands. The Marshallese filed a complaint with the UN, but this did not prevent U.S. nuclear testing. The UN Assembly called on the the International Court of Justice to draft the *Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* ICJ No. 95 (1996)) that required an additional *Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* ICJ No. 95 (1996) to produce a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1996 and Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (PNW) in 1997 and *Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. India)* 2014-2016.

3. The Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof or Sea-Bed Treaty was opened in 1971 and entered into force in 1972. Whereby States Parties to this Treaty undertake not to emplant or emplace on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof beyond the outer limit of a sea-bed zone, as defined in article II, any nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction as well as structures, launching installations or any other facilities specifically designed for storing, testing or using such weapons. The use of nuclear weapons on the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault is an infraction of the toothless Sea-Bed Treaty (1972) where The Soviet Union presented a draft that called for complete demilitarization of the seabed beyond 12 miles, the United States, beyond three miles. The United States said complete demilitarization would not be possible as submarine systems and other technologies were vital to U.S. defense interests, pleading guilty of use under the Prohibition on assisting nuclear proliferation through provision of financing 22USC§6303.

4. Nuclear weapons free zones have proven to be effective ways to eliminate arms races. Weapons Free zones have been established. The many continents have also joined together to enforce and confederate from the NPT in their region. The Bangkok Treaty opened in 1995 entered into force in 1997, the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty of Rarotonga was signed in 1985 and entered into force in 1986. African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Pelindaba Treaty was signed 1996. The Treaty prohibits nuclear weapons within the Organization of African Unity. Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean Treaty of Tlatelolco was signed in 1967 and enforced by the nations. The Antarctic Treaty of 1959 was entered into forced in 1961 that states, Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only. There shall be prohibited, *inter alia*,

any measures of a military nature, such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of military maneuvers, as well as the testing of any types of weapons is prohibited. The Treaty on Open Skies was opened for signatures in 1992 and is not yet in force because spying is so connected to bombing. The purpose of the Treaty is to permit spy planes unimpeded access national airspace to make photographs. Art. 2(3) sets forth the Quotas that form the foundation of this treaty, it states, Each State Party shall have the right to conduct a number of observation flights over the territory of any other State Party equal to the number of observation flights which that other State Party has the right to conduct over it.

5. The Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies was opened in 1979 and entered into force in 1984 State Parties must inform the Secretary General of the nature of all missions to the moon and outer-space to ensure that under Art. 3 (1), The moon shall be used by all States Parties exclusively for peaceful purposes. Art. 3 (4) states, The establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military maneuvers on the moon shall be forbidden. The use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes shall not be prohibited. The use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration and use of the moon shall also not be prohibited. Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space of the UN General Assembly on 6 January 2006 recognized the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and reaffirms the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes and shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development. Space Command was chastised for their belligerent rhetoric FY 20 when they were created, and they have subsequently changed their language to be genuinely defensive and supportive of the civilian and commercial uses of space.

D. The right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited under Art. 22 of the Hague Convention II on the Laws and Customs of War on Land (1899). Declaration II on the Use of Projectiles the Object of Which is the Diffusion of Asphyxiating or Deleterious Gases, Hague 29 July 1899 was reinforced in the 1925 Geneva Protocol Prohibiting the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare. It states, “asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices, has been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world.”

1. The BWC, Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction was opened in 1972 and entered into force in 1975. To achieve effective progress toward general and complete disarmament, including the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes never in any circumstance to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain: Microbial or other biological agents, or toxins whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other

peaceful purposes; Weapons, equipment or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict. The BWC is in error to exclusively target a list of certain military bioweapons, instead of outlawing and prosecuting the malicious abuse of any bacteria, virus, fungi and other biological parasite, leaked from laboratories or caught from untreated suicide attackers, who might interpret the BWC as a license qualifying their immunity from prosecution.

2. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction CWC was opened in Paris in 1993 and entered into force in 1997 to achieve effective progress towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, including the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction. Article 1 sets forth the General Principles governing State Parties working on their own or in co-operation with the UN to prohibit Chemical weapons, (*a*) To develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain chemical weapons, or transfer, directly or indirectly, chemical weapons to anyone; (*b*) To use chemical weapons; (c) To engage in any military preparations to use chemical weapons; (*d*) To assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention. e. Each State Party undertakes to destroy chemical weapons it owns or possesses, or that are located in any place under its jurisdiction or control, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention. The CWC is similarly in error to limit their scorn to a list of certain military chemical weapons, although the intentional and malicious use of any toxic, deadly or disabling disease causing chemical is prohibited. It should not have been necessary to grant blanket immunity to the most prolific bioterrorists, in order to create a comprehensive regime for the destruction of certain truly terrible military grade chemical and biological weapons.

3. The APM Convention (Mine-Ban Convention) went into force in 1999. Article 1 states, 1. Each State Party undertakes never under any circumstances: *a*) To use anti-personnel mines; *b*) To develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines; *c*) To assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention. 2. Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in accordance with the provisions of this Convention. i. Landmines are known to have caused 5,197 casualties in 2008, a third of them children, according to the Nobel Prize-winning International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), which links some 1,000 activist groups. There are a number of major efforts, by heroic people, to demine areas and many nations have successfully removed all the mines that had been left in their territory after their recent military conflict.

G. Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques ENMOD was opened in 1977 and entered into force on 1978. Article 1 states, Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to engage in military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other State Party. Article 2 defines, the term "environmental modification techniques" refers to

any technique for changing -- through the deliberate manipulation of natural processes -- the dynamics, composition or structure of the Earth, including its biota, lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere, or of outer space.

1. Currently, the pre-eminent hostile environmental modifications are caused by the quasi clandestine use of oceanic heating and cooling pumps that invariably cause drought and flood disasters, a grave breech of Art. 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relating to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). The situation is irresponsibly monitored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Current Operational Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Anomaly map. Warships and oil tankers must be equipped and dispatched to extinguish oceanic heating pumps, cable them out of the ocean and sell them to oil refineries. Warships and oil tankers engaged in hostile environmental modification involving oceanic heating pumps must not attack, threaten or retaliate against warships and oil tankers cleaning up their mess, or their courts-martial shall be behind bars. There is very limited window of legitimate use of oceanic heating and cooling pumps. Heating pumps can be used to melt routes through the Arctic and Antarctic ice, however, due to record low polar ice, polar habitat loss and global warming, heating pumps must be prohibited, except during emergency, and then extinguished immediately after the dubious exercise. Oceanic heating pumps cannot be allowed for commercial use in the polar regions by the oil extraction, shipping and scientific research industries, to extend their work beyond the natural season allotted to it, and they must learn to mothball operations in the winter, if air transportation is inadequate. Ice breaker ships seems fair, by comparison with devastating global warming caused by polar ice-melting with thermal pollution. Oceanic hydrocarbon heating pumps must be extinguished with 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC) by remotely operated submersible, cabled out of the ocean to a warship or oil tanker and quickly brought to a refinery for conversion to a stable hydrocarbon, finder keeper.

H. Conventional arms are weapons other than weapons of mass destruction. They are the most commonly known and widely used weapons in conflict and crime settings and encompass a wide range of equipment, including battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large-caliber artillery systems, combat aircraft and unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAV), attack helicopters, warships, missile and missile launchers, landmines, cluster munitions, small arms, and lights weapons and ammunition, accountable in the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (1990). Some conventional arms, such as anti-personnel landmines or cluster munitions, are inherently indiscriminate and cause unacceptable humanitarian harm. For these reasons States have agreed on their total ban and elimination, as in the case of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (1997) and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (2008). The Protocol agains the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (1999) led to the creation of the International Tracing Instrument to enable states to identify and trace, in a timely and reliable manner, illicit small arms and light weapons. The 2013 Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) is an international treaty that regulates the international trade in conventional arms and seeks to prevent and eradicate

illicit trade and diversion of conventional arms by establishing international standards governing arms transfers.

1. The CCWC Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects was opened for signature in 1981 and has not yet been entered into force, probably because it does not describe typical conventional weapons, it vaguely either excludes certain unusual weapons from being defined as "conventional" or wrongly defines these strange weapons as being conventional. The Convention entreats upon all states in their international relations to refrain from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State. The four protocols state, Protocol 1 Prohibits the use of any weapon the primary effect of which is to injure by fragments which are Non-Detectable in Humans by X-rays. Protocol II Prohibits the use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices on both land and at sea as of 1996. Protocol III Prohibits the Use of Incendiary Weapons, Protocol IV Prohibits the Use of Blinding Laser Weapons Adopted by the 8th Plenary Meeting of the States Parties on 13 October 1995 has been federally prosecuted several times against people who used blinding laser weapons against airplane pilots. The extremely powerful and colorful light displays these devices produce are a potent, and invariably hostile, type of light pollution, over too much territory for trespassing, of no use for night navigation.

1. The Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacture of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials was opened in 1997 and entered into force in 1998. Article II states the purpose of the Convention is, a. to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials; a. to promote and facilitate cooperation and exchange of information and experience among States Parties to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. The Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions was adopted in 1999 and is not yet in force. The Objective of this document deposited with the Secretary of the Organization of American States is to contribute more fully to regional openness and transparency in the acquisition of conventional weapons by exchanging information regarding such acquisitions, for the purpose of promoting confidence among States in the Americas.

§25e Laws of War

A. The Hague and Geneva Conventions are the pre-eminent humanitarian laws of war. The War Crimes Act of 1996 criminalizes actions that would be either grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions or violations of the Hague and Geneva Conventions under 18USC§2441. This is important in the United States where torture is not a crime and the nation is not party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1999). Grave breaches of Article 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention shall be those involving any of the following acts, if committed against persons or property protected by the present Convention: willful killing, torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, willfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health,

unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement of a protected person, compelling a protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power, or willfully depriving a protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial prescribed in the present Convention, taking of hostages and extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly. By reason of attitude not in accordance with the Geneva Conventions the government is under obligation to make good to consequence of injury. Thus every wrong creates a right for the court to rectify pursuant to the *Case Concerning the Factory of Chorzow* Permanent Court of Justice A. No. 9 (1927).

1. The principle of non-use of force in Art. 2 (4) of the United Nations Charter is often called the *jus cogens*, universal norm, of international law: All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations. This principle may also be called the principle of non-aggression. Art. 51 of Chapter VII of the UN Charter recognizes that the authorization of the use of force is an inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations. States do not have a right of collective armed response to acts which do not constitute an armed attack. States are limited in the use of force to a direct and proportional response to the use of force by *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and Against Nicaragua* (Nicaragua v. United States of America) No. 70 (1986).

B. The United States is a party to the UN's Convention Against Torture and Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment, which prohibits the use of torture, defined as any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person. Torture is consistent with the Law Enforcement Code of Conduct. Torture is defined in 18USC§2340 as an act committed by a person acting under the color of law specifically intended to inflict severe physical or mental pain or suffering upon another person within his custody or physical control. The definition includes the administration or application, or threatened administration or application, of mind-altering substances or other procedures calculated to disrupt profoundly the senses or the personality; the threat of imminent death; or the threat that another person will imminently be subjected to death, severe physical pain or suffering. Under Art. 1(1) of the International Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment A/39/51 (19840 the term "torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.

1. Under Arts. 2 & 4 Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction.

No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture. Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offenses under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture. No State Party shall expel, return ("refouler") or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture. Torture is a war crime under the Hague and Geneva Conventions and "whoever inside or outside the United States commits a war crime shall be fined or imprisoned to any term of years and if death results, to life under 18USC§2441.

2. It is necessary for Congress to amend Torture 18USC§2340A(a) so 'outside the United States' is removed so - Whoever commits or attempts to commit torture shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both, and if death results to any person from conduct prohibited by this subsection, shall be punished by death or imprisoned for any term of years or for life. Exclusive Remedies 18USC§2340B also needs to be amended so 'The State shall ensure in its legal system 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, his dependents shall be entitled to compensation under Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 26 June 1987 as enforced in *Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo* v.*Uganda)* 1999-2022

3. United Nations Compensation Commission rates: 1. People forced to relocate as the result of military action $2,500 -$4,000 for an individual and $5,000-$8,000 for a family; 2. People who suffered serious bodily injury or families reporting a death as the result of military action are entitled to between $2,500 and $10,000; 3. After being swiftly compensated for relocation, injury or death an individual may make a claim for damages for personal injury; mental pain and anguish of a wrongful death; loss of personal property; loss of bank accounts, stocks and other securities; loss of income; loss of real property; and individual business losses valued up to $100,000. 4. After receiving compensation for relocation, injury or death an individual can file a claim valued at more than $100,000 for the loss of real property or personal business. 5. Claims of corporations, other private legal entities and public sector enterprises. They include claims for: construction or other contract losses; losses from the non-payment for goods or services; losses relating to the destruction or seizure of business assets; loss of profits; and oil sector or heavy industry losses.

C. The Hague Conventions are most notable for their prohibition of poisonous weapons. The First Peace Conference in the Hague in 1899 produced the Declaration on the Use of Projectiles the Object of Which is the Diffusion of Asphyxiating or Deleterious Gases; July 29, 1899 whereby Contracting Parties agreed to abstain from the use of projectiles that diffuse asphyxiating or deleterious gases so long as their opponents did not and denunciation of the Declaration took one year. The Second Peace Conference in The

Hague in 1907 extended the prohibition under Art. 22 of the Convention IV Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land the right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited, and under Art. 23 it is especially prohibited to employ poison or poisoned weapons.

1. The First Peace Conference in the Hague, on the urging of Mikhail Nikolayevich Muravyov, Foreign Minister of Russia, was held from May 18 and signed on July 29, 1899, and entered into force on September 4, 1900. The main effect of the Convention was to ban the use of certain types of modern technology in war: bombing from the air, chemical warfare, and hollow point bullets. The Convention also set up the Permanent Court of Arbitration. The Hague Convention of 1899 consisted of four main sections and three additional declarations (the final main section is for some reason identical to the first additional declaration):

a. Convention I for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, Hague 29 July 1899
b. Convention II for the Law and Customs of War on Land, Hague 29 July 1899
c. Convention III for the Adaptation of Maritime Warfare Principles of Geneva Convention of 1864, Hague 29 July 1899
d. Convention IV Prohibiting Launching of Projectiles and Explosives from Balloons, Hague 29 July 1899
i. Declaration I on the Launching of Projectiles and Explosives from Balloons, Hague 29 July 1899
ii. Declaration II on the Use of Projectiles the Object of Which is the Diffusion of Asphyxiating or Deleterious Gases, Hague 29 July 1899
iii. Declaration III on the Use of Bullets Which Expand or Flatten Easily in the Human Body, Hague 29 July 1899

2. The Second Peace Conference in the Hague was held from June 15 to October 18, 1907, to expand upon the original Hague Convention, modifying some parts and adding others, with an increased focus on naval warfare. This was signed on October 18, 1907, and entered into force on January 26, 1910. It consisted of thirteen sections, of which twelve were ratified and entered into force:

a. Convention I for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, Hague 18 October 1907
b. Convention II for the Limitation of the Employment of Force for the Recovery of Contract Debts, Hague 18 October 1907
c. Convention III Relative to the Opening of Hostilities, Hague 18 October 1907
d. Convention IV Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land and Annex, Hague 18 October 1907
e. Convention V Respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land, Hague 18 October 1907
f. Convention VI Relating to the Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the Outbreak of Hostilities, Hague 18 October 1907
g. Convention VII Relating to the Conversion of Merchant Ships into War-Ships, Hague 18 October 1907

h. Convention VIII Relative to the Laying of Automatic Submarine Contract Mines, Hague 18 October 1907
i. Convention IX Concerning Bombardment by Naval Forces in Time of War, Hague 18 October 1907
j. Convention X Adaptation of Maritime War of the Principles of the Geneva Convention, Hague 18 October 1907
k. Convention XI Relative to Certain Restrictions with Regard to the Exercise of the Right of Capture in Naval Warfare, Hague 18 October 1907
l. Convention XII Relating to the Creation of an International Prize Court (Not Ratified)
m. Convention XIII Concerning the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers in Naval War, Hague 18 October 1907.

2. Aghast at the carnage caused by mustard gas and other chemical warfare in the trenches of WWI that took the lives of 90,000 of the 1.3 million casualties Art. 171 of the Treaty of Versailles prohibited "the use of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and all analogous liquids, materials or devices being prohibited, their manufacture and importation are strictly forbidden in Germany. The same applies to materials specially intended for the manufacture, storage and use of the said products or devices" in the claim for reparation. Shortly thereafter the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare was signed at Geneva, June 17, 1925 whereas the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices, has been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world; the High Contracting Parties… accept this prohibition, agree to extend this prohibition to the use of bacteriological methods of warfare. The Geneva Protocol of 1925 is generally considered to be the Hague Conventions and not to the Geneva Conventions that glaringly omit any prohibition of weapons of mass destruction.

3. Under Hague Convention III Relative to the Opening of Hostilities of October 18, 1907 hostilities must not commence without previous and explicit warning, in the form either of a reasoned declaration of war or of an ultimatum with conditional declaration of war. Under Art. 22 of the Hague Convention IV Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land of October 18, 1907 the right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited. Under Art. 23 it is especially forbidden - a. To employ poison or poisoned weapons; b. To kill or wound treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army; c. To kill or wound an enemy who, having laid down his arms, or having no longer means of defence, has surrendered at discretion; d. To declare that no quarter will be given; e. To employ arms, projectiles, or material calculated to cause unnecessary suffering; f. To make improper use of a flag of truce, of the national flag or of the military insignia and uniform of the enemy, as well as the distinctive badges of the Geneva Convention; g. To destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war; h. To declare abolished, suspended, or inadmissible in a court of law the rights and actions of the nationals of the hostile party. A belligerent is likewise forbidden to compel the nationals of the hostile party to take part in the operations of war directed against their own country, even if they were in the belligerent's service before the commencement of the war. Common Art. 3 of

the Geneva Conventions prohibits a. Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture; and d. The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples. It is prohibited to give the order to kill all combatants including those who have surrendered or are, "out of the fight", *hors de combat*. In war combatants and non-combatants must be distinguished wherefore soldiers wear identifiable uniforms.

D. The Four Original Geneva Conventions and Three Additional Protocols are the pre-eminent contemporary humanitarian laws of war. As the result of the general acceptance of these Conventions as the definitive Laws of War, that are also constitutive documents for the International Committee on the Red Cross , the ICRC has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize four times. The Four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and two additional protocols are;

a. the Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field. Geneva, 12 August 1949
b. the Convention (II) for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea. Geneva, 12 August 1949.
c. the Convention (III) relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War Geneva Convention Geneva, 12 August 1949
d. the Convention (IV) for the Protection of Civilians, Geneva, 12 August 1949
i. the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) of 8 June 1977
ii. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), Geneva, 8 June 1977
iii.Protocol (III) Additional to the Geneva Conventions relating the Adoption of a New Distinctive Emblem of 8 December 2005 as linked to the Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare of June 17, 1925 in Art. 6 as directed in paragraph (H)(2) of this section.

1. Common Art. 3 of the all four of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 state,

Persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed hors de combat by sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction founded on race, color, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria. To this end, prohibiting;

a. Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;
b. Taking of hostages;

c. Outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;
d. The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples.

E. The *Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* ICJ No. 95 (1996) reinforces the basic principles affirmed in the ratification of the 1907 Hague Regulations that states in Art. 22 "the right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited" and in Art. 23 Arms, projectiles, or material calculated to cause unnecessary suffering (are prohibited); that had been omitted from the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and were reintroduced to humanitarian law in Art. 35 of the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) of 8 June 1977; citing; (a) The first *principle protecting the civilian population* and civilian objects and establishes the distinction between combatants and non-combatants; States must never make civilians the object of attack and must consequently never use weapons that are incapable of distinguishing between civilian and military targets. (b) The second *principle prohibiting the use of weapons and force causing unnecessary suffering to combatants*: it is accordingly prohibited to use weapons causing them such harm or uselessly aggravating their suffering. Protection of the Civilian Population is provided for in Art. 51:

1. The civilian population and individual civilians shall enjoy general protection against dangers arising from military operations. To give effect to this protection, the following rules, which are additional to other applicable rules of international law, shall be observed in circumstances. 2. The civilian population as such, as well as individual civilians, shall not be the object of attack. Acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited. 3. Civilians shall enjoy protection unless and for such time as they take a direct part in hostilities. 4. Indiscriminate attacks are prohibited. Indiscriminate attacks are: (a) Those which are not directed at a specific military objective; (b) Those which employ a method or means of combat which cannot be directed at a specific military objective; or (c) Those which employ a method or means of combat the effects of which cannot be limited as required by this Protocol; and consequently, in each such case, are of a nature to strike military objectives and civilians or civilian objects without distinction. 5. Among others, the following types of attacks are to be considered as indiscriminate: (a) An attack by bombardment by any methods or means which treats as a single military objective a number of clearly separated and distinct military objectives located in a city, town, village or other area containing a similar concentration of civilians or civilian objects; and (b) An attack which may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or a combination thereof, which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated. 6. Attacks against the civilian population or civilians by way of reprisals are prohibited. 7. The presence or movements of the civilian population or individual civilians shall not be used to render certain points or areas immune from military operations, in particular in attempts to shield military objectives from attacks or to shield, favour or impede military operations.

The Parties to the conflict shall not direct the movement of the civilian population or individual civilians in order to attempt to shield military objectives from attacks or to shield military operations.

F. The Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), Geneva, 8 June 1977 elaborates upon the peace plan set forth in Art. 3 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 bringing the Geneva Conventions to a new level of development. Art. 33 provides, No protected person may be punished for an offense he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited. Pillage is prohibited. Reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited. Art 4 states, All persons who do not take a direct part or who have ceased to take part in hostilities, whether or not their liberty has been restricted, are entitled to respect for their person, honor and convictions and religious practices. They shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction. It is prohibited to order that there shall be no survivors. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the following acts against the persons referred to in paragraph I are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever:

a. Violence to the life, health and physical or mental well-being of persons, in particular murder as well as cruel treatment such as torture, mutilation or any form of corporal punishment;
b. Collective punishments;
c. Taking of hostages;
d. Acts of terrorism;
e. Outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, rape, enforced prostitution and any form of indecent assault;
f. Slavery and the slave trade in all their forms;
g. Pillage;
h. Threats to commit any of the foregoing acts.

§25f Humanitarian Assistance

A. The US Military is authorized to provide emergency humanitarian assistance under 10USC§401 and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (PL 93-288) under 42USC§5121 et eq. and the Economy Act under 31USC§1535. International humanitarian assistance is usually best administrated by paying United Nations Agencies, especially the World Food Program. Humanitarian assistance is intended to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and after man-made crises and natural disasters. Humanitarian aid is material and logistic assistance to people who need help. It is usually short-term help until the long-term help by the government and other institutions replaces food and shelter, with monetary independence. Among the people in need are the homeless, refugees, and victims of natural disasters, wars, and famines. The Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) 2022 presented initial funding requirements of $41 billion to assist 182 million of the 274 million people in need of humanitarian aid. By mid-November, requirements had grown by 26 per cent to a record high of $51.7 billion for plans in 69 countries. This was due to

new plans for Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Pakistan and Ukraine. Other plans also had higher requirements (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Somalia and Yemen, among others) driven by increased humanitarian needs and costs, particularly for food and transportation. Funding for the Ukraine Flash Appeal and the Ukraine Regional Refugee Response Plan ($4 billion) represents 17 per cent of all GHO funds received. Despite these record funding levels in absolute terms, funding received to date against the 2022 GHO requirements amounts to $24 billion, or 47 per cent. This leaves a wide and concerning gap of almost $27.6 billion between needs and the funding received. If UNCEB is unable to perform the Office of the Coordinator of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA) might take total, assessed, voluntary and other revenues to a higher level of expenditures, administrative, humanitarian and total; surplus/deficit or balance.

1. Parties to armed conflict have the obligation to meet the essential needs for food, water, medical care and shelter of persons living under their control. Affected people have a right to receive assistance, including from impartial humanitarian organizations. The humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence are central to obtaining access to populations in need. Ensuring that all humanitarian assistance is impartial, neutral and independent from military interventions or political agendas is critical for humanitarian organizations to earn trust and acceptance among State and non-State armed groups and to gain and maintain access and operate in safety. State and non-State parties to armed conflict that they are bound by a strict obligation to respect and protect humanitarian and medical health-care workers and facilities, as well as the wounded and sick, against attacks, threats or other violent acts. States and other parties to conflict must ensure that all context-specific political, legal, social and safety measures are put in place and strictly adhered to in order to protect humanitarian and medical personnel and facilities. Hospitals must be sanctuaries in wartime.

B. More than 1 per cent of the world’s population — or 103 million people — are thought to be displaced. More than 2 percent of the world's population – or 272 million people – are international migrants, in any given year. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) World Migration Report 2020, as of June 2019 the number of international migrants, permanently crossing the border, that year, or seasonally or sporadically, economic migrants, was estimated to be almost 272 million globally, 51 million, 24 percent, more than in 2010. Disasters and extreme weather events, such as flooding and drought, are attributed with responsibility for the majority of forced displacements worldwide. An annual average of 21.5 million people have been forcibly displaced by weather-related events – such as floods, storms, wildfires and extreme temperatures – since 2008. By 2050 there could be as many as 1.2 billion climate refugees, with land that needs to be salvaged. Violent conflict continues to take an even heavier toll on civilians, especially when explosives are used in populated areas. By the end of 2021, 89.3 million people were forcibly displaced worldwide as a result of persecution, conflict, violence or human rights violations. This includes: 27.1 million refugees and 53.2 million internally displaced people. Official refugee status indicates officials agree that person has credible fear of returning to their home country due to unjust persecution, whereas climate refugees only lost their home country due to officially recognized national climate disasters that permanently affect the quality of life.

Both types of refugees, climate and persecuted, have civil claims for a redress of grievances, that might not settle in a year.

1. Over half of the 19.5 million refugees and 38 million internally displaced persons now reside outside camps in cities or informal settlements. Every day in 2014, conflicts and violence forced approximately 42,500 people to flee their homes and seek safety either internally or across borders. As a result, the number of internally displaced persons, refugees and asylum seekers reached nearly 60 million. In 2014, children constituted 51 per cent of the refugee population. In 2014, one estimate suggested that the average length of displacement owing to war and persecution is 17 years. Fewer refugees returned than at any point in 30 years, with only 1 per cent being able to return home in 2014. Millions more people have been displaced by disasters triggered by natural hazards, a figure that increased by 60 per cent from 1970 to 2014, with an average of more than 26 million people newly displaced in each of the last seven years. During the past 15 years, the number of international migrants has soared from 173 million to 244 million. In 2015, more than 5,000 migrants lost their lives. Since the beginning of the millennium, more than 45,000 migrants are reported to have died at land or sea, although the actual figure is probably higher. At least 10 million people are stateless worldwide, a third of them children, unable to claim rights, protection, education, health-care and other services and jobs through a national system. Over the past 65 years, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereto have afforded refugee protection. States should support the "I Belong" campaign to end statelessness by 2024. They should accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, identify persons who are stateless or at risk and commit to finding solutions to arbitrary deprivation of nationality. Existing major situations of statelessness should be resolved by granting nationality to stateless persons in the country where they have their strongest ties, including through birth and long-term residence.

2. Hundreds of millions of people are at risk of worsening hunger. Acute food insecurity is escalating, and by the end of 2022, at least 222 million people across 53 countries are expected to face acute food insecurity and need urgent assistance. Starvation is a very real risk for 45 million people in 37 countries. The past eight years are on track to be the eight warmest on record and 2022 is estimated to be among the hottest. Of the 15 countries most vulnerable to the climate crisis, 12 had an internationally led humanitarian response. By the end of the century, deaths from extreme heat are projected to be comparable in magnitude to all cancers or all infectious diseases. In 2023, a record 339 million people will need humanitarian assistance and protection – a 24 percent increase from 274 million people at the beginning of 2022. The UN and partner organizations aim to assist 230 million people most in need across 69 countries, which will require $51.5 billion in 2023.

C. Since WWII world poverty has overtaken war as the greatest source of avoidable human misery. More people, some 300 million, have died from hunger and remediable diseases in peacetime since the end of the Cold War than have perished from wars, civil wars and government repression over the entire twentieth century. Some 830 million

human beings are chronically undernourished, 1.1 billion lack access to safe water, 2.6 billion lack access to basic sanitation, 2 billion lack access to essential drugs, 1 billion lack adequate shelter, and 2 billion lack electricity, 774 million adults are illiterate and 218 million children between five and seventeen do wage work outside of the household. The great catastrophe of human poverty is ongoing, as is the annual toll of 18 million. We face victims of natural calamities, victims of historical or contemporary wrongs such as colonialism, slavery and genocide, some committed by our own country, and victims of domestic injustice associated with race, gender, ethnic identity, religion or social class. Even in times of war, disease is generally the most prolific killer of both soldiers and civilians.

1. The world is witnessing the highest level of human suffering since the Second World War. After declining in the late 1990s and early 2000s, when NATO was not authorized to bomb Yugoslavia and the US lied to the UN regarding weapons of mass destruction to make war in Iraq, major civil wars increased from 4 in 2007 to 11 in 2014 with 125 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, 60 million people forced from their homes due to conventional armed force, 37 countries affected. In 2023 there are more than 44 countries affected by armed conflict, 89.4 million people displaced and 333 million in need of humanitarian assistance. 2022 had the largest number of violent conflicts since 1946, with one quarter of the global population living in conflict-affected countries at the end of 2020. Amid these crises, and despite movement restrictions prompted by COVID-19, forced displacement has continued and even grown. As of May 2022, a record 100 million people had been forcibly displaced worldwide.

Top Ten Global Conflict Related Fatalities 2014-2022

	2014		2015		2016		2021		2022	
Rank	Country	Deaths	Country	Deaths	Country	Deaths	Country	Deaths	Country	Deaths
1	Syria	76,021	Syria	55,219	Syria	49,742	Afghanistan	42,217	Ukraine	185,360
2	South Sudan	50,000	Afghanistan	36,345	Iraq	23,898	Yemen	31,048	Ethiopia	100,00
3	Iraq	24,000	Iraq	24,113	Afghanistan	23,539	Ethiopia	19,200	Myanmar	18,091
4	Afghanistan	14,638	Nigeria	10,677	Mexico	12,224	Mexico	18,881	West Sahara	8,000
5	Nigeria	11,360	Mexico	8,122	Somalia	5,575	Nigeria	10,600	Nigeria	7,584
6	Mexico	7,504	Yemen	6,425	Nigeria	4,684	Syria	5,862	Mexico	7,200
7	Pakis	5,496	Pakis	4,612	Suda	3,891	Iraq	2,605	Soma	6,362

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8	Ukraine	4,771	Ukraine	4,344	South Sudan	3,544	Democratic Republic of Congo	2,173	Syria	5,862
9	Somalia	4,447	Somalia	4,087	Libya	2,865	Sudan	2,154	Mali	4,301
10	Sudan	3,892	South Sudan	3,258	Turkey	2,013	Mali	1,911	Iraq	4,112

Source: Wikipedia

2. The Report of the Secretary-General for the World Humanitarian Summit of 2 February 2016 A/70/709. After declining in the late 1990s and early 2000s, major civil wars increased from 4 in 2007 to 11 in 2014. The economic and financial cost of conflict and violence in 2014 has been estimated to be as high as $14.3 trillion, or 13.4% of the global economy. Between 2012 and 2014, non-United Nations peacekeeping forces increased by 60%. Almost two thirds of United Nations peacekeepers and almost 90% of personnel in United Nations special political missions are working in or on countries experiencing high-intensity conflict. Missions now last, on average, three times longer than their predecessors. In 2014, 80% of recorded landmine and explosive remnant of war casualties were civilian, with an incidence rate of 10 casualties per day.

D. Rising operational costs and commodity prices and high inflation in 2023 are contributing to a significant rise in requirements.The World Food Programme's monthly food procurement costs are now 44 per cent higher than before the pandemic. East and Southern Africa have the largest number of people in need (76.8 million). This year there are ten countries and four regional plans with requirements more than $1 billion each. In Ukraine, the largest humanitarian cash assistance programme in history is expected to transfer $1.7 billion in 2022 to 6.3 million people — a huge increase from 11,000 people the year before, which amounts to nearly 600 times more people. In addition, the Ukraine regional response in 2023 will combine both a humanitarian and refugee response plan, aiming to support 13.6 million people with a total requirement of $5.7 billion. In Ethiopia, the worsening drought and impact of conflict and violence in parts of the country and resulting waves of displacement mean that 28.6 million people will need humanitarian assistance in 2023, representing an increase from the year before. While the signing of a comprehensive peace agreement in November 2022 is a promising step to scale up humanitarian assistance, the humanitarian situation is not expected to stabilize in 2023 due to yet more forecasts of poor rainfall and the ongoing effects of conflict and violence.

1. The Democratic Republic of the Congo has its largest request to date, with a total of $2.3 billion in 2023 — a 20 per cent rise compared to 2022. Net increases in prices are a challenging reality across the country — the high price of fuel has made it more expensive to reach vulnerable people in remote areas, and food and commodity prices at local markets have rocketed, especially for imported products. By the end of 2022, 6.2 million people received assistance in the country. Haiti has seen an increased requirement up to $715 million for 2023 — due to growing humanitarian needs, the cholera response ($146 million 15 November 2022), and inflation – which stands at a staggering 30 per cent and is boosting the cost of humanitarian operations. In the gang-controlled commune of Cité Soleil, around 65,000 people were assisted with food and 2,000 with water between 22 July and 28 October 2022. Lebanon has seen a 59 per cent increase in financial requirements to $600 million, caused by the unprecedented economic and financial crisis and the resulting increase in humanitarian needs. The country is experiencing major increases in the prices of basic commodities, with the price of wheat flour increasing by nearly 330 per cent since 2019.

2. In Mozambique, the number of people in need has increased by a third. Conflict in Cabo Delgado is driving forced displacement and placing enormous levels of strain on the country's host communities. Humanitarian partners have provided life-sustaining assistance to 1.4 million people in 2022, including malnutrition treatment, food assistance, protection services and access to safe drinking water. Afghanistan has seen an overall increase of people in need, now at 28.3 million people. Continuing droughts and the policies of the de facto authorities, particularly on women's participation in society, have driven a 25 per cent increase in protection needs. In 2022, humanitarians helped 27.2 million people in Afghanistan with some form of assistance, and they are reaching communities in all of the country's 401 districts. Every month in Yemen, an average of 10.6 million people were reached with humanitarian assistance. This includes food assistance for 15 million people who were classified as being the most vulnerable to food insecurity in 2022. In Central America, while El Salvador and Guatemala's humanitarian caseloads are decreasing, the situation in Honduras has worsened, with 31 per cent of the population needing humanitarian assistance. The surge in irregular migrants transiting through South and Central America, triggered by political, social and economic upheaval in several countries in the region, is overwhelming the reception capacity of many countries and fuelling an unprecedented rise in humanitarian and protection needs.

E. The world continues to face global health crises. The COVID-19 pandemic, recent monkeypox outbreaks and the rapid spread of vector-borne diseases exacerbated by the climate crisis have created an increasingly complex global public health landscape. Rising cases of Ebola are emerging in new geographical areas, and 29 countries had reported cholera outbreaks as of October 2022. More than 6 million lives have already been lost across the globe due to the pandemic. Global vaccination coverage is in decline, with 25 million infants missing out on vaccines in 2021. This is the largest recorded reduction in 30 years, caused by factors including the increased number of children living in conflict and fragile settings, and the pandemic. Funeral directors embalming corpses in the United States have reported an outbreak of novel fibrous clots in all cause sudden death victims they attribute to COVID vaccination. 14 routine immunization campaigns were postponed due to the pandemic in the second quarter of

2022. The pandemic is expected to have pushed an additional 95 million people into extreme poverty by the end of 2022. Rising inflation and the far-reaching impacts of the war in Ukraine could lead to an additional 75 million to 95 million people living in poverty.

1. More than a third of the global economy is expected to shrink in 2022-2023. Global economic growth is projected to slow from 6 per cent in 2021 to 3.2 per cent in 2022 to 2.7 per cent in 2023. The three largest economies – the United States, China and the Euro area – will continue to stall. Even when growth is positive, it will feel like a recession because of shrinking real incomes and rising prices. Sub-Saharan Africa had a better-than-anticipated economic recovery in the second half of 2021, but it has been hit hard by surging food and energy prices, rising interest rates to curb inflation and other spillover effects from the war in Ukraine. Global developments reshaped the region's economic outlook, resulting in economic growth shaved off to 3.6 per cent in 2022 and 3.7 per cent in 2023; this is not enough to make up for the pandemic-related economic losses incurred since 2020. Global fuel and food price hikes are hitting vulnerable populations in low-income countries the hardest. The increase in energy prices since March 2020 has been the largest since the 1973 oil crisis. Fertilizer prices rose by 220 per cent between April 2020 and March 2022. Food prices rose by 84 per cent over the same period. In addition, the sharp depreciation of the local currency against the US dollar has pushed food prices in domestic terms even higher. For example, wheat prices, which were 7 per cent higher globally in September than in February, were up more than 22 per cent across sub-Saharan Africa. An accountable humanitarian system, where decision-making power is in the hands of those affected by crisis, is central to humanitarian action according to the Statement by Principals of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) on Accountability to Affected People in Humanitarian Action. To ensure there are sufficient funds to pay for the OCHA assessment of humanitarian needs, the OCHA has a duty to account for both humanitarian, administrative and total spending by UN agencies and assessment, voluntary, other and total revenues, due to the disability of the Coordinator of Executive Boards who has accounted for UN revenues since 2016, and produce surplus/deficit or balance. This could be done in three tables. One UN agency total revenues and total expenditures combined. Two, UN agency revenues – assessment, voluntary, other and total. Three, UN agency expenditures – administration, humanitarian assistance and total. OCHA is obligated to glean the humanitarian assistance from agency spending and someone must to do the accounting.

Article 7 Foreign Service

§26 Diplomacy

A. The United States employs 13,747 foreign service employees to work in 260 diplomatic missions in 163 foreign countries. US Consular offices abroad process an estimated 7 million visa applications annually. Diplomacy is the art and practice of conducting negotiations between representatives of groups or nations with regard to issues of peace-making, culture, economics, trade and war. International treaties are usually negotiated by diplomats prior to endorsement by national politicians. *A Guide to*

Diplomatic Practice by Sir Ernest Satow, Longmans, Green & Co. London & New York in 1917 attributes the ability to practice diplomacy as one of the defining elements of a State. Modern diplomacy's origins are often traced to the states of Northern Italy in the early Renaissance, with the first embassies being established in the thirteenth century. The sanctity of diplomats has long been observed as diplomatic immunity. Diplomatic rights were established in the mid-seventeenth century in Europe and have spread throughout the world. These rights were formalized by the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961) that protects diplomats from being persecuted or prosecuted while on diplomatic missions as in *Case Concerning United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran* (United States of America v. Iraq) 24 May 1980.

1. America's initial interests in neutrality following the American Revolution led to the Monroe Doctrine. In his December 2, 1823, address to Congress, President James Monroe articulated United States' policy on the new political order developing in the rest of the Americas and the role of Europe in the Western Hemisphere. The statement became a longstanding tenet of U.S. foreign policy. Monroe and his Secretary of State John Quincy Adams drew upon a foundation of American diplomatic ideals such as disentanglement from European affairs and defense of neutral rights. The three main concepts of the Monroe doctrine are separate spheres of influence for the Americas and Europe, non-colonization, and non-intervention.

B. The Foreign Service of the United States was established under the Act of May 24, 1924 (commonly known as the Rogers Act) and continued by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 and codified in Chapter 52 of Title 22 Foreign Relations. The United Statutes at Large were codified in 1924, the same time as the Rogers Act was passed, after President Woodrow Wilson had been prevented from joining the League of Nations he created, due to isolationism and protectionism leading up to the Great Depression. Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse (A-FraI-D) needs to be amended to read just Foreign Relations (FR-EE) to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations under Art. I Sec. 8 Clause 10 of the US Constitution. FBI representation on committee for visitor exchange must be repealed at 28CFR§0.87. The US Court of International Trade (COITUS) was founded in 1984 and needs to change its name to Customs Court (CC) pursuant to the true intentions of the Customs Court Act of 1980 that blasphemed it. This was the time of George Orwell's prophecy, the beginning of sanctions against Certain Iranian Assets (2019 – present), alarming Methods of and Means for Weather Modification US Patent 4470544 A September 11, 1984, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, the downfall of the American legal system due to mandatory minimum sentencing policies that have caused the quadrupling of the prison population, the rise in the divorce rate to over 50% of all marriages in the early 1990's, theft of the child welfare benefits and school rampage shootings. Although the obscenity may seem misdemeanor, the snuff propaganda must be prohibited to prevent ethnic violence under Art. 20 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1978).

1. USAID's history and contemporary US foreign policy dates back to the Marshall Plan that helped pay for the reconstruction of Europe after World War Two. In 1947 after hostilities had ceased after World War II the United States offered $20 billion for

reconstruction efforts in Europe as long as the native governments would set forth reasonable asset utilization plans. Responding to Europe's calls for help, the international community established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank) on December 27, 1945. On April 2, 1948, through the enactment of the Economic Cooperation Act, the United States responded by creating the Marshall Plan. Even now a model for positive economic diplomacy, the Marshall Plan was a rational effort by the United States aimed at reducing the hunger, homelessness, sickness, unemployment, and political restlessness of the 270 million people in sixteen nations in West Europe. Marshall Plan funds were not mainly directed toward feeding individuals or building individual houses, schools, or factories, but at strengthening the economic superstructure (particularly the iron-steel and power industries). The total cost of the program to American taxpayers was $11,820,700,000. Most of the money was spent between 1948 and the beginning of Truman's undeclared Korean War (June 25, 1950); after June 30, 1951, the remaining aid was folded into the Mutual Defense Assistance Program. On December 10, 1953, George C. Marshall, the US Secretary of State who drafted the plan, received the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway. A formal food for peace treaty between the United States of America, Democratic Peoples Republic of North Korea and Republic of South Korea is in order.

2. When the Marshall Plan ended on June 30, 1951, Congress was in the process of piecing together a new foreign aid proposal designed to unite military and economic programs with technical assistance. On October 31, 1951, this plan became a reality when Congress passed the first Mutual Security Act and created the Mutual Security Agency. In 1953, the Foreign Operations Administration was established as an independent government agency outside the Department of State, to consolidate economic and technical assistance on a world-wide basis. Its responsibilities were merged into the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) one year later. The ICA administered aid for economic, political and social development purposes. Although the ICA's functions were vast and far reaching, unlike USAID, ICA had many limitations placed upon it. As a part of the Department of State, ICA did not have the level of autonomy the USAID currently maintains. At the time, multilateral donors (such as those affiliated with the United Nations and the Organization of American States) were playing a greater role in foreign assistance.

3. The Mutual Security Act of 1954 introduced the concepts of development assistance, security assistance, a discretionary contingency fund, and guarantees for private investments. The Food for Peace program was implemented that year, introducing food aid. Congressional approval of a revised Mutual Security Act in 1957 lead to the creation of the Development Loan Fund (DLF), which acted as the ICA's lending arm. The DLF's primary function was to extend loans of a kind that the Export-Import Bank and other donors were not interested in or prepared to underwrite - those repayable in local currencies. The DLF financed everything other than technical assistance but was most noteworthy for financing capital projects. Neither the ICA nor the DLF addressed the need for a long-range foreign development program.

C. By 1960, the support from the American public and Congress for the existing foreign assistance programs had dwindled. The growing dissatisfaction with foreign assistance, highlighted by the book The Ugly American, prompted Congress and the Eisenhower Administration to focus U.S. aid to developing nations, which became an issue during the 1960 U.S. presidential campaign. Fowler Hamilton, was appointed as USAID's first administrator. His primary goal was to establish an agency founded on good, strong organizational principles that would stand the test of time. One of the first programs undertaken by the fledgling USAID was the Alliance for Progress. Conceptually set-up in the fall of 1960 by the Act of Bogota and confirmed by the Charter of Punta del Este (Uruguay) in early 1961, the Alliance was a hemisphere-wide commitment of funds and effort to develop the nations of the Americas. The Alliance became the basis for USAID's programs in Latin America throughout the 1960s. President Kennedy promoted the Alliance in trips to Colombia and Venezuela in 1961.

1. The Kennedy Administration made reorganization of, and recommitment to, foreign assistance a top priority. It was thought that to renew support for foreign assistance at existing or higher levels, to address the widely-known shortcomings of the previous assistance structure, and to achieve a new mandate for assistance to developing countries, the entire program had to be "new." "The answer is that there is no escaping our obligations: our moral obligations as a wise leader and good neighbor in the interdependent community of free nations--our economic obligations as the wealthiest people in a world of largely poor people, as a nation no longer dependent upon the loans from abroad that once helped us develop our own economy--and our political obligations as the single largest counter to the adversaries of freedom. To fail to meet those obligations now would be disastrous; and, in the long run, more expensive. For widespread poverty and chaos lead to a collapse of existing political and social structures which would inevitably invite the advance of totalitarianism into every weak and unstable area. Thus our own security would be endangered and our prosperity imperiled. A program of assistance to the underdeveloped nations must continue because the Nation's interest and the cause of political freedom require it."

2. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 was enacted as a result of the legislative process begun by President Kennedy was a relatively concise document that recognized the economic and political principles expressed in the President's transmittal message. Development assistance consisted primarily of two programs: (1) a Development Loan Fund whose primary purpose was to foster plans and programs to "develop economic resources and increase productive capacities" (i.e., a significant amount of capital infrastructure), and (2) a Development Grant Fund, to focus on "assisting the development of human resources through such means as programs of technical cooperation and development" in less developed countries. The original 1961 language of the Foreign Assistance Act states, United States development cooperation policy should emphasize five principal goals: (1) the alleviation of the worst physical manifestations of poverty among the world’s poor majority; (2) the promotion of conditions enabling developing countries to achieve self-sustaining economic growth with equitable distribution of benefits; (3) the encouragement of development processes in which individual civil and economic rights are respected and enhanced; (4) the

integration of the developing countries into an open and equitable international economic system; and (5) the promotion of good governance through combating corruption and improving transparency and accountability.

D. In the 1970s, during a prolonged hyper-inflationary energy crisis, Congress authorized the current sanction regime, in their hypocritical, protectionist, struggle to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations under Art. I Sec. 8 Clause 10 of the US Constitution. Congress passed the National Emergencies Act of 1976 50USC§1601 et seq and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) of 1977 50USC§1701 et seq. The President uses these laws to impose sanctions in his Executive Orders. However, these sanctions must be defined as a form of piracy, that has become extremely corrupt over the ensuing half century. United States sanction pirates - financial institutions, federal bureaucrats, law firms and courts - freeze money belonging to United States persons, foreign persons and foreign governments, under auspice of sanctions, either without UN Security Council authorization, or in excess of, or in contempt of UN Security Council resolutions, deny the embezzled victims due process, don't "take" measure of the money to the Security Council for public international trial Certain Iranian Assets (2019 - present), don't publicly account for privateering revenues and in fact – randomly steal money to finance more piracy. Tens of billions of dollars from sanctions against Russia need to be accounted for to compensate Ukraine. The money for Ukraine must indemnified against legal controversy by deposit insurance funds and full faith and credit of the US Treasury and other nations engaged in sanction kleptomania.

E. The International Development Cooperation Administration (IDCA), was established by Executive Order in September, 1979, by Jimmy Carter. Up until that time, all authority to administer FAA programs had been vested in the Secretary of State by delegation from the President. The establishment of IDCA changed this relationship. Most powers of the IDCA were re-delegated to the Administrator of USAID. Generally, those authorities dealing with security assistance were delegated to the Secretary of State. To give effect to some of these changes, the President submitted a reorganization plan (Reorganization Plan No. 2) which delegated certain economic assistance functions to the Director. IDCA, to be charitable, was not the coordinating mechanism envisaged either by Senator Humphrey or, in all likelihood, President Carter. The only entity it coordinated was USAID and, since it was staffed with fewer than 75 people, could make only a marginal impact on overall bilateral and multilateral assistance policy. In the Reagan Administration no staff were provided to IDCA and, functionally, it faded quickly from the scene.

1. President Ronald Reagan took a more defensive approach to foreign policy and had great luck peacefully ending the Cold War, as recorded by former Defense Secretary Robert Gates, in his book *From the Shadows: The Ultimate Insiders Story of Five Presidents and How They Won the Cold War,* published in 1996. The Reagan Administration is best known for the Iran-Contra arms smuggling affair in contempt of the *Case Concerning United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran* (United States of America v. Iraq) 24 May 1980 and *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and*

Against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America) No. 70 (1986) that decided that the United States of America, by the attacks on Nicaraguan territory and by declaring a general embargo on trade with Nicaragua on 1 May 1985, has acted in breach of its obligations under Article XIX of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Parties signed at Managua on 21 January 1956.

2. Beginning in late 1988, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs (HFAC) began an examination of the foreign assistance program generally and, in particular, the continued relevance of the Foreign Assistance Act. At the same time, numerous outside interest groups also began a similar review. The findings restate many of the same themes that President Kennedy had raised almost thirty years earlier in his transmittal of the first Foreign Assistance Act: 1. Foreign assistance is a valuable foreign policy tool in terms of promoting U.S. security interests and its economic interests. 2. The interrelationship and interdependence of Nations means that the United States will continue to be affected--for good or bad--by economic and political events in other parts of the world and, increasingly, economic issues dominate the international agenda. 3. Moreover, the world is changing to become more urbanized and with an increasing recognition of the value of market-oriented solutions to social and economic problems.

F. Subsequently, foreign relations has been corrupted by the unjust wars of the Bush dynasty. The election of former CIA chief and vice-President George H.W. Bush quickly resulted in the unauthorized Operation Just Cause military action in contempt of the Panama election observations of the Organization of American States. The US continues to deny Veterans benefit non-disclosure agreements from this action. At this time US Ambassadors in the Gulf secretly reassured Saddam Hussein he would not be retaliated against for attacking Kuwait, but then when it happened, the UN Security Council authorized Coalition Forces to liberate Kuwait from Iraq. The Clinton Administration helped negotiate a peace treaty with Yugoslavia in 1995, but after the Srebrenica massacre, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) bombed Yugoslavia without authorization of the Security Council.

1. The US Supreme Court installed their most prolific executioner, former Texas governor, George W. Bush, as President, and his father's Defense Secretary, Dick Cheney, vice-President, in *Bush v. Gore* (2000) although the power to decide Presidential election disputes rests with Congress under Art. 2 Sec. 2 of the US Constitution. When Bush Jr.'s initial attempts to make war with Iraq, because his father failed to depose the evil dictator Saddam Hussein, were rebuffed whereas the US can only deploy in response to armed attack against the United States without authorization by the Security Council, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is noted by the 9-11 Commission Report to have dosed the 9-11 suicide attackers and the US was authorized by the Security Council to occupy Afghanistan. Then, with a war corrupted Congress, and without any military justice, former Defense Department Joint Chief of Staff, Secretary of State Colin Powell, lied to Congress and the UN to justify going to war with Iraq, but when the UN proved his allegations regarding Iraqi possession of weapons of mass destruction to be false, the United States and Coalition forces occupied Iraq without Security Council authorization.

2. Iraq megamurderers corrupt the federal government and US foreign relations. Only President Trump has exhibited any competence with preventing Kennedy assassinating Texas Republicans and their oil warmongers from causing unjustified US international aggression. Trump border wall xenophobia, unaccountable trade war with China and attempted shortchanging of UN and federal civilian agencies, however did not cure COVID and was condemned as a national populist leader who incites violence by the unpaid Human Rights Council. Liz Cheney (WY-R), and gas price hyperinflation, was defeated in the 2022 primaries due to her pathological lying on the Jan. 6th Committee. Iraq megamurders are associated with the 2009 hacking of torture statute, so torture is not a crime in the United States, and this terrorism that transcends national boundaries, is organized mostly as aggravated identity theft by "federal" police, majority Iraq veterans, who have overrun and are not opposed by the Attorney General.

3. American State department lawyer of Hungarian-Jewish descent, Antony J. Blinken, who authored *Ally v Ally: America, Europe and the Siberian Pipeline* (1987) confirmation as Secretary of State, is disqualified by reason of moral injury suffered helping Colin Powell to convince Democrats to vote for war with Iraq using falsified evidence, and his conduct as Secretary of State is unbecoming an officer. Although the federal Secretary of State does not have any responsibility for elections legislated by Congress, state Secretaries of State actually count the elections, and Blinken must be accused of abetting the Democratic Secretaries of State, FBI, state and federal court conspirators, who made the incredible 66.8 percent voter age turnout in the 2020 Presidential elections, using secret 2020 Census information, and 2022 midterm elections using online student loan forgiveness forms in contempt of temporary injunction, that made 10 percent Democratic majority in young white voters, who normally vote Republican, a reality, based on intimidating Trump under 18USC§594.

4. The Biden/Blinken crime against humanity began when the COVID relief ran out and he had to neutralize federal accounting, under color and gender of law, to get away with his bankrupt overestimates, by adulterating the birth control of Shalanda Young, Acting Director of Office of Management and Budget, forcing her to become pregnant in violation of Art. 7(g) of the Rome Statute of International Criminal Court. In July 2021 Haiti President Moïse was assassinated in violation of the laws of war and 18USC§1116. When it became obvious that 100 percent of the detained assassins were US international military education graduates, it appears that Biden nuked the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault for a second time, for an estimated total of 222,220 casualties, to exert unlawful command influence (contempt of court) in violation of Art. 37 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice 10USC§837. Under international law, a friendly foreign nation has jurisdiction to punish offenses committed within its borders by members of a visiting force under Rule 102 (d)(2) of the Manual for Courts-Martial. For the offense of using nuclear weapons to push US nuclear casualties towards a million, versus three for Russia, Biden and/or Blinken are especially liable for disqualification from federal office pursuant to the prohibition on assisting nuclear proliferation through provision of financing 22USC§6303. The nuclear attack against Haiti, in defense of State Department misconduct, headquartered in Arlington, Virginia, occurred within three day of concealing the assets of thousands to millions of US depositors, with the Federal

Financial Institutions Examination Council publication of *Authentication and Access to Financial Institution Services and Systems* in Arlington, Virginia on my 48th birthday, August 11, 2021 in maximum offense of laundering of monetary instruments under 18USC§1956 a grave breech of Art. 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949).

When the Biden Administration was challenged regarding their bank robbery, by Anthony J. Sanders, of Hospitals & Asylums, author of this work and the final audit of the federal budget, whose life savings were embezzled within two days of arriving in Washington DC in September 2021, before their true crime against humanity nuking Haiti was known, Antony J. Blinken counseled Vladimir Putin to attack Ukraine. The counsel appears to have used dimethoxymethylamphetamine (DOM) to induce a panic attack and six months recovery from severe mental illness, if not washed off, with the same promise to not collectively defend, that launched Saddam Hussein's ill-fated invasion of Kuwait, that almost didn't work, and required reinforcement, with a diplomatic offense against Olympic participation in China, involving exposure to anti-depressants and dangerous withdrawal therefrom, that launched the unlawful Russian Presidential invasion of Ukraine. Contrary to US propaganda regarding Uyghur persecution OHCHR Assessment of human rights concerns in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, People's Republic of China of 31 August 2021 report indicates any justification for paid forced labor of poor Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim minorities, about 20 percent of the population, vaguely suspected of being terrorists, beginning in 2016- 2019 has accomplished the goal of eliminating terrorism since 2017 and 1.9 million minorities emerged from poverty by 2018 and by 2019 has been terminated and remaining minority detainees are accounted for in regular criminal statistics. A person who aids, abets, counsels, commands, or procures the commission of an offense, or who causes an act to be done which, if done by that person directly would be an offense, is equally guilty of the offense as one who commits it directly, and may be punished to the same extent under Rule 77 of the Manual for Courts-Martial. Ignorance or mistake of law, including general orders or regulations, ordinarily is not a defense under Rule 916(l). It is a defense to any offense that the accused was acting pursuant to orders unless the accused knew the orders to be unlawful or a person of ordinary sense and understanding would have known the orders to be unlawful under Rule 916 (d). The President cannot use the office of Secretary of State to harbor and conceal terrorists under 18USC§2339. Colin Powell and Antony Blinken have proven the Secretary of State must be a pacifist.

§27 State Department

A. The Department of State is the lead U.S. foreign affairs agency within the Executive Branch and the lead institution for the conduct of American diplomacy. Established by Congress in 1789 and headquartered in Washington, D.C., the State Department was the oldest executive agency of the U.S. Government. The State Department and the Foreign Service of the United States that was established under the Act of May 24, 1924 (commonly known as the Rogers Act), the same year the United States Code was codified on June 24, 1924, and has moved their headquarter across the Potomac to

Arlington, Virginia although USAID remains headquartered in DC. The United States maintains the largest system of embassies in the world with 276 diplomatic missions in 195 foreign countries. The FY 22 Request supports 15,583 employees, with 6,701 Civil Service and 8,882 Foreign ServiceFY 21. US Consular offices abroad process an estimated 7 million visa applications annually. The State Department receives 30 million applications regarding an estimated 150 million passports in circulation in 2020. The United States is the largest financial contributor to the United Nations (UN) system, assessed to provide 22% of the UN regular budget and nearly 28% of UN peacekeeping budgets. The Department of State needs to abolish International Security Assistance and elect a Secretary of State who is a pacifist.

1. The Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs budget is extremely difficult to add. The budget is unnecessarily long and complicated by Relations Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism spending recognized by Sec. 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 under 2USC§901a(b) that has been strongly advised to be repealed by all agencies so afflicted, pursuant to Paperwork Reduction Act under 44USC§3508. The Defense budget upheld the abolition of OCO on page 5 of Office of Management and Budget Summary of the President's Discretionary Funding Request, dated April 9, 2021. Addition of the negative and positive subsidies for Export-Import Assistance are much different from budget estimates, and should be entirely excluded from the total because negative subsidies are insignificant and the programs they finance, or get a loan to finance, based upon usual profit, afford programs without distorting the budget, pursuant to the Federal Credit Reform Act under 2USC§661a(5)(A)(C).

2. The various sub and grand totals require explanation. International Affairs (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300) is the sum of all programs, and is the actual amount of original outlays. International Affairs (Function 150 Account) Only is the grand total less the tiny amount due Function 300 International Commissions. Total – State Department and USAID (including Function 300) is the sum of Foreign Operations, Administration of Foreign Affairs and International Commissions, it would appear to exclude Trust Funds and Related Programs. Diplomatic Engagement and Related Accounts is the total of State Programs, Embassy, Security, Construction and Maintenance and Other Administration of Foreign Affairs, International Organizations, Related Programs and Trust Funds. Diplomatic Engagement is the sum of State Programs, Embassy, Security, Construction and Maintenance, Other Administration of Foreign Affairs and International Organizations. Administration of Foreign Affairs includes State Programs, Embassy, Security, Construction and Maintenance and Other Administration of Foreign Affairs. State Programs includes Diplomatic Programs, Capital Investment Fund, Consular Border Security Program and Sudan Claims Resolution. Everything else if fairly straightforward, but treacherously difficult to consistently add up right.

B. Total International Affairs spending increased $5.5 billion, 9.5 percent, to $63.4 billion FY 22 from $57.9 billion FY 21 should increase swiftly at a 4 percent rate to reach $70 billion within 42 months FY 25 to.$66.6 billion FY 23 and $69.2 billion FY 24, if

corrupt International Security Assistance is not abolished, thereby reducing spending to $57.4 billion FY 24 to clearly distinguish the State Department as civilian. To defend the Biden Administration against election fraud enablement, it is essential that Iraq and Ukraine warmonger Antony J. Blinken is removed from office of Secretary of State and trust. This International Security Assistance money would be returned to the State Department as International Social Security Assistance (trial in Haiti) when they had confirmed a pacifist Secretary of State, who doesn't underreport total spending and Non-proliferation, Antiterrorism and Demining had put an end to international military finance, education, peacekeeping, narcotic control and law enforcement. To justify 4 percent annual inflation needed for the $63.9 billion FY 22 budget to grow to more than $70 billion FY 25 in less than 42 months (Revelation 13:10) all the State Department has to do is call in the credit from shortfalls in 2.5 percent inflation - $15,879 million credit from between FY 18 – FY 21 before receiving their due FY 22. This FY 22 review differs slightly, with $59.1 billion for Total-State Department and USAID (including Function 300) and $63.3 billion for International Affairs (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300), a margin of error of about 1 percent for both figures, possibly due to rounding. The FY 22 budget is about 2.9 percent inflation, 15 percent more than FY 17 after five years, three years of 4 percent growth would be 25 percent more than FY 17 about 3.6 percent inflation, the long-term goal is 3 percent inflation for services and humanitarian assistance. This is a good faith demonstration of why negative growth incurs hyperinflation to compensate for the shortfall in 3 percent inflation.

State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Audit FY17 - FY24
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
International Affairs (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	55,296	56,510	56,404	56,857	57,881	63,354	66,558	69,225
International Affairs (Function 150 Account Only)	{55,169}	{56,373}	{56,263}	{56,694}	{57,704}	{63,177}	{66,374}	{69,025}

Total State Department and USAID (including 300)	{49,570}	{52,519}	{52,604}	{53,133}	{54,598}	{59,100}	{62,112}	{64,032}
Diplomatic Engagement & Related Accounts	{17,084}	{15,163}	{15,074}	{15,373}	{15,728}	{17,220}	{17,930}	{18,645}
Diplomatic Engagement	{16,880}	{14,959}	{14,860}	{15,037}	{15,388}	{16,880}	{17,576}	{18,276}
Administration of Foreign Affairs	{13,571}	{12,110}	{11,949}	{12,037}	{12,426}	{13,213}	{13,741}	{14,291}
State Programs	{9,701}	{8,923}	{9,046}	{9,087}	{9,507}	{10,260}	{10,670}	{11,097}
Diplomatic Programs	{9,688}	{8,820}	{8,953}	{8,947}	{9,257}	{9,491}	{9,871}	{10,266}
Ongoing Operations	5,046	5,063	5,158	5,101	5,136	5,415	5,632	5,857
Worldwide Security Protection	4,642	3,757	4,096	4,096	4,121	4,076	4,239	4,409
Rescission	0	0	-301	-250	0	0	0	0
Capital Investm	12.6	103	93	140	250	449	466	485

ent Fund								
Consular Border Security Program	0	0	0	0	0	320	333	346
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	{3,011}	{2,315}	{1,976}	{1,733}	{1,950}	{1,984}	{2,063}	{2,146}
Ongoing Operations	790	765	777	770	769	851	885	920
Worldwide Security Upgrades	2,221	1,549	1,198	1,206	1,181	1,133	1,178	1,226
WSU Rescission	0	0	0	-243	0	0	0	0
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	{860}	{873}	{928}	{1,217}	{969}	{969}	{1,008}	{1,048}
Office of the Inspector General	145	146	146	146	146	146	152	158
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	634	646	701	731	740	741	771	802

Representation Expenses	8	8	8	7	7	7	8	8
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30	31	31	31	31	31	32	33
Emergences in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	8	8	8	268	8	9	9	9
Buying Power Maintenance Account	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	32	32	32	32	32	33	34	36
International Chancery Center	1.320	0.743	0.743	0.743	2.7	0.743	0.773	0.804
International Organizations	{3,309}	{2,849}	{2,911}	{3,000}	{2,962}	{3,592}	{3,758}	{4,639}

Contributions to International Organizations	1,401	1,467	1,360	1,474	1,506	1,761	1,702	1,764
Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	1,908	1,382	1,551	1,526	1,456	1,929	2,006	2,086
Related Programs	{207}	{204}	{214}	{336}	{340}	{340}	{354}	{368}
The Asia Foundation	17	17	17	19	20	20	21	22
National Endowment for Democracy	170	170	180	300	300	300	312	325
East-West Center	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	19.7	19.7	20.5	21.3
Trust Funds	{0.4}	{0.4}	{0.4}	{0.6}	{0.4}	{0.5}	{0.5}	{0.5}
Center for Middle Eastern Western Dialogue	0.155	0.140	0.185	0.245	0.204	0.180	0.187	0.195
Eisenhower Exchange	0.156	0.158	0.190	0.270	0.093	0.170	0.177	0.184

Fellowship Program								
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	0.058	0.065	0.068	0.124	0.119	0.119	0.124	0.129
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund [non-add]	{158.9}	{158.9}	{158.9}	{158.9}	{158.9}	{158.9}	{158.9}	{158.9}
International Commissions (Function 300)	{127.3}	{137.1}	{141.4}	{162.8}	{176.6}	{176.6}	{183.7}	{199.5}
International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) Salaries and Expenses	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.2	49.8	52.0	54.1	56.3
IBWC Construction	29.4	29.4	26.0	36.9	49	46.8	48.7	59.6
American Sections	{12.3}	{13.3}	{13.3}	{15}	{15}	{15}	{15.6}	{16.3}
International Joint	7.6	8.1	8.1	9.8	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.7

Commissions								
International Boundary Commission	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5
Border Environmental Cooperation Commission	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
International Fisheries Commission	37.5	46.4	50.7	62.7	62.8	62.8	65.3	67.3.
US Agency for Global Media	{787}	{808}	{808	{810}	{803}	{810}	{843}	{877}
International Broadcasting Operations	777	798	798	799	793	801	833	866
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	9.7	9.7	9.7	11.7	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.5
Other Programs	{39.4}	{37.9}	{38.6}	{45}	{45}	{45}	{47}	{49}
US Institute of Peace	39.4	47.9	38.6	45	45	45	47	49

Foreign Operations	{37,333}	{40,433}	{40,426)	{40,544}	{41,208}	{45,182}	{47,637}	{49,541}
US Agency for International Development	{1,633}	{1,620}	{1,675}	{1,663}	{1,711}	{1,863}	{2,286}	{2,377}
USAID Operating Expenses	1,363	1,348	1,373	1,377	1,378	1,863	1,938	2,015
USAID Capital Investment Fund	200	197	225	210	258	258	268	279
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	70.1	75.3	76.6	75.5	75.5	76.5	79.6	82.7
Bilateral Economic Assistance	{20,696}	{24,433}	{24,269}	{24,291}	{24,783}	{28,130}	{29,271}	{30,442}
Global Health Programs USAID and State	8,758	8,723	8,870	9,125	9,196	10,051	10,453	10,871
Global Health Programs -	[3,088]	[3,053]	[3,150]	[3,195]	[3,266]	[3,871]	[4,026]	[4,187]

USAID								
Global Health Programs – State	[5,670]	[5,670]	[5,720]	[5,930]	[5,930]	[6,180]	[6,427]	[6,684]
Development Assistance	2,996	3,000	3,000	3,400	3,500	4,075	4,238	4,408
International Disaster Assistance	4,127	4,285	4,385	4,395	4,395	4,682	4,869	5,064
Transition Initiatives	123	92	92	92	92	92	96	100
Complex Crises Fund	30	30	30	30	30	60	62	65
CCF Rescission	0	0	0	(40)	0	0	0	0
DCA Administrative Expenses	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Fund (ESDF)	0	3,960	3,694	3,045	3,152	4,260	4,430	4,607
ESF Rescission	0	0	(232)	(232)	(75)	(15)	0	0
Democracy Fund	211	216	227	274	291	291	303	315
Assistan	975	750	760	770	770	789	821	853

ce for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia								
Migration and Refugee Assistance	3,366	3,366	3,432	3,432	3,432	3,845	3,999	4,159
US Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Independent Agencies	{1,368}	{1,368}	{1,368}	{1,356}	{1,364}	{879}	{1,450}	{1,508}
Peace Corps	410	410	411	411	411	411	427	445
PC Rescission	0	0	0	(30)	(30)	0	0	0
Millennium Challenge Corporation	905	905	905	905	912	912	949	986
MCC Rescission	0	0	0	0	0	(515)	0	0
Inter-American	22.5	22.5	22.5	37.5	38	38	40	41

Foundation								
US African Development Foundation	30	30	30	33	33	33	34	36
Department of Treasury International Affairs	{30}	{30}	{30}	{45}	{237}	{105}	{110}	{114}
Department of Treasury International Affairs Technical Assistance	30	30	30	30	33	38	40	41
Data Restructuring	0	0	0	15	204	67	70	73
International Security Assistance	{9,308}	{9,026}	{9,132}	{9,013}	{8,915}	{9,180}	{9,553}	{9,934}
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLB	1,256	1,369	1,498	1,391	1,386	1,526	1,587	1,651

)								
INCLB Rescission	0	0	(12.4)	0	(50)	(5)	0	0
Nonproliferation, antiterrorism demining and related programs (NADR)	971	876	865	896	889	900	936	973
Peacekeeping Operations	659	538	489	457	441	470	489	508
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	110.3	111	111	113	113	113	118	122
Foreign Military Financing	6,312	6,132	6,192	6,156	6,176	6,176	6,423	6,680
FMF Rescission	0	0	(11)	0	(40)	0	0	0
Multilateral Assistance	{2,077}	{1,857}	{1,849}	{2,050}	{2,042}	{2,702}	{2,903}	{3,019}
International Organizations and Program	306.5	307.5	331.5	358	388	457	475	494

s (UNRWA)								
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	{1,771}	{1,549}	{1,517}	{1,692}	{1,654}	{2,146}	{2,322}	{2,415}
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	5.9	0	0	207	207	207	215	224
International Development Association (IDA)	1,197	1,097	1,097	1,097	1,001	1,428	1,485	1,545
African Development Bank	32.4	32.4	32.4	0	55	55	57	59
African Development Fund	214	171	171	171	171	211	219	228
Asian Development Fund	99	47	47	47	47	53	56	58
Asian Development Bank	0	32	0	0	0	0	37	38
Inter-	22	0	0	0	0	0	26	26

American Development Bank								
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	147	140	140	140	140	149	155	162
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30	30	30	30	33	43	45	47
Global Agriculture and Food Security Programs	23	0	0	0	0	0	27	28
International Monetary Fund	0	0	0	0	0	102	106	110
Export & Investment Assistance	{-170}	{-232}	{-162}	{-54.5}	{77.5}	{-64.5}	{-56}	{-48}
Export-Import Bank	7.4	(75)	100	99	(72)	(222)	(222)	(222)
EIB Rescission	0	0	0	(64)	0	0	0	0
Development Finance	0	0	0	(119)	120	128	133	138

Corporations								
Estimated Transfer of ESDF to Development Finance Institution (DFI)	0	0	0	(50)	(50)	(50)	(50)	(50)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPC)	(252)	(236)	(341)	0	0	0	0	0
US Trade and Development Agency	75	79.5	79.5	79.5	79.5	79.5	83	86
Related International Affairs Accounts	{94.4}	{96.1}	{97.4}	{101.7}	{105}	{105}	{110}	{114}
International Trade Commission	92.0	93.7	95	99.4	103	103	107	111
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Departm	{2,102}	{1,923]	{1,926}	{1,945}	{1,970}	{1,800}	{1,872}	{1,947}

ent of Agriculture								
P.L. 480, Title II	1,900	1,716	1,716	1,725	1,740	1,570	1,633	1,698
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition	202	208	210	220	230	230	239	249

Source: Tillerson, Rex. Pompeo, Mike. Blinken, Antony J. Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs. FY 19 – FY 22.

B. The Diplomatic Programs (DP) appropriation is fundamental to the implementation of American foreign policy, providing the people, infrastructure, security, and programs that facilitate productive and peaceful U.S. relations with foreign governments and international organizations worldwide. These activities span 38 bureaus and offices, 195 countries, and 276 diplomatic posts. The Request supports a 'funded employment ceiling' of 15,583, with 6,701 Civil Service and 8,882 Foreign Service, an increase of +267 (131 CS and 136 FS) over FY 21. Overseas programs regional bureaus include African Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, European and Eurasian Affairs, Near Eastern Affairs, South and Central Asian Affairs, Western Hemisphere Affairs, and International Organization Affairs), the Bureau of Conflict Stabilization Operations, Global PublicAffairs, and the Bureau of Medical Services. Diplomatic policy and support bureaus and offices of Administration are Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance; Budget and Planning; Chief of Protocol; Comptroller and Global Financial Services; Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor; Economic and Business Affairs; Energy Resources; Global Engagement Center; Information Resource Management; Intelligence and Research; International Security and Nonproliferation; the Legal Adviser; Legislative Affairs; Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs; Political-Military Affairs; Population, Refugees, and Migration; Public Affairs; the Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate; Cyber Diplomacy and Technology Policy, and the Secretary of State; the Under Secretary for Management; and the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. The FY 2022 Budget also presents resources for the Office of International Religious Freedom as a distinct office. Security programs includes the Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT), the Office of Foreign Missions (OFM), Op Med (CCR), and Worldwide Security Protection (WSP).

1. The Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) is at the forefront of the United States' national security apparatus, screening millions of foreign nationals who apply for visas, determining passport eligibility for millions of U.S. citizens, and overseeing other critical programs that affect the U.S. economy, international travel, and security. Revenues from the Department-retained consular fees and surcharges fund Consular and Border Security Programs (CBSP) activities The fees and surcharges collected and retained for consular services include: Machine Readable Visa (MRV) fees, Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) surcharges, the Passport Security Surcharge (PSS), the Immigrant Visa Security Surcharge (IVSS), Diversity Visa (DV) Lottery fees, Fraud Prevention and Detection (H&L) fees, Affidavit of Support (AoS) Review fees, Expedited Passport fees (EPF), and J -Waiver (Student/Exchange Visitor Visas) fees. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have a negative impact on international travel and the fees that support the CBSP account, significantly affecting CBSP revenue by drastically reducing passport and visa work loads globally. The FY 2022 Request of $320 million will supplement $2.8 billion in fee revenue which is projected to remain depressed in FY 2022. The Repatriation Loans program, provides loans to assist destitute U.S. citizens abroad to return to the United States, the subsidy rate is 46.58 percent. Costs per passport book increased by 35.6 percent starting in FY 2021.

2. The Working Capital Fund (WCF) operates pursuant to section 13 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22USC§2684). 13 service centers that support administrative, information technology, procurement, post assignment travel, medical, aviation, and special issuance passport services to the diplomatic community. The Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO), funded through the Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance (ESCM) appropriation, is responsible for providing U.S. diplomatic and consular missions overseas with secure, safe, and functional facilities. Worldwide Security Upgrades amount is available until expended to allows OBO to complete critical overseas projects. The Department of State Office of Inspector General's (OIG) oversight obligations are broad and comprehensive, involving oversight of the Department of State, U.S. Agency for Global Media (USAGM), and partial oversight of Department of State managed foreign assistance resources. In total, OIG is responsible for the oversight of approximately $73 billion of governmental resources.. The FY 2022 Request for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) operations is $54.9 million, for 176 positions. The budget request was done before the decision to vacate Afghanistan was made and it is not known if the SIGAR will continue.

3. The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) designs and implements educational, professional, and cultural exchange programs that promote American leadership and advance U.S. foreign policy goals. Education is the nation's fourth largest U.S. service sector export, with international students contributing $44 billion to the U.S.economy in 2019 and supporting more than 458,000 U.S.jobs. While there was an increase in the number of educational entities (from 3,474 in FY 2019 to 3,531 in FY 2020) and businesses (from 688 in FY 2019 to 957 in FY 2020) supporting ECA programs, the number of non-governmental organizations (NGO) and individuals supporting ECA programs significantly decreased (from 24,482 in FY 2019 to 8,955 in

FY 2020) because of suspending in-person program activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Since March 2020, ECA increased its virtual offerings for English teachers and learners, reaching over 10 million people around the world through webinars, Massive Open Online Courses, social media, and other virtual engagement. In the FY 2022 Request, ECA made proportional decreases from the three major programs – Fulbright, International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP), and Citizen Exchanges to offset the increase in salary funding within Exchanges Support. Professional Cultural Exchange advance U.S. Foreign policy by engaging with and influencing international civil society audiences. In 2018, 34 percent of all ECA programs focused on youth increased to 46 percent in 2019. ECA programs empower emerging and established leaders and journalists to counter state disinformation through the Global Engagement Center. It is held that FBI interference with exchange visits between the Iron Curtain countries and the United States need to be repealed under 28CFR§0.87 pursuant to Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1978).

4. Consistent with section 4 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22USC§2671), the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS) appropriation is used to meet unforeseen emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs, including evacuations of U.S. Government personnel and their families overseas, and, in certain circumstances, private U.S. citizens and third country nationals, as well as other authorized activities that further the realization of U.S. Foreign policy objectives. EDCS was used for emergency evacuation expenses related to the novel coronavirus pandemic. EDCS provided over 100,000 American citizens overseas with a means to travel to safe locations throughout the world. The Rewards category of EDCS covers the Department's Rewards Program is used for the payment of rewards for information related to international terrorism, narcotics-related activities, transnational organized crime, and war crimes, consistent with section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22USC§2708). The Buying Power Maintenance Account (BPMA) is authorized to maintain planned levels of activity under section 24 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22USC§2696). The Bureau of Diplomatic Security administers the Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions and Officials in New York, and the Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions and Officials elsewhere in the United States under the authority of the Foreign Missions Act (22USC§4314). The American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) is a nonprofit corporation created by the Taiwan Relations Act in 1979. Taiwan is the United States' tenth-largest trading partner, with two-way trade in goods and services estimated to be $104 billion annually.

C. The Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account is currently the source of funding for annual U.S. assessed contributions to 43 international organizations, including the United Nations (UN), UN agencies and others. The FY 2022 Request is $1,662.9 million, a 9.8 percent increase of $157.0 million above the $1,602 million FY 2021 Estimate. The United States plans to pay Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA). The FY 2022 Request of $1.9 billion reflects the Administration's goal of fully funding UN peacekeeping and paying down recently accumulated arrears/ The Biden Administration proposes to pay two $300 million

payments, over two fiscal years, to pay back cap-related UN peacekeeping arrears accumulated in the past four years. To do justice the United States must convince the majority of Members to require the Secretary-General to guarantee a $7 billion UN Peacekeeping appropriation, after considerably more than 42 months persecuted with a particularly malicious budget cut. These two three hundred million dollar payments should help UN Peacekeeping cope with 2020-2021 and current year 2021-2022 tort, if the United States effectively represents the $7 billion (2022-2023) UN Peacekeeping budget.

1. International Organizations is believed to the US financing mechanism for UN Relief and Works Administration for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) although it is officially presented differently. From this account, the United States provides voluntary contributions to international organizations to accomplish transnational goals where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally, such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic. Programs funded are UNICEF, United National Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNPF), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund. The budget also funds two bilateral debt relief and restructuring programs – the G20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative and Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the DSSI (Common Framework and the Tropical Forest Conservation and Coral Reef Act.

D. International Commissions are termed Function 300 in the budget request. The International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) is a binational commission established to implement boundary and water treaties and international agreements between the United States and Mexico. The agency operates and maintains nearly 100 hydrologic gaging stations, over 20,000 acres of floodplains, 500 miles of levees, 440 miles of river and interior floodway channels, four diversion dams, two international storage dams and associated hydroelectric power plants, roughly 700 hydraulic structures, two international wastewater treatment plants, and one-half of all boundary monuments and markers on the land boundary and at international ports of entry. The American Section is comprised of the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC), International Boundary Commission (IBC) and International Joint Commission (IJC). BECC addresses environmental infrastructure needs in the border region between the United States and Mexico. IBC supports the maintenance of an accurately delineated and marked boundary between the United States and Canada, consistent with the mandate of the 1925 Treaty of Washington. IBC maintains more than 5,500 land boundary monuments and more than 2,800 reference monuments. ICJ was created by the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty, which acts as a cornerstone of U.S.-Canadian relations along the border. IJC reviews uses, obstructions, or diversions of boundary waters in one country that affect water levels and flows in the other, and assesses progress in restoration of water quality in the Great Lakes.

1. The International Fisheries Commissions (IFC) funds the U.S. share of operating expenses for ten international fisheries commissions, the International Whaling Commission, two international marine science organizations, the Arctic Council, the

Antarctic Treaty, and international shark and sea turtle conservation initiatives. Each commission facilitates international cooperation by conducting or coordinating scientific studies of fish stocks and other marine resources and their habitats and establishing common management measures to be implemented by member governments. Many also oversee the allocation of fishing rights to their members. Many fishing areas that were nearly depleted are now yielding sustainable catches for U.S. commercial and sport fishermen, and some key endangered populations are recovering. The commercial and recreational fisheries managed by the commissions generate income of $12 to $15 billion annually and support thousands of U.S. jobs.

E. The Asia Foundation (TAF) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that advances U.S. government interests in the Indo-Pacific region. Working through 18 permanent offices throughout Asia, including in countries of particular importance to the United States, such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia, and China. The Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West (EWC) was established by an act of Congress as part of the Mutual Security Act of 1960. Its purpose is to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific. The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a bipartisan, non-governmental organization with the single mission of advancing democracy in the world authorized by the National Endowment for Democracy Act (P.L. 98-164) passed in 1983. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004 (P.L. 108-199) created the International Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund (Trust Fund) to support the operations of the Hollings Center to focus on opening, fostering, and reinforcing networks and connections between the United States and the predominantly Muslim world, particularly in the post-9/11 environment.

1. The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program (EEFP) was created in 1953. The EEFP brings outstanding professionals who are emerging leaders in their countries to the United States and sends American counterparts abroad. The Israeli Arab Scholarship Program (IASP) is authorized under section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (P.L. 102-138). IASP funds two-year scholarships to outstanding Israeli-Arab students to pursue higher education programs at U.S. Institutions. The International Chancery Center (ICC), authorized by the International Center Act in 1968, is a diplomatic enclave located on a 47-acre lot in northwest D.C. Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (FSRDF) was established to provide pension payments to all eligible retired and disabled members, former spouses, and survivors of the Foreign Service enrolled in either of the two systems. It is maintained through multiple mandatory sources of income that include contributions by employees, agency contributions, special government contributions, interest on investments, and voluntary contributions.

2. U.S. Agency for Global Media's (USAGM) is an independent federal agency responsible for all United States non-military international media. The agency is comprised of two federal entities: Voice of America (VOA) and the Office of Cuba Broadcasting(OCB and oversees four agency-sponsored non-federal entities: Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Radio Free Asia (RFA), the Middle East Broadcasting

Networks (MBN), and the Open Technology Fund (OTF). USAGM's mission is to inform, engage, and connect people around the world in support of freedom and democracy. Its radio, television, internet, digital, and mobile programs reach 354 million people each week in 62 languages. USAGM is a leading source for news and information about the United States, and a provider of reporting on issues that local media—often controlled or influenced by their ruling regimes—fail to cover, eg. public health information related to the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic. The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) was founded by Congress in 1984 to prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent conflict around the world, recognizing that violence abroad and global conflict undermine U.S.interests.

F. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID's) global operations provide human resources to defend U.S. national security, asserting U.S. leadership and influence, and advancing stability, security, and prosperity worldwide. Capital Investment Fund (CIF) supports capital investments in facility construction, information technology (IT), and real-property maintenance. The Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducts and supervises audits and investigations of foreign assistance programs. Development Assistance (DA) mitigates the devastating impacts of climate change, promotes agricultural security in Africa, responds to the secondary and tertiary impacts of the COVID-19 global pandemic, addresses irregular migration, and advances democratic values and principles. Funding is provided to drive global economic growth in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, counter violent extremism, and invest in the workforce. Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS) and the Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation (DDI) will support the development of resilient, democratic societies; enable inclusive, sustainable growth; promote free, peaceful, and self-reliant societies with effective, legitimate governments; build human capital; and create social safety nets that reach the poorest and most vulnerable. The 2022 Budget begins the process of addressing the climate crisis by ending international financing of carbon-intensive fossil fuel-based energy and ensuring that Federal funding no longer directly subsidizes fossil fuels, as required in Sections 102 and 209 of Executive Order 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad.

1. The Global Health Programs (GHP) account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). GHP supports programs to control the HIV/AIDS epidemic, prevent child and maternal deaths, and combat infectious disease threats. A goal is for all countries having fewer than 20 deaths per 1,000 live births and fewer than 50 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2035. Reaching these rates would save an additional five million children each year and decrease the number of women who die from complications during pregnancy annually by 75 percent. Programs will leverage U.S. government and other investments in nutrition, malaria, family planning and reproductive health, infectious diseases and cost-effective childhood vaccines. The President's Malaria Initiative prioritizes malaria prevention and treatment in up to 25 African countries, address multidrug-resistant malaria in three programs in Southeast Asia, and support malaria control and elimination efforts in Latin America. Tuberculosis is the leading infectious disease killer worldwide, infecting 10 million people and claiming the lives of almost two

million each year; it is also one of the top ten killers of people globally from all causes. In partnership with private and public donors, USAID will support interventions that reach, cure, and prevent TB, multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), and TB/HIV co-infection. USAID will address infectious disease threats such as Ebola virus disease, severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian influenzas, plague, Marburg, and Lassa Fever. USAID will implement the National Strategy for the COVID-19 Response and Pandemic Preparedness. USAID supports drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) – lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminths.

2. Democracy program strengthen institutions; foster the rule of law and government transparency; strengthen citizen-centered governance; address increased restrictions on civic space; strengthen civil society and civic education; support independent fact-based media; and promote fair, peaceful, and competitive electoral processes. Economic growth programs that are essential for sustainable development in developing countries, which help generate the public resources governments need to invest in education, health, rural roads, as well as digital and other infrastructure. Education supports the U.S. Government Strategy on International Basic Education, the USAID Education Policy, and USAID's work to address the global learning crisis and respond to the impact of COVID-19 on education. Food Security implements the whole-of-government Feed the Future (FTF) initiative, which seeks to achieve the goal of the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS), to sustainably reduce poverty, hunger, and malnutrition, in response to the devastating poverty and hunger impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Gender supports gender equality and equity, a strategic imperative that reduces poverty and promotes economic growth, increases access to education, improves health outcomes, advances political stability, and fosters democracy pursuant to Executive Order 14020. State and USAID will advance equity by reducing structural disparities and creating opportunities for members of marginalized racial and ethnic groups as well as other individuals and communities that have been underserved pursuant to Executive Order 13985 on Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities.

3. International Disaster Assistance (IDA) provides lifesaving humanitarian assistance in response to natural disasters and complex emergencies around the world. IDA is managed by the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). Programming includes, but is not limited to, emergency food security, nutrition, shelter, water, health, logistics, coordination, and livelihoods support. Transition Initiatives (TI) account will address opportunities and challenges in countries in crisis, and assist in their transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy. Managed by USAID's Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (USAID/CPS), Complex Crisis Fund (CCF) program targets countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, violence, or instability. Economic Support Fund (ESF) request will help countries of strategic importance meet near- and long-term political, economic, development, and security needs. Countering People's Republic of China Malign Influence (CPRCMI) and anti-Iran influence are xenophobically funded. 2019 Global Fragility Act (GFA) address fragility challenges in countries at risk of or experiencing instability, conflict and climate change. Global Concessional Financing Facility allows

middle-income countries hosting large refugee populations to access multilateral development bank loans at more concessional terms. Democracy Fund (DF) supports democracy, human rights, and governance through the USAID Bureau for Democracy Development and Innovation and State Department Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) will advance U.S. national security by supporting countries in Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia on their paths toward democracy and open market economies while building their capacity to counter foreign malign influence of Russia.

4. Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering, uphold human dignity, and play a critical role in helping to mitigate and resolve forced displacement in Afghanistan, Burma, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, Yemen, and elsewhere. The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is the humanitarian arm of the Department of State that, along with USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), ensures that humanitarian principles are thoroughly integrated into U.S. foreign and national security policy. The rebuild the refugee admissions program and will fund contributions to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as other international and non-governmental organizations that address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and resettle a record number of 125,000 refugees in the United States pursuant to Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs to Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration (EO 14013). In FY 2022 pursuant to The request also restores U.S. support for Palestinian refugees through the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The President's Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund enables the President to address urgent unexpected refugee and migration needs.

5. Peace Corp selects, trains, and supports American Volunteers who live and work in areas that other government programs are often unable to reach. Most Volunteers serve for 27 months. Approximately 7,000 Peace Corps Volunteers and Trainees were evacuated from their host countries in March 2020 and returned safely to their homes of record in United States. Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) reduces poverty through sustainable, inclusive economic growth, through new strategic priorities in climate, inclusion and gender, and catalyzing private sector investment. Specifically MCdC works through compacts in Kosovo, Malawi, and Timor-Leste along with two concurrent regional compact programs focused on trade facilitation across borders: the Benin - Niger Regional Transport Corridor Project and the Côte d'Ivoire - Burkina Faso Energy Interconnection Project. 38 percent of MCC funds have gone to climate related activity. Inter-American Foundation (IAF) invests directly in effective, community-led development throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. IAF addresses the root causes of Central American migration, spurring local economic activity and strengthening food security, building resilience to natural disasters and extreme weather, supporting displaced Venezuelans, and advancing the social and economic inclusion of historically marginalized populations, including women, youth, Indigenous people, LGBTQ+, African descendants, and people with disabilities. Department of Treasury

Technical Assistance (OTA) works with finance ministries, central banks, and related government institutions to support efficient revenue collection, well-planned and executed budgets, judicious debt management, sound banking systems, and strong controls to combat money laundering, terrorism finance and other economic crimes pursuant to the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (FATAA). With 50 programs around the world OTA works to reduce countries' dependence on foreign financial aid through improved domestic resource mobilization, and creating the conditions for private sector-led economic growth.

6. International Security Assistance category needs to be abolished, except for non-proliferation, because foreign military and police financing is treason that generates the opposite of loyalty, the programs have track record of human rights abuses, that must not be condoned.

7. The President's FY 2022 Budget requests $4.4 billion for multilateral assistance programs, including international financial institutions and $676 million for bilateral debt relief and restructuring. Multilateral Development Banks play key roles in the effort to reduce poverty, climate change, increase economic growth and foster greater economic and social inclusion. The US subscribes to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), replenishes the International Development Association (IDA), subscribes to the African Development Bank (ADB), replenishes the African Development Fund (ADF) and the Asian Development Fund (AsDF). The FY 2022 Budget requests $102.0 million to enable the United States to make a meaningful contribution to the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT), the IMF's concessional lending facility for low-income countries, or another IMF facility, plus the authority to lend up to $15 billion to the IMF PRGT program. Of $2.5 billion for climate change, the FY 2022 budget requests $1,700.0 million for multilateral climate change and environmental funds and programs, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Clean Technology Fund (CTF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Multilateral Climate Change Adaptation Funds and Food Security.through the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

8. The Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM) export credit support will total $9.6 billion in lending activity and will be fully funded by receipts collected from the EXIM's users (except for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which is funded by an appropriation). EXIM's receipts are expected to total $352.0 million, including funds set aside to cover the cost of the agency's credit programs in FY 2022. These funds, treated as offsetting collections, will be used to pay $114.0 million for administrative expenses and $10.0 million in program budget. The FY 2022 request for EXIM also includes $6.5 million for the expenses of the OIG. EXIM forecasts sending $228.0 million (i.e. negative subsidy) to the U.S. Treasury as receipts in excess of expenses. EXIM, one of over 110 export credit agencies around the globe, actively helps level the playing field for businesses of all sizes in the competitive global marketplace. U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) prioritizes infrastructure activities where there is a high likelihood for the export of U.S. goods and services. Development Finance Corporation (DFC) is the official development finance institution (DFI) of the United States. DFC is

an independent Executive Branch agency that partners with the private sector to finance solutions to the most critical challenges facing the developing world today, including climate change, and responding to and recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic. International Trade Commission (Commission) is an independent, nonpartisan Federal agency with broad investigative responsibilities on matters of trade. In accordance with its statutory mandate, the Commission investigates and makes determinations in proceedings involving imports claimed to injure a domestic industry or violate U.S. intellectual property rights; provides independent analysis and information on tariffs, trade, and competitiveness; and maintains the U.S. tariff schedule. Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (FCSC) is a quasi-judicial, independent agency within the Department of Justice, its primary mission is to adjudicate claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments.

9. The Food for Peace Program P.L, 480 feeds tens of millions of people. Started by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1954 and renamed Food for Peace by President John F. Kennedy, the Food for Peace Program (P.L. 480) aimed to supply foreign aid with U.S. agricultural surpluses to fight world hunger, expand international trade, and foster U.S. foreign policy. By August 1966, program spending had reached almost $2 billion and was active in 52 countries. Today it is a matching funds program between the USDA and USAID valued at nearly $4 billion annually. During the 2010s the program changed to provide cash donations rather than American grown and delivered food. USAID's held traditional efforts to deliver food as opposed to cash transfers for countries to buy their own food is actually 78 percent cheaper per ton of food. Title II emergency and development programs have provided more than 106 million metric tons of commodities to more than 3 billion people in 150 countries. McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition helps support education, child development and food security in low-income, food-deficit countries around the globe.

G. The FY 22 State Department, Foreign Operations and International Organizations budget has done well to redress Trump Administration cuts and offer $75 million to reaffiliate with United Nations Educational, Scientific, Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to discuss $550 million (2017) assessment of arrears since terminating membership in 2011 dues to discrimination against Palestine. The Secretary of State must sustain 4 percent annual growth in all spending categories to increase total outlays from $63 billion FY 22 to more than $70 billion FY 25, this moderately high rate of inflation is justified in shortfalls from 3 percent inflation from wrongful budget cuts since FY 16. The Secretary-General of the United Nations must learn to annually produce 3 percent economic growth in appropriation, after technical adjustments, rather than a -2.8 percent economic depression plus 1.6 percent recosting. To act in good faith the Secretary of State must rescind the tens of millions of dollars “malign influence” false accusation propaganda against China, Russia and Iran receiving hundreds of millions dollar in the budget. The Secretary of State must advocate to repeal the FBI representation on committee for visitor exchange under 28CFR§0.87 to pursue Interim National Security Strategy without the malign influence of the FBI in violation of the consular premises and freedom of communication under Arts. 31, 33 and 35 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963) or any prejudice against Russia, China or Iran the United

States may owe more than $7.2 billion compensation for Certain Iranian Assets (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America) (2019) stolen since the Iran rescued diplomatic staff from terrorists pursuant to United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran (United States of America v. Islamic Republic of Iran) (1980)**.**

1. It was advised that all money from prohibiting malign influence propaganda in USAID be donated to Haitian assassination and earthquake victims and refugees, to rebuild earthquake proof and to protect the Enriquillo-Plantain Garden and less problematic Septentrional fault systems from fracking, carbon capture storage, explosions and other industrial earthquake hazards. So far, after the assassination and death from coronavirus in office, the earthquake, four days after inviting the General Assembly in the northern hemisphere to watch the Perseid meteors, without any earth shaking military medicine divorce, has so far only leveraged $36 million from the US and Title 42 removal order for 12,000 Haitian refugees living under a bridge in Del Rio Texas. Prohibiting malign influence propaganda would allow USAID to administer disaster insurance to Haiti. In the most recent earthquake 2,200 people died, more than 12,200 who were injured, and hundreds missing. The earthquake severely damaged two cities, Le Cayes and Jeremic. More than 50,000 homes were destroyed and another 77,000 damaged. An estimated 250,000 are homeless and the 10,000 living under a bridge in Del Rio Texas should not be whipped with horse reigns by border police, they should be permitted to visit the United States or be sent home to Haiti by plane for free. Foreign Military Financing Countering People's Republic of China (PRC) Malign influence Fund (CPMIF) ($50.0 million). Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs CPMIF ($15.0 million) and Countering People's Republic of China Malign Influence Fund (CPMIF) ($3.7 million Haiti fault protection). International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement CPMIF ($70.0 million). Economic Support Fund CPMIF ($155.0 million). USAID International Disaster Assistance converts $294 million propaganda to humanitarian use. To help limit persecution of the number of the beast to less than 42 months International Security Assistance grows 4 percent annually until all $8.9 billion FY 22 to FY $10 billion FY 25 International Security programs, except $1 billion FY 25 for Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs, are abolished and converted to International Social Security Poverty Line Benefit trial in Haiti.

§27a Contributions to International Organizations

A. The US contributes a share of the assessed budgets of 44 international organizations, including 22 percent of the UN Regular Budget, 27.8908 percent (2022-2023) of the UN Peacekeeping Budget and UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East under cover of International Organizations and Programs (UNRWA). The State Department accounts for payments to 17 UN agencies with the Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) row, UN Peacekeeping with the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) row and UNRWA through the International Organizations and Programs (IOP) row, for a total of 19 out of 39 UN agencies. It is interesting to note that the PanAmerican Health Organization (PAHO) is considered a separate UN Agency from the World Health Organization. The Biden Administration State Department is believed to pay US dues to the UN in full, including UNESCO, but

has not paid $750 million UNESCO arrears, that are proposed to be paid, like all irregular arrears to UN agencies, by the Treasury Federal Balance to settle the claim for student loan forgiveness by not garnishing people making less than 150 percent of poverty line and requiring a first accurate accounting of current year federal student loan revenues, expenditures and borrowing requirements.

US Contributions to International Organizations FY 16 – FY 24
(millions)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
UN Regular Budget	631	593	610	590.5	673.4	677.8	697.9	741	760
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal – Yugoslavia	11	4.1	5.5	0.859	0	0	0	0	0
United Nations War Crime Tribunal - Rwanda	5.3	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Residual Mechanism for the Criminal Tribunals	2.7	7.4	10.4	10.8	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6

Food and Agriculture Organization	108	110	114.4	109.4	109.3	112.3	111.5	116	120.6
International Agency for Research on Cancer	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2
International Atomic Energy Association	98	101	108	104.3	105.4	113.3	113.6	118.1	122,9
International Civil Aviation Organization	16.9	16.6	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.8	17.8	18.5	19.2
International Labor Organization	85.1	82.6	84.2	84.6	87	92.9	92.5	96.2	100.1
International Maritime Organization	1.2	0.990	1.1	0.941	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
International Teleco	10.1	9.9	10	9.9	10.7	10.9	11.6	12.1	12.6

mmunication Union									
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	19	19.2	21.5	16.9	17.4	19.8	19.7	20.5	21.3
Pan American Health Organization	64.5	65.3	64.8	64.8	65.8	64.8	63.9	66.5	69.1
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	77	80
Universal Postal Union	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1
World Health Organization	112.7	111.2	118.5	118.9	120.8	121.4	123.6	128.5	133.6
World Intellectual Proper	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3

ty Organization (WIPO)									
World Meteorological Organization	14.4	14.7	15.1	14.1	14.6	16.1	15.7	16.3	16.9
World Trade Organization	22.5	21.8	22.4	22.4	23.9	25.0	24.4	25.4	26.4
Subtotal UN and Affiliated Agencies	1,207.7	1,164.3	1,207.7	1,170	1,260.8	1,287.8	1,384	1,453.2	1,508.3
Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	1,890	1,908	1,382	1,551	1,526	1,456	1,929	2,006	2,086
International Organizations and Programs (UNRWA)	300	306.5	307.5	331.5	358	388	457	475	494

All UN	3,397.7	3,378.8	2,897.2	3,052.5	3,144.8	3,131.8	3,770	3,934.2	4,088.3
Organization of American States	49.2	50.4	50.7	50.8	50.8	48.7	45.9	47.7	49.7
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	16.8	15.8	16.4	17.1
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	0.324	0.324	0.324	0.324	0.324	0.324	0.324	0.337	0.350
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	131	133	133	133	134	131	126	131	136
Regional International Organization									

s									
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	71.1	67.9	75.4	74.1	73.2	80.1	79.4	82.6	85.9
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	58.6	56.8	62.1	57.8	59.0	51.2	54.6	56.8	59.1
NATO Parliamentary Assembly	0.901	0.892	0.991	0.985	0.993	0.777	0.767	0.798	0.830
The Pacific Community	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	0.949	0.956	0.992	0.976	0.978	0./993	0.993	1.03	1.07
Colombo Plan Council on Technical Cooperation	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.018	0.018

Subtotal, Regional Organizations	133	128	141	135	136	135	137	143	148
Customs Cooperation Council	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3
Hague Conference on Private International Law	0.242	0.236	0.265	0.255	0.254	0.274	0.292	0.304	0.316
Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	0.143	0.143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Bureau Permanent Court of Arbitration (IBWM)	0.060	0.059	0.063	0.064	0.069	0.075	0.075	0.078	0.081

International Bureau of Weights and Measures	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	0.889	0.868	0.937	0.925	0.958	0.958	0.996	1.036	1.078
International Coffee Organization	0.618	0.411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Copper Study Group	0.034	0.028	0.03	0.029	0.029	0.036	0.032	0.033	0.035
International Cotton Advisory Committee	0.281	0.276	0.275	0.275	0.288	0.294	0.294	0.306	0.318
International	0.524	0.422	0.428	0.431	0.409	0.443	0.440	0.458	0.476

Grains Council									
International Hydrographic Organization	0.108	0.103	0.116	0.112	0.113	0.118	0.119	0.124	0.129
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law	0.142	0.135	0.146	0.140	0.144	0.149	0.149	0.155	0.161
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	0.029	0.027	0.034	0.033	0.033	0.034	0.034	0.035	0.037
International Organization of Legal Metrology	0.126	0.107	0.129	0.124	0.126	0.132	0.132	0.127	0.143
International Renewable Energy Agency	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.8	5.0

International Seed Testing Association	0.014	0.011	0.012	0.01	0.017	0.023	0.023	0.024	0.025
International Tropical Timber Organization	0.310	0.287	0.279	0.279	0.285	0.286	0.286	0.297	0.309
International Union for the Conservation of Natural Resources	0.520	0.506	0.496	0.504	0.520	0.525	0.526	0.547	0.569
International Union for the Protection of Varieties of Plants	0.275	0.268	0.273	0.274	0.285	0.285	0.286	0.297	0.309
World Organization for Animal Health	0.176	0.184	0.233	0.234	0.242	0.259	0.242	0.252	0.262
Bureau of	0	0.08	0.102	0.1	0.101	0.106	0.106	0.110	0.115

International Expositions									
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	14	13	14	13	13	13	14	15	15
Total Contributions CIO	1,485.7	1,438.3	1,495.7	1,451	1,543.8	1,566.8	1,661	1,742.2	1,807.3
Tax Reimbursement Agreements (TRA)	27.4	27.2	27.8	24.7	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6
Total CIO and TRA	1,513.1	1,465.5	1,523.5	1,475.7	1,569.4	1,592.4	1,686.6	1,767.8	1,832.9
Total Contributions All Programs	3,703.1	3,680	3,213	3,358.2	3,453.4	3,436.4	4,072.6	4,248.8	4,412.9

Source: Tillerson, Rex. Pompeo, Mike. Blinken, Antony J. State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs. FY 17, FY 19, FY 21, FY 22, Congressional Research Service. United Nations Issues: US Funding to the UN System. July 8, 2021

1. The United States has usually paid more than the minimum 22% of UN regular budget assessment. Since the mid-1990s Congress has reportedly capped the U.S. Peacekeeping assessment at 25%—at times leading to funding shortfalls that are irregularly made up for with overspending. In 2011 the United States stopped paying UNESCO. Beginning FY 17 the Trump Administration paid $593 million to the regular UN budget, only 95% of its

assessed contributions of $625 million, 20.9% of the regular UN budget of $2,842 million, and fell into partially paid arrears. In The UN erroneously responded by reducing the regular budget to $2,699 million in 2018, rather than impose arrears for inflation. The UN went bankrupt in fall of 2019. FY 19 and FY 20 the Trump Administration tried to cut spending for the Human Rights Council, World Health Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization, but paid arrears, and it is hoped to wipe the end of the table. The Biden Administration is expected to pay any arrears accumulated by the Trump and Obama Administrations, and it seems better to provide UN agencies with leave to appeal to the Treasury for arrears than require the State Department to account for irregular amounts, rather than just dues.

B. 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, but owes an estimated $750 million in arrears. UNESCO's 2011 US funding terminated dues to discrimination against Palestine. UNESCO imposed $550 million arrears plus $85.7 million dues in 2017, however, two other member nations withdrew and the 2018 UNESCO assessment for the US is reported to have been $71.8 million in 2018. The $550 million or so arrears has increased to $750 million UNESCO arrears. Since the 1980s, the United States has withheld a proportionate share of assessed contributions to the U.N. regular budget for selected activities or programs related to the Palestinians (Section 114 of P.L. 98-164). This provision has impacted U.N. regular budget funding through the CIO account. Although the Trump Administration attempted to terminate funding, the United States will contribute $457 million FY 22 to UN Relief and Works Administration for Palestinians in the Near East (UNRWA).

1. 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'. 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. 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 Refugees (1951) due to "persecution" of the riddle regarding a loophole for discrimination against nationality in Art. 1 of the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1969) that has stymied judges in the Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Georgia v. Russian Federation) 2008-2011, Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) 2017-2019, and Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Qatar v. United Arab Emirates) 2018-2021.

2. In regards to Palestine, the UNESCO Executive Board shall recommend to the General Conference the admission of new Members to the Organization under Art. V(B)(7) of the UNESCO Constitution (1945). States not members of the United Nations Organization may be admitted to membership of the Organization, upon recommendation of the Executive Board, by a two-thirds majority vote of the General Conference. Territories or groups of territories which are not responsible for the conduct of their international relations may be admitted as Associate Members by the General Conference by a two-thirds majority of Members present and voting, upon application made on behalf of such territory or group of territories by the Member or other authority having responsibility for their international relations. The nature and extent of the rights and obligations of Associate Members shall be determined by the General Conference. Members of the Organization which are suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the United Nations Organization shall, upon the request of the latter, be suspended from the rights and privileges of this Organization. Members of the Organization which are expelled from the United Nations Organization shall automatically cease to be Members of this Organization under Art. II(2-5) No...withdrawal shall affect the financial obligations owed to the Organization under Art. II(6). In regards to the status of the United States having persecuted Palestine refugees: A Member State shall have no vote in the General Conference... nor be eligible as a Member of the Executive Board 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 under Art. IV(C)(8)(b) and Art. V(A)(1)(b).

3. The Education Department (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); Federal Student Aid (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 to do school rampage shooting due diligence under Art. 22(h)(i) of the UNESCO Recommendations on the Status of Higher Education Personnel (1997). The United States Supreme Court has far more relief from garnishment 20USC§1095a of incomes less than 150 percent of poverty line 20USC§1085(o) and tuition hyperinflation, student

loan forgiveness to gain from paying UNESCO $750 million arrears fee simple, than either bankrupting the $777 FY 23 Federal Treasury Balance with overly generous student loan forgiveness terms, or burdening the student loan lending obligated Treasury balance by paying UNESCO $500 million now to get voting rights and executive privilege, and promising to pay the rest after UNESCO has done US higher education accounting, tuition hyperinflation, Biosphere Reserves, and World Heritage Sites justice, dismissal as moot, or upon assumption of mootness under Art. 21(2)(b) of the Rules of Practice of the United States Supreme Court, on certiorari from the 8th Cir. U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri (4:22-cv-01040), U.S. District Court for District of Arizona (2:2022cv01661) and Eastern District of Wisconsin (1:22-cv-01171).

C. The US contributes 22 percent of the UN Regular Budget, and 27.8908 percent (2022-2023) of the UN Peacekeeping Budget. After the United Nations declared bankruptcy in the fall of 2019 the Assembly endorsed the proposal to move from a biennial planning and budgeting period to annual program budget on a trial basis, as of 2020, in the Programme Budget UN General Assembly Document A/72/6/Add 1 and Art. 98 of the UN Charter. Subsequently, the UN regular budget increased from $2.6 billion in 2019 to $2.7 billion in 2020 pursuant to the Revised estimates: effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation Report of the Secretary-General A/74/585 of 11 December 2019. In 2020 the UNCEBC UN Agency Revenues by Source table went offline. United Nations Regular, Peacekeeping and System budget totals by Agency, as were presented by the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination until 2020, will continue to facilitate assessments and improve the monitoring of donations and other revenues for cross-examination by administrative, humanitarian and total expenditures by agency, during this tribulation of $60 to $70 billion in less than 42 months (Revelation 13:10) to sustain three percent inflation for the United Nations System under Art. 17 of the UN Charter.

UN Regular and Peacekeeping Assessments 2017 – 2024
(millions)

Assessment	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 est.	2024 est.
Regular	2,842	2,699	2,699	2,868	3,037	3,176	3,271	3,369
22%	625	594	594	631	668	698	720	741
US Payment	593	610	591	674	698	698	720	742
Arrears	26	10	13	15	0	0	0	0
Peacekeeping	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Requirement	7,874	6,803	6,690	6,519	6,578	6,379	6,453	7,647
US %	28.5738	28.4691	28.4344	27.8912	27.8908	27.8908	27.8908	27.8908

Assessment	2,250	1,937	1,902	1,818	1,834	1,779	1,799	2,133
US Payment	2,245	1,382	1,551	1,526	1,456	1,929	2,006	2,133
Arrears	5	560	911	1,203	2,543	2,094	2,087	1,220

Source: Tillerson, Rex; Pompeo, Mike; Blinken, Antony J. State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs FY 19 – FY 21. Proposed Programme Budget 2018-2019 UN General Assembly Document A/72/6/Add 1, Revised estimates: effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation Report of the Secretary-General A/74/585 of 11 December 2019; Proposed programme budget for 2021 A/75/6 11 May 2020. Proposed programme budget for 2022 A/76/6 25 May 2021. Approved resources for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July to 30 June; A/C.5/70/24 (2016-2017), A/C.5/71/24 (2017-2018), A/C.5/71/25, A/C.5/72/25 (2018-2019), A/C.5/73/21 (2019-2020), A/C.5/74/16 (2020-2021), A/C.5/75/25 (2021-2022); Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations A/70/331/Add.1 (2016-2018), A/73/350 Add. 1 (2019-2021). US UN peacekeeping share of 27.88% (2019), 27.8796% (2020-2021) altered by A/73/350 Add. 1 US 27.8912% (2019), 27.8908% (2020-2021) 3 July 2019

1. The Committee on Contributions assesses the capacity of nations to pay for the UN regular budget assessed contributions. Peacekeeping and other specialized UN agencies use a similar method of assessment, although the exact rates vary. There are also voluntary contributions (specified and non-specified) and other sources of revenues. The UN must communicate to Members the assessed contributions budget total, so that they can pay their percentage. The income measure is a first approximation of capacity to pay. In FY 17, with carryover funds, the US provided only 99.6% of its 28.5% share of international peacekeeping, the UN reduced their budget request FY 18 and the United States provided sufficient funds. FY 19 International peacekeeping is billing the US an estimated $1,910 million FY 19, but the FY 19 State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs budget is offering only $1,196 million, 17.85% of UN total, $1,491 million, 22.25% of UN total, with carryover funds FY 19. No less than $419 million to $714 million more are needed to avoid being billed for arrears for 28.5% of UN peacekeeping costs. UN Peacekeeping has already reduced their requests since FY 16. US discrimination against Palestine resulted in the rejection of the request to reduce the US share of UN peacekeeping costs to 25% and the US share remains 28.48%.

2. Since the mid-1990s Congress has capped the U.S. Peacekeeping assessment at 25%—at times leading to funding shortfalls. Over the years, the State Department and Congress covered these shortfalls by raising the cap for limited periods and allowing for the application of U.N. peacekeeping credits (excess U.N. funds from previous peacekeeping missions) to be applied to U.S. outstanding balances. For several years, these actions resulted in full U.S. payments to U.N. peacekeeping; however, in FY2017 and FY2018 Congress declined to raise the cap, and from mid-2017 the Trump Administration has allowed for the application of peacekeeping credits up to, and not beyond, the 25% cap and the State Department estimates that the United States will accumulate arrears ($274.6

million in FY2017 and $251.6 million in FY2018) mainly because of these changes. The Biden Administration is believed to pay their assessment in full and is obligated to pay arrears and found a new UN Peacekeeping Mission to Haiti.

D. International security and military affairs has always been important international relations. Under 22USC§2301 the military assistance policy of the United States is to achieve international peace and security through Chapters VI and Chapter VII of the UN Charter so that armed force shall not be used except for individual or collective self-defense authorized by the Security Council under Chapter VII. The Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account funds expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security. United Nations (UN) peacekeeping, which is the principal use for which CIPA funds are utilized, promotes the peaceful resolution of conflict, however payment categories are terminated and are in addition to the official UN Peacekeepers, although the United States pays their share to all of them. The Contributions for International Peacekeeping table does not need to be updated annually, and is not accountable for UN Peacekeeping Missions.

Contributions for International Peacekeeping FY16 – FY20
(thousands)

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	FY 17 actual	FY 18 request	FY 18 estimate	FY 18 arrears	FY 19 request	FY 19 arrears	FY 20 arrears
UN Peacekeeping Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	13,949	9,378	16,339	14,298	5,298	14,655	15,022
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	24,599	10,012	17,445	25,214	11,134	25,844	26,490
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	146,109	83,877	146,143	149,762	84,248	153,506	157,343
UN Mission	18,445	9,030	15,734	18,906	8,453	19,379	19,863

Referendum in West Sahara (MINURSO)							
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia	7,132	1,022	1,780	0	0	0	0
UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)	11,464	6,581	11,467	11,751	6,150	12,044	12,346
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	61,351	19,102	33,283	62,885	0	64,457	66,068
UN Operations in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	5,378	0	0	0	0	0	0
UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH)	100,844	15,630	27,232	103,365	33,204	105,949	108,598
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	286,100	168,797	294,102	293,253	115,992	300,584	308,098
UN	0	101,070	176,099	180,502	79,090	185,014	189,639

Support Office to AMISOM (UNSOS)							
UN Org. Stabilization Mission in the DRC	440,568	198,293	345,494	451,582	210,223	462,872	474,444
Int'l Residue Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals	9,544	5,611	9,776	9,783	6,244	10,027	10,278
UN Interim Security Force for ABYEI (UNISFA)	131,839	46,315	80,697	135,135	47,339	138,513	141,976
UN Mission in Southern Sudan (UNMISS)	503,120	185,989	324,057	515,698	220,707	528,590	541,805
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	318,767	181,995	317,098	326,736	211,003	334,905	343,277
UN	268,518	153,307	267,113	275,231	156,923	282,112	289,165

Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA)							
Mission Monitoring / Effectiveness Support	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Subtotal, Activities	2,347,827	1,196,109	2,083,959	2,574,201	1,196,108	2,638,551	2,704,512
Adjustment to Assessments							
UN Auto-Application of Credits to Reduce Amounts Payable	-120,659	0	0	0	0	0	0
UN Auto-Application of Credits in Excess of Appropriations Ca[	-655	0	0	0	0	0	0
UN Application of Additional Credits in Excess	-1,928	0	0	0	0	0	0

of the Appropriations Cap							
Sub-total, Assessments after Adjustments	2,224,585	1,196,110	2,083,959	2,574,201	1,196,108	2,638,551	2,704,512
Adjustments to Contributions							
Contributions Not Payable Due to the Appropriations Cap	-274,600	0	-251,707	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Contributions After Adjustments	1,949,985	1,196,110	1,832,252	2,574,201	1,196,108	2,638,551	2,704,512
Prior-Year Carryforward Funds							
Carryforward	337,323	294,802	294,802	294,802	0	216,000	944,551
Total Appropriated and Carryforward Funds	2,244,787	1,490,812	2,198,511	2,867,003	1,196,108	2,854,551	3,649,063

Source: FY 17 & FY 19 State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Organizations

1. The question that must be answered is how much will the $1 billion Haitian Veterans Administration cost, UN member States to authorize, a $5 billion US deployment of

peacekeepers to Haiti? Total UN Peacekeeping requirements would increase from $6,453 million 2022-2023 to $7,647 million 2023 – 2024 to afford 3 percent inflation for all peacekeeping services and a new $1 billion Haitian Veterans Administration security. At a rate of 27.8908 the State Department would be required to pay $2,133 million to UN Peacekeeping from their Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account July 1 2023 to June 30 2024. This is 6.3 percent more than 2022-2023 when the US overpaid the $1,799 million assessment with $2,006 million to reduce arrears to $2,087 million. Any growth in spending is suspicious. However, the US owes UN Peacekeeping $2.1 billion in arrears. Neglected, peace and security in Haiti has deteriorated to the point where $5 billion foreign military intervention, for $1 billion Veterans Administration, today, is better than prayers for international poverty line social security benefit trial in Haiti with $8.5 billion forfeit State Department International Security Assistance, tomorrow. Abused, UN Peacekeeping requirements were cruelly reduced from $7.9 billion 2016-2017 to $6,803 2017-2018 and have subsequently been reduced more to a low of $6,379 million in 2021-2022.

2. Taking action in Haiti to correct the ongoing persecution of the peacekeeping budget total to a nice round $7.7 billion, the 2023-2024 UN Peacekeeping budget total is sought, in good faith, to limit the persecution of the number of the beast to 72 months, 30 months longer, than the 42 months allowed such damaging and in this case, intentional, persecutions (Revelation 13:10). To simplify accounting by the State Department, the Biden Administration promises to continue to pay United Nations assessments at reasonable rates of inflation. The National Defense Authorization Act scheduled for 21 December 2022, or other official Act, must simply agree to pay arrears in full, to get the United States Treasury out of bankruptcy, and Biden Administration out of stuffing the 2020 and 2022 ballots and nuking the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault twice in 2010 and 2021, it is proposed that the Federal Treasury Balance, pay all $2,087 million UN Peacekeeping arrears remaining before 30 June 2023. Paid in conjunction with $750 million UNESCO arrears, it is believed the USA would not owe the UN any more arrears for $2,837 million from the $777 billion FY 23 Federal Treasury balance remaining from COVID relief, today. Just a million dollars more from the State Department to pay Pan American Health Organization $70 million FY 24, after being paid six, since before 2016 to sustain 3 percent inflation for services and ratify the Don't Pandemic Treaty update to inform the public to treat Respiratory Syncytial Virus, and the triple threat of RSV, SARS-CoV-2, and influenza with echinacea.

§27b International Security Assistance

A. It has long been held that International Security Assistance, other than Non-proliferation, Antiterrorism and Demining, that should grow to $1 billion FY 25), International Narcotic Control and Law Enforcement, International Military Education, Peacekeeping and International Military Finance need to be prohibited under the Convention for the Suppressing of Terrorism Finance (1997). Furthermore, to do the cold war secret police justice, and secure the US foreign service and visitor exchange against the severely mentally ill torture they so often exhibit, cruel and unusual symptoms

of, the authorization for FBI representation on visitor exchange “Iron Curtain” needs to be repealed at 28CFR§0.87.

Unlawful International Security Assistance FY 22
(millions)

International Security Assistance	FY 2022
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLB)	1,526
Peacekeeping Operations	470
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	113
Foreign Military Financing	6,176
Total	8,285

Source: State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Organizations FY 22

1. Democratic peace theory obligates Congress to try transfer $8.5 billion FY23 International Security Assistance to an International Poverty Line Account trial in Haiti to administrate $1.90 (2021) to $2 a day (2023) social security benefits pursuant to a global one percent income tax to pay for a billion benefits, that is the only way to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 1 to end extreme poverty by 2030. The most recent human rights abuse is that when it became known 100 percent of Moïse assassins were international military education graduates, Secretary Blinken used President Biden's unlawful command influence to nuke the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault, for a second time. For the same price as the foreign military occupation to Haiti that has been justified by the State Department financed terrorism that disqualifies President Biden from federal office, for unlawful commanding a Navy submarine to nuke the Fault, in a heated money laundry conspiracy with his Iraq war and election fraud Secretary of State, all poor people in Haiti could receive $2 a day and democratic peace theory holds that it requires liberal market economy growth to keep the civilian democracy healthy and safe from the grievances of people and veterans righteously disgruntled about being desperately poor.

2. State Department, Foreign Relations and International Programs FY 22 describes, Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related (NADR) Programs reduce threats posed by international terrorist activities; landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and stockpiles of excess conventional weapons and munitions; nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons of mass destruction (WMD); and other destabilizing weapons and missiles, including Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and their associated technologies.. Every day, more than 300,000 travelers worldwide are processed through PISCES-equipped border control sites in 24 high counterterrorism-priority countries. International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) grant

programs support U.S. partners in developing and strengthening their criminal justice systems and capabilities in a manner that upholds human rights while protecting the safety and security of the American people from the impact of crime, including transnational crime, and instability overseas. Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) bolster the capacity of partner nations to conduct critical peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and maritime security operations, support stabilization in countries grappling with violent conflict, implement security sector reform (SSR), and enhance security sector governance in select countries. International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs improve defense capabilities through professional military education and training, including technical courses and specialized instruction conducted at U.S. military schoolhouses, or through mobile education and training teams abroad. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) promotes U.S. national security by strengthening military support for key U.S. allies and partner governments monitored by the State Department Bureau of Political and Military Affairs. The Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) helps to expedite the procurement of defense articles for provision to foreign nations and international organizations.

3. International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLB) is entirely dedicated to grants to finance drug war in developing countries and it would be treason to finance foreign police at their finest. Peacekeeping Operations infringe on underfunded UN Peacekeeping and the United States is conspicuously not authorized by the UN Security Council to be deployed in some 146 foreign countries pursuant to Art. 43 of the UN Charter. International Military Education has been held to be causative of Guatemalan genocide, poses a bilateral treason legality and in general military and police training is not a substitute to requiring a Bachelor degree to prevent recidivism. International Military Finance is a leading cause of international arms races, inequality, and militant anti-American sentiment, corruptly "buys" US weapons, that often get into enemy hands, has paid such notorious terrorists as Usama bin Ladin, is most notorious for paying more military finance to Israel and Egypt, than humanitarian assistance goes to Palestine Refugees, and often goes unspent.

B. International Military Education may be fined $500,000 in a civil trial of maximum liability for pocket nuke possession of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council embezzlement of *Authentication and Access to Financial Institution Services and Systems* in Arlington, Virginia on August 11, 2021 laundering of monetary instruments under 18USC§1956 (c)(7)(D) allegedly nuking the Enriquillo Plaintain Garden Fault in Haiti, using HA for a second time in 2010 and August 14, 2021, to intimidate the prosecution of the 100 percent international military education graduate assassination of Haitian President Moïse on July 7, 2021 under Section 92 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 42USC§2122l. The Biden Administration is ordered to forfeit (1) all nuclear weapons in excess of the 1,700-2,200 warhead limit (2010), or agreed upon lower number by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) published pursuant to Sec. 22 of this Act (2) $8.5 billion International Security Assistance, other than Non-proliferation, Antiterrorism and Demining $1 billion FY 25, to Federal Treasury for trial of international poverty line benefit in Haiti to be passed back to the State Department when Antony J. Blinken is removed from office in Arlington, Virginia and the Department

needs the money to make the leap to a $70 billion total State Department, Foreign Operation and International Programs budget in less than 42 months (Revelation 13:10).

1. In 2007, of 67 nations receiving US foreign assistance in 2007 43 received military assistance, 64 percent. 26 nations, 39 percent, received US foreign military assistance in excess of $3 million. If all recipients were limited to $3 million or less, total US foreign military assistance could be limited to $106 million$13,025 million was military assistance, 31 percent of the total, none of which, even that contributed to official UN peacekeeping or UN Security Council authorized International Security Missions, can be credited as ODA. Foreign military assistance is generally not popular in either the US or the receiving countries, is not a source of credit in international economic cooperation and is in fact frowned upon and looked upon with considerable suspicion. US foreign military assistance need to be eliminated to relieve pressures on the budget and foster a just and lasting peace.

Foreign Military Finance in Excess of $3 million, by Nation FY07 & FY17

Country	Military Assistance 2007	% of Total	Military Assistance 2017	Country	Military Assistance 2007	% of Total	Military Assistance 2017
Iraq	4,143	32%	150	Turkey	18	0.1%	0
Afghanistan	3,642	28%	0	Romania	16	0.1%	5.4
Israel	2,340	18%	3,100	Morocco	14	0.1%	12
Egypt	1,301	10%	1,300	Ukraine	11	0.08%	47
Oman			4	Lebanon			84.1
Bahrain			7.5	Moldova			11.25
Pakistan	312	2.4%	265	Georgia	11	0.08%	30
Sudan	254	2%	124.4	Bosnia & Herzegovina	10	0.08%	4
Jordan	211	1.6%	385	El Salvador	9	0.07%	1.6
Russia	112	0.9%	0	Indonesia	9	0.07%	14
Kosovo			4.4	Vietnam			10.75
Colombia	87	0.7%	27	Azerbaijan	5	0.03%	1.7
Liberia	56	0.4%	13.8	Kazakhstan	4	0.03%	0.8
Philippines	43	0.3%	50	Albania	4	0.03%	2.4
Tunisia			30	Mexico			4.7
Poland	31	0.2%	9	Macedonia	4	0.03%	4
Honduras			3.1	Nepal			3.8
Bulgari	24	0.2%	5	United	13,025	100%	5,900

a				States			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. U.S. Foreign Economic and Military Aid by Recipient Country 2000 to 2007. Table 1263, Kerry, John. Congressional Budget Justification. State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs FY 2017 pg. 193-195

2. Between 2007 and 2017 Foreign Military Finance (FMF) total spending went down -55% from $13 billion to $5.9 billion Foreign military financing to Afghanistan, Turkey and Russia have been eliminated between 2007 and 2017 and spending on Iraq declined -96% from $4.1 billion to $150 million. Ten new countries began receiving more than $3 million in foreign military finance between 2007 & 2017 – Oman $4 million, Lebanon $84.1 million Bahrain $7.5 million, Moldova $11.25 million, Kosovo $4.4 million, Vietnam $10.75 million, Tunisia $30 million, Mexico $4.7 million, Honduras $3.1 million and Nepal $3.8 million FY 2017. The general feeling is the $3.1 billion foreign military finance for Israel needs to be abolished because Israel has been convicted by the Human Rights Council of Gross violations of internationally recognized human rights includes mass murders, killing prisoners of war, torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, prolonged detention without charges and trial, causing the disappearance of persons by the abduction and clandestine detention of those persons, and other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, or the security of person. Countries determined to be in gross violation of human rights are not eligible for military assistance from the United States. Nor are United States Armed Forces permitted to commit such aforementioned violations of internationally recognized human rights 22USC§2304. $1.3 billion of military finance for Egypt should also be terminated because of the overthrow and detention of its former Presidential recipient and recent death sentence to 75 political prisoners.

C. The $8.5 million FY 23 international security assistance to be abolished is presented to Congress for transfer to an international poverty line account, to increase 3 percent annually. The 2020 Combined Statement of Revenues, Outlays and Balances indicates International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement multilateral clearinghouse had only $15 million balance at year end FY 20. On the other hand, Defense spending had a balance of $17 billion at year end FY 20. The new fad is that withdrawals of Bureau of Fiscal Service balances require the authorization of Congress. Transferring $8.5 billion FY 23 from International Security Assistance to an International Poverty Line Account would keep State Department spending less than $60 billion for the next three years, while eliminating Biden's propensity to finance international terrorism, whereupon the international poverty line account could be transferred back to make a $70 billion State Department (Revelation 13:10).

1. Trial is in Haiti. The poorest country in the Americas. The United States has no reason to dislike Haiti and every reason to improve relations with impoverished Caribbean nations closest to the Florida Coast. When it became obvious 100 percent of Moïse assassins graduated from US international military education, it would seem Arlington, Virginia nuked the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault, for a second time Biden was protecting unconventional weapons missions in the White House. The US owes Haiti security, social security. The primary economic advantage of social security

benefits, is that the payments are reliably deposited every month, the person is alive, poor and out of prison, and there is enough money in the fund. A $2 a day benefit would cost $730 a year per capita. Latest estimates put the 2021 poverty rate in Haiti, using a lower-middle income country poverty line of US $3.20 a day, at 52.3 percent, up from 51 percent in 2020, more than 24 percent live in extreme poverty defined as less than $2 a day. With a population of 10.5 million it would cost an estimated $4 billion to pay $2 a day benefits to 5.5 million poor people and $1.8 billion to pay the 2.5 million who have the qualifying income of extremely poor. A deficit neutral program that is annually replenished with 3 percent inflation could provide Haiti with a 100 trust fund ratio to administrate this program on a trial basis until everyone in the world is taxed 1 percent of their individual income to pay everyone living below the international poverty line a $2 a day income, at current prices. This would increase the Haitian GDP from $13.4 billion to $17.4 billion. Other alternatives justifying the conservative option is a one time settlement of $8.5 billion to be administrated until gone or an expansion of the program into the Dominican Republic and beyond. Trial in Haiti would help to perfect the details of a global social security program to pay the extremely poor.

2. The Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999) provides Any person commits an offense within the meaning of this Convention if that person by any means, directly or indirectly, unlawfully and willfully, provides or collects funds with the intention that they should be used or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in full or in part, in order to carry out an act of terrorism; in particular an act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in hostilities, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act under Art. 2. Each State Party, in accordance with its domestic legal principles, shall take measures to enable a legal entity organized under its laws to be held liable to effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal, civil or administrative sanctions, including monetary sanctions under Art. 5. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures, in accordance with its domestic legal principles, for the forfeiture of funds under Art. 8. The States Party shall carry out their obligations in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States Art. 20. Art. 17 and 18 of the Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings provide: The States Parties shall carry out their obligations in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States. Nothing entitles a State Party to undertake in the territories of another State Party the exercise of jurisdiction and performance of functions which are exclusively reserved for the authorities of that other State Party by its domestic law, eg .the State Department does not possess the military justice to finance foreign militaries or police forces, or command the US armed forces.

§28 Due Process of Sanctions

A. The devastating effect of sanctions has been witnessed by Secretary-Generals of the United Nations. They observed sanctions on trade tend to harm the innocent and

vulnerable members of the nations population rather than the people in power who the sanctions are intended to disempower. The Security Council can "take" action to maintain or restore international peace and security under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and may decide on measures not-including the use of armed force. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations under Arts. 39 and 41 of the UN Charter. Sanctions measures encompass a broad range of enforcement options that do not involve the use of armed force. Since 1966, the Security Council has established 30 sanctions regimes, in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, the former Yugoslavia, Haiti, Iraq, Angola, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Eritrea, Eritrea and Ethiopia, Liberia, DRC, Côte d'Ivoire, Sudan, Lebanon, DPRK, Iran, Libya, Guinea-Bissau, CAR, Yemen, South Sudan and Mali, as well as against ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida and the Taliban. Security Council sanctions have taken a number of different forms, in pursuit of a variety of goals. The measures have ranged from comprehensive economic and trade sanctions to more targeted measures such as arms embargoes, travel bans, and financial or commodity restrictions.

1. States have been ordered to remove any impediments arising to the free exportation of goods required for humanitarian needs, and the United States must ensure...payments and other transfers of funds are not subject to any restriction, pursuant to paragraph 98 of *Alleged violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights* (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America) No. 175 3 October 2018. Currently, the Court must decide to "take" provisional measure of Iranian assets held by the United States and give claimants due process denied by the United States *Certain Iranian Assets* (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America) 23 September 2022. The Court shall have the power to take any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party under Art. 41 of the Statute of the Court. The United States Treasury must agree to communicate to the International Court of Justice a complete "measure" of Iranian assets, unlawfully obtained by the United States, who they belong to, the amount of assets, the allegations against them, and the name and address of the US Treasury disbursement agent prepared to pay the full extent of the reparation due, at a high rate of interest under Arts. 36(2)(c)(d) and 42 of the Statute of Court for breach of Obligation of Beneficiary's Bank to Pay and Give Notice to Beneficiary pursuant to Uniform Commercial Code 4A-404.

B. Although the Security Council is vested with the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security, the Permanent Members are all nuclear terrorists and inmates of the maximum security lunatic asylum for nuclear terrorists are obligated report to the General Assembly under Art. 24 of the UN Charter. It is suggested that the veto power, intrinsic to Permanent Member unanimity, implicates the vetoer of being party to the dispute in Art. 27. Compelled to protect the sanctity of sanctions against Putin's invasion of the Ukraine the UN Assembly agreed to convene a formal meeting within 10 working days of the casting of a veto by one or more permanent members of the Council, provided the Assembly does not convene a special session on the same topic pursuant to The Standing mandate for a General Assembly debate when a veto is cast in the Security Council A/77/L.52 20 April 2022.

1. In regards to sanctions, Chapter VII Action with Respect to Threat to Peace must be re-interpreted, to be an attempt to regulate the international piracy of actions taken under auspice of sanctions against enemies, that are less than war and should not incur armed retaliation or contempt of court. Art. 39 distinguishes, that to be a UN authorised sanction, the UN must take the measure. To prevent the finance of piracy, under auspice of sanctions, from becoming a really big terrorist problem, if a nation takes assets from another nation under auspice of sanctions, the nation must render unto the appropriate UN Security Council Sanctions Committee, measurement of the sanction, assets seized, who they belong to, charges against them and the disbursing agent for the UN Security Council or Assembly Sanction Committee or International Court of Justice. The purpose of the UN taking the measure is twofold. One, allowing the UN to hold the money eliminates nationalist greed from the unaccountable equation of a nation going pirate and allegedly imposing incredibly burdensome sanctions on another, without due process. Two, compensate the victims.

2. The principle of non-use of force in Art. 2 (4) of the United Nations Charter is often called the *jus cogens*, universal norm, of international law: All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations. Art. 51 of Chapter VII of the UN Charter recognises States are limited in the use of force to a direct and proportional response to the use of force by *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and Against Nicaragua* (Nicaragua v. United States of America) No. 70 (1986). Sanctions with respect to threats against the peace are a use a force, the fact that they, and their subversive corruption, are usually less than armed attack by a national military, means that sanctions do not justify individual or collective military self-defence against armed attack. However, exactly like international armed attackers, major criminals and especially pirates, sanctions are due process by the UN Sanctions Committees or International Court of Justice. Complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations are all offenses prosecuted under Art. 41 of the UN Charter. Extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly is a grave breach of Article 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949). Thus every wrong creates a right for the court to rectify pursuant to the *Case Concerning the Factory of Chorzow* Permanent Court of Justice A. No. 9 (1927). The United States, in particular, has been ordered to ensure...payments and other transfers of funds are not subject to any restriction, pursuant to paragraph 98 of *Alleged violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights* (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America) No. 175 3 October 2018.

3. Sanctions are generally so piratic, their very use as the description of a penalty, is not very credible. Sanctions are never accounted for. Sanctions only mean the United States and their gang of capitalist nations are attempting to rob another nation, incidental to the persecution of a political rival, who has had some bad luck, if only to be falsely accused, the end. The Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)

provides: Each State Party, in accordance with its domestic legal principles, shall take measures to enable a legal entity organized under its laws to be held liable to effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal, civil or administrative sanctions, including monetary sanctions under Art. 5. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures, in accordance with its domestic legal principles, for the forfeiture of funds under Art. 8. The States Party shall carry out their obligations in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States Art. 20. Any person commits an offense within the meaning of this Convention, if that person by any means, directly or indirectly, unlawfully and willfully, provides or collects funds with the intention that they should be used or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in full or in part, to carry out an act of terrorism; in particular an act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in hostilities, when the purpose of such act, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act under Art. 2. The Occupying Power may not alter the status of public officials or judges in the occupied territories, or in any way apply sanctions to or take any measures of coercion or discrimination against them under Art. 54 of Fourth Geneva Convention for the Protection of Civilians, Geneva, 12 August 1949.

C. To authorise sanctions by the United States of America, the President, by the Constitution and the laws of Congress, cites the International Emergency Economic Powers (IEEPA) Act 50USC§1701 et seq and the National Emergencies (NEA) Act 50USC§1601 et seq. (NEA) in an Executive Order. E.O 14065 Blocking Property of Certain Persons and Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to Continued Russian Efforts to Undermine the Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of Ukraine February 21, 2022 is impaired by reference to section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 8USC§1182(f), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code and seems to have authorized the Secretary of State, in Arlington, Virginia, near the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, accidentally embezzled “United States persons” to defend Ukraine, but there is plenty reason to seize Russian assets, and with at least $20 billion in funds reportedly seized, in addition to the $55 billion Ukraine Supplemental of 2022, the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) is held liable to pay deposit insurance benefits to American individuals incidentally embezzled by their bank. A Russian asset insurance program, will need to be informed, independent of Putin, of the disposition of bona fide Russian assets and distinguished from insured American assets to prevent the aggravated identity theft related terrorism from transcending national boundaries.

1. The National Emergencies Act of 1974 was drafted in response to oil price inflation to safeguard against ill-advised nationalizations by developing nations under Permanent Sovereignty of Natural Resources (1962). Since 1976, when Congress passed the National Emergencies Act, presidents have declared at least 59 states of emergency – not counting disaster declarations for weather events, according to the nonpartisan Brennan Center for Justice. Dozens remain in effect, extended by subsequent presidents. George W. Bush declared 13 emergencies and Barack Obama declared 12 -- nearly all of which are still active today. Bill Clinton declared 17 national emergencies, six of which are still

active. Ronald Reagan declared six and George H.W. Bush declared four -- but all of those have been revoked by now. Art. 4 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976) provides emergency measures do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, color, sex, language, religion or social origin. This means that emergency declarations are presumed to discriminate against political or other opinion and national origin. The International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), Title II of Pub.L. 95–223, 91 Stat. 1626, was enacted October 28, 1977. The first declaration under the National Emergencies Act came during the Iran hostage crisis -- a national emergency that is still active today. Jimmy Carter blocked Iranian government property from entering the country. It's been renewed each year by all presidents since then, although the hostage crisis was peacefully resolved by *United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran* (United States v. Iran) (1979-1981).

2. The US now owes $2 billion for *Certain Iranian Assets* (Iran v. United States) (2019) unlawfully seized and distributed and another $1.6 billion when Iran is certified a non-nuclear weapons state (NNWS) by the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA). Iran denied suicide bombing the Marine Corp barracks in Lebanon in 1983. The Marine Corp rarely knows what South African nation they do their fighting in and it is as incompetent as the Iran-Contra Scandal, to continue to suspect Iran after exoneration by the International Court of Justice exoneration. Unjustified sanctions against Iran were estimated to cause $40 billion damages in 2014 and do not at all limit the use of force to the precise and proportional response to armed attack pursuant to *Military and Paramilitary Activities in Nicaragua* (Nicaragua v. United States) (1984). Iran pays a lot for the medical care of those exposed to radioactive Iranian lands and must come clean under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968) and new Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (2017).

3. International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), Title II of Pub.L. 95–223, 91 Stat. 1626, enacted October 28, 1977, is a United States federal law authorizing the President to regulate commerce after declaring a national emergency in response to any unusual and extraordinary threat to the United States which has a foreign source. Presidents usually use emergency powers to impose sanctions. The IEEPA authorizes the president to declare the existence of an "unusual and extraordinary threat... to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States" that originates "in whole or substantial part outside the United States." It further authorizes the president, after such a declaration, to block transactions and freeze assets to deal with the threat. In the event of an actual attack on the United States, the president can also confiscate property connected with a country, group, or person that aided in the attack. The President is falsely under the impression that he must renew national emergencies every year because the statute lets emergencies automatically expire after one year. The IEEPA is a liability that must either be repealed, or the executive orders must necessarily be written to be reviewed by the UN Sanctions Committee and International Court of Justice, to ensure that the United States does not discriminate against the economy, trade, nutrition and health of an entire alienated nation of persons and government officials, entitled only to individual review, whether they are rightfully or wrongfully accused under the IEEPA, whereas collective punishment of the trade and economy of a entire nation is not permissible practice, even

with nations the United States is at war, the United States must not alienate the deprived people.

D. Congress must amend 22USC§7204 that entraps the President and Treasury to be defined and punished for 'economic sanctions' piracy, climate felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations under Art. I Sec. 8 Clause 10. The law states: Any universal sanctions on agricultural, medical or trade commodities imposed shall terminate within 2 years of the issuance of the sanctions unless the President issues another sanction request to Congress and it is approved by a joint resolution to be enacted as law. Those sanctions that have been published as law require the additional repeal of law by the President and joint resolution. States have been ordered to remove any impediments arising to the free exportation of goods required for humanitarian needs, and the United States must ensure...payments and other transfers of funds are not subject to any restriction, pursuant to paragraph 98 of *Alleged violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights* (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America) No. 175 3 October 2018.

1. Sanctions must be limited to the Prohibition of Terrorism Finance under 18USC§2339C. The Prohibition provides for the sanction regime of the treasury and freezing of assets and is the most used and effective peaceful method for preventing and punishing acts of terrorism. The International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Finance of December 9, 1999 prohibits the financing of terrorism when directly or indirectly, unlawfully and wilfully provides or collects funds with the intention that such funds be used for terrorist activity. It shall not be necessary that the funds were actually used to carry out an offence. It also prohibits any act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not actively involved in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to either do, or to abstain from doing a specific act. Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (*Ukraine v. Russian Federation*) No. 2017/11 9 March 2017.

2. The President is required to abide by the UN Security Council or Assembly's very specific description of the programs and/or commodities that are to be restricted by the sanction under 22USC§7202, he or she must demonstrate that these sanctions will directly affect only the “terrorist” organizations making breaches in internationally recognized human rights and must be approved by a joint resolution. Sanctions should be limited to include only people and organizations, and should very rarely or never affect an entire nation; wherefore the United States is permitted to authorize sanctions only; 1. Against nations with whom the United States is at war under 22USC§7203; 2. Against people and organizations designated as terrorists for their acts of terrorism 18USC§2331; 3. Against people and organizations who harbor and conceal terrorists under §2339A and provide material support to terrorist organizations under §2339B.

3. Sanctions are authorized for 1 year to prohibit a state from supplying lethal arms to a terrorist organization under 22USC§2378. The Secretary of State may make

recommendation to the President for submission of a request for Sanction Relief for the joint resolution of the Senate and Congressional Foreign Relations Committees under 22USC§2371. The applicant nations for sanction relief must demonstrate; 1. there has been a fundamental change in the leadership and policies of the government of the country concerned; [or that the leader was not directly involved or informed of the terrorist plans of people on his/her payroll; or had a declared war with the United States and has signed and upholds a peace treaty and has paid any reparations required by law]; 2. that government is not supporting acts of international terrorism; and 3. that government has provided assurances that it will not support acts of international terrorism in the future; or 4. at least 45 days before the proposed rescission would take effect, a report justifying the rescission and certifying that 5. the government concerned has not provided any support for international terrorism during the preceding 6-month period.

E. The Biden-Harris Administration is a fraud, they are not only accused of stuffing the 2020 and 2022 ballots, and bankrupting the Treasury with overestimates, they have persecuted at least three major bank robberies, and retain a lawyer to be Secretary of State, who murdered a million Iraqi, by committing an even more serious form of fraud, perjuring to Congress about fictitious weapons of mass destruction, to convince the Democrats to vote for the Republican President's war. Even now, the scapegoat for the loss in crypto and stock values, who diverted funds and then declared bankruptcy, Sam Bankman-Fried is fighting extradition to the United States, after being arrested by Bahama authorities, in contempt of the FTX cryptocurrency/Alameda Research bankruptcy filing on 11 November 2022, whereas, no one shall be imprisoned merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation under Art. 11 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1978). The United States often disrupts, their subdued bankruptcy proceedings to persecute so called white collar criminals, when compelled to divert attention from their pathological waiver of sovereign immunity from bankruptcy, because flunking both accounting and sovereign equality, especially the sale of deficits in excess of three percent of GDP, causes economic contraction.

1. The Bankman-Fried arrest occurred at the same time Netspend, Trust Pilot and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, combined to produce a television advertisement of their “not a debit card” although Netspend has not emerged from bankruptcy proceedings regarding thousands of deposit accounts, and maybe a million “not a debit cards” embezzled in, around or beginning in fall of 2021, as corrupted by Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council. Authentication and Access to Financial Institution Services and Systems. Arlington, Virginia. August 11, 2021, three days before a US submarine nuked the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault to protect 100 percent international military education graduate assassins of Haiti President Moïse. It turns out the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) has not paid a single individual deposit insurance benefit in their 90 year concealment by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the Senate has not confirmed any Directors 12USC§1829. Netspend has been impoverished by the Treasury Bureau of Fiscal Service granting direct deposit monopoly rights to Direct Express although both the Direct Express and Netspend (DEN) of Inequity are located in Austin, Texas, and the competition between the two corporations has been unfair since the beginning in 2014, reauthorized in 2020, when the

US Supreme Court declared the Netspend parent corporation Bancorp more bankrupt than Meta Bank, the corruptly promised FDIC Member, could afford, in *Rodriguez, as Chapter 7 Trustee for the Bankruptcy Estate of Western Bancorp Inc. v. FDIC as receiver for United Western Bank 589__*(2020).

2. What is assumed to have happened is that Netspend has taken offline enough depositors to maintain their minimum balance, but the not defame the corporation/labor/bribe bill continues to cost far more than transaction fees would allow, if the FDIC were a rule of law. Netspend has no published SEC filings since before 2014 and Comerica files for Direct Express, without mention. The DIF must be obligated to insure deposits, or the DIF will be unable to collect up to $200 million fine for felony monopoly against Direct Express, to pay for the DEN embezzlement that is hopefully isolated to the fall of 2021, and determine whether DIF insurance payments for depositors embezzled by Netspend in the fall of 2021 exceed their DIF assessment for the duration of 2014-2021 when they failed to prosecute the Direct Express monopoly, in which case Netspend should be closed, active accounts paid by the DIF until sold at cost to a bank other than Direct Express. The Treasury is obligated to pay individual depositors DIF benefits according to the the tax or benefit information on offline accounts, only slightly fuzzed, to finally resolve the dispute with six percent interest, as corporate receiver under 12USC§1821. *Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo* v.*Uganda)* 1999-2022. ie. $20,000 - $250,000 for SSA BNC # 21T2379J53688-HA. The Texas Department of Banking may help the Treasury to gather information and avoid the incessant Kennedy assassination in that State, although the DEN of inequity is a pervasive property criminal in Washington DC culture, no one should have to deal with, exactly like the FDIC, but the US Treasury must pay the first deposit insurance benefit(s) ever, to leave Texas zero unclaimed funds 12USC§1822.

3. The Treasury is also responsible for the delegation of million dollar fines against the FBI wire fraud 18USC§1343/embezzlement 18USC§656/ robbery 18USC§2113. There is the case of no disabled worker or veteran in Washington DC receiving their direct deposit in, or beginning in November 2021 after the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) went to China to investigate the malicious uses of commercial card scanning technology. The original case of the FBI not having yet returned all the property they robbed from US Private Vaults under false pretense of a forced confession from the owner regarding drug money laundering since April 2021. The FBI is alleged to dose bankers, judges, 9-11 suicide attackers, rampage shooters and Putin on 10 November 2021 with dimethoxymethylamphetamine (DOM) causing a three day panic attack and six month recovery from severe mental illness if not washed off, it took withdrawal from second exposure to anti-depressant to actually get Putin to attack Ukraine in February 2022. China in 2021 and Lebanon since 2019 are also reported to have failed to insure massive embezzlements of depositors. The Chinese protested and received partial relief, the Lebanese had to resort to armed bank robbery to pay family medical bills, to win partial payments. Queen Maxima, Special Advocate of Inclusive Financing for Development, having once produced an accounting of global banks, has been requested to be authorized by the Assembly to review the failure of certain non-European deposit

insurance programs to pay benefits to individuals, for 90 years in the case of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) concealment of the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF).

4. Common Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provides (1) All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. (2) All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence. It is therefore proposed 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. To amend FDIC Non-discrimination 12USC§1830: '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.' or online pharmaceutical purchase from India that is bank blocked, stolen from the International Mail Facility, adulterated and delayed since 2014.

§29 North Atlantic Treaty Organization

A. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an alliance of 26 countries from North America and Europe committed to fulfilling the goals of the North Atlantic Treaty signed in Washington DC 4 April 1949 as amended in Article 5 by Article 2 of the Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the accession of Greece and Turkey signed on 22 October 1951 to reaffirm their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law in the “Treaty of Washington”. To achieve this goal Parties shall settle international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. Parties shall contribute to peaceful and friendly relations. Should an armed attack occur against

any Member countries each would exercise the right of individual and collective defense under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

B. The fundamental guiding principle by which the Alliance works is that of common commitment and mutual co-operation among sovereign states in support of the indivisibility of security for all of its members. Solidarity and cohesion within the Alliance, through daily cooperation in both the political and military spheres, ensure that no single Ally is forced to rely upon its own national efforts alone in dealing with basic security challenges. To achieve its essential purpose, as an Alliance of nations committed to the Washington Treaty and the United Nations Charter, the Alliance performs the following fundamental security tasks:

1. Security: To provide one of the indispensable foundations for a stable Euro-Atlantic security environment, based on the growth of democratic institutions and commitment to the peaceful resolution of disputes, in which no country would be able to intimidate or coerce any other through the threat or use of force.

2. Consultation: To serve, as provided for in Article 4 of the Washington Treaty, as an essential transatlantic forum for Allied consultations on any issues that affect their vital interests, including possible developments posing risks for members' security, and for appropriate co-ordination of their efforts in fields of common concern.

3. Deterrence: To deter and defend against any threat of aggression against any NATO member state as provided for in Articles 5 and 6 of the Washington Treaty. And in order to enhance the security and stability of the Euro-Atlantic area:

4. Crisis Management: To stand ready, case-by-case and by consensus, in conformity with Article 7 of the Washington Treaty, to contribute to effective conflict prevention and to engage actively in crisis management, including crisis response operations.

5. Partnership: To promote wide-ranging partnership, cooperation, and dialogue with other countries in the Euro-Atlantic area, with the aim of increasing transparency, mutual confidence and the capacity for joint action with the Alliance.

C. In fulfilling its purpose and fundamental security tasks, the Alliance will continue to respect the legitimate security interests of others, and seek the peaceful resolution of disputes as set out in the Charter of the United Nations. The Alliance will promote peaceful and friendly international relations and support democratic institutions. The Alliance does not consider itself to be any country's adversary. The maintenance of an adequate military capability and clear preparedness to act collectively in the common defense remain central to the Alliance's security objectives. The Alliance will continue to actively contribute to the development of arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation agreements as well as to confidence and security building measures building upon the Alliance's Strategic Concept Approved by the Heads of State and Government participating in the meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Washington D.C. on the 23rd and 24th April 1999. The Alliance remains open to new members under Article 10

of the Washington Treaty. The Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe CFE opened in 1990 and entered into force in 1992 limits the numbers of conventional armaments and equipment not to exceed 40,000 battle tanks, 60,000 armored combat vehicles, 40,000 pieces of artillery, 13,600 combat aircraft and 4,000 attack helicopters.

1. NATO involvement in the Bosnian War and the Yugoslav Wars in general began in February 1992, when the alliance issued a statement urging all the belligerents in the conflict to allow the deployment of United Nations peacekeepers. On July 10, 1992, at a meeting in Helsinki, NATO foreign ministers agreed to assist the United Nations in monitoring compliance with sanctions established under United Nations Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 757 (1992). This led to the commencement of Operation Maritime Monitor off the coast of Montenegro, which was coordinated with the Western European Union Operation Sharp Guard in the Strait of Otranto on July 16. On October 9, 1992, the Security Council passed Resolution 781, establishing a no-fly zone over Bosnia-Herzegovina. In response, on October 16, NATO expanded its mission in the area to include Operation Sky Monitor, which monitored Bosnian airspace for flights from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

2. In July 1995, the Bosnian Serbs launched an attack on the Bosnian town of Srebrenica, ending with the deaths of approximately 8,000 civilians in the Srebrenica massacre. After the horrifying events at Srebrenica, 16 nations met at the London Conference, beginning on July 21, 1995, to consider new options for Bosnia. As a result of the conference, UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali gave General Bernard Janvier, the UN military commander, the authority to request NATO airstrikes without consulting civilian UN officials, as a way to streamline the process. After the London Conference, NATO planned an aggressive new air campaign against the Bosnian Serbs. On August 28, 1995, Serb forces launched a mortar shell at the Sarajevo marketplace killing 37 people. Admiral Leighton Smith, the NATO commander recommended that NATO launch retaliatory air strikes under Operation Deliberate Force. On August 30, 1995, NATO officially launched Operation Deliberate Force with large-scale bombing of Serb targets. The airstrikes lasted until September 20, 1995 and involved attacks on 338 individual targets. Largely as a result of the bombing under Operation Deliberate Force and changes in the battlefield situation, the belligerents in the Bosnian War met in Dayton, Ohio in November 1995, and signed the Dayton Accords, a peace treaty. As part of the accords, NATO agreed to provide 60,000 troops to deploy to the region, as part of the Implementation Force (IFOR), U.S. designation Operation Joint Endeavor. These forces remained deployed until December 1996, when those remaining in the region were transferred to the Stabilization Force (SFOR) that remained in Bosnia until 2004.

3. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) carried out an aerial bombing campaign against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia during the Kosovo War. The air strikes lasted from 24 March 1999 to 10 June 1999. The bombings continued until an agreement was reached that led to the withdrawal of Yugoslav armed forces from Kosovo, and the establishment of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, a UN peacekeeping mission in Kosovo. The official NATO operation code name was Operation Allied Force whereas the United States called it Operation Noble Anvil.

NATO's intervention was prompted by Yugoslavia's bloodshed and ethnic cleansing of Albanians, which drove the Albanians into neighbouring countries and had the potential to destabilize the region. Yugoslavia's actions had already provoked condemnation by international organisations and agencies such as the UN, NATO, and various NGOs. Yugoslavia's refusal to sign the Rambouillet Accords was initially offered as justification for NATO's use of force. NATO countries attempted to gain authorisation from the UN Security Council for military action, but were opposed by China and Russia, who indicated that they would veto such a measure. As a result, NATO launched its campaign without the UN's approval, stating that it was a humanitarian intervention. The UN Charter prohibits the use of force except in the case of a decision by the Security Council under Chapter VII, or self-defence against an armed attack – neither of which were present in this case. By the end of the war, the Yugoslavs had killed 1,500 to 2,131 combatants, while choosing to heavily target Kosovar Albanian civilians, with 8,676 killed or missing and some 848,000 expelled from Kosovo. The NATO bombing killed about 1,000 members of the Yugoslav security forces in addition to between 489 and 528 civilians. It destroyed or damaged bridges, industrial plants, hospitals, schools, cultural monuments, private businesses as well as barracks and military installations.

4. The bombing of Yugoslavia was NATO's second major combat operation, following the 1995 bombing campaign in Bosnia and Herzegovina, heard by the International Court of Justice in two cases on the Legality of Use of Force (Yugoslavia v. Spain)(United States of America) in 1999, Application for Revision of the Judgment of 11 July 1996 in the Case concerning Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia), Preliminary Objections (Yugoslavia v. Bosnia and Herzegovina) 1992-2003, eight cases of Legality of Use of Force (Serbia and Montenegro v. Belgium)(Canada)(France)(Germany)(Italy)(Netherlands)(Portugal)(United Kingdom)(1999-2011), Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Service and Montenegro) 1993-2007, Application of the Interim Accord of 13 September 1995 (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia v. Greece) 2008-2011 and Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Croatia v. Serbia) 1999-2015.

D. In 2014 the Revolution of Dignity also known as the Maidan Revolution and the Ukrainian Revolution, ousted the democratically elected pro-Russian President. A referendum for Russia to annex Crimea at the end of 2014 was internationally condemned by an unenforced, undemocratic non-binding UN Assembly Resolution that failed to mention that Putin had abolished term limits and should not be interfering with the territorial integrity of Ukraine or any other foreign country. A low intensity shell game with both sides inflicting casualties and property damage in Eastern Ukraine and Crimea annually was mostly refereed by German Chancellor Merkel, who has been replaced. Putin abolished a term limit of two, six year terms and his international politics are haram, forbidden, by all peace and democracy loving rules of law. Democratic peace theory holds that democracies never make war against each other. Unfortunately, Vladimir Putin and Xi Jinping have abolished term limits, the UN Secretary General and Director General of the WHO were re-elected unopposed and evidence indicates US

President Jo Biden is an election fraud, voter turnout hasn't been as high as the 66.8 percent it was in 2020 elections since before 1900. Vladimir Zelensky appears to have been fairly elected, allowing for the expulsion of Putin's puppet regime, after he abolished term limits for himself, in the 2014 Revolution of Dignity.

1. After the special military operation in Ukraine Putin's impeachment, resignation and/or replacement as Russian President is necessary for Russia to pursue NATO membership, that is the proper diplomatic gesture of goodwill to permanently end the NATO contrived cold war and deliberately spread the peace and fraternal freedom from fear to eastern Europe and the majority caucasian inhabitants of all Europe. Everyone thought the cold war was over, until two geriatric US Presidents hiding behind the FBI Iron Curtain at 28CFR§0.87 that needs to be repealed, drove communist leaders to consolidate power, who, having abolished term limits, have basically nullified their trappings of democracy and they must be constantly reminded that their military and political ambition may transcend national boundaries. The most peaceful democratic solution to the standoff would be to allow Russia and its neighboring states to join NATO. NATO however created the cold war in 1949 to deter Soviet expansion. West Germany became a member on 6 May 1955, a day after its status as an occupied country came to an end (the Bonn-Paris conventions came into effect on 5 May 1955). Europe settled into an uneasy stand-off, symbolized by the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961. During this time, NATO adopted the strategic doctrine of "Massive Retaliation" – if the Soviet Union attacked, NATO would respond with nuclear weapons. The battles between the United States and NATO against the Soviet Union were cruelly and unusually fought in third countries like Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan and now Ukraine. The United States, NATO and Russia or the Soviet Union have never officially come into direct military conflict. NATO has done little to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against non-members, or to deter Russia from invading Ukraine, or pacify other non-members. NATO has had considerable success deterring conflict amongst and against themselves, "whereas an armed attack against one or more of them… shall be considered an attack against them all" in Art. 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, done in Washington on 4 April 1949. Most of all NATO has never been attacked, everyone should join the club.

2. Putin's special military action has inflicted more than one thousand casualties in a year, and must be considered is war. The case history has evolved from Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Georgia v. Russian Federation) 2008-2011. Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) 2017- present to defective Allegation of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) 2022 - to defy the peace prize winning counsel for swift settlement of torture compensation pursuant to Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture in Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo v.Uganda) 1999-2022. All Russian assets seized by Blocking Property of Certain Persons and Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to Continued Russian Efforts To Undermine the

Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of Ukraine E.O. 14065 signed February 21, 2022 may be transferred as revenues to the Ukraine account.

3. The United States has agreed to pay an additional $45 billion FY 23, plus $55 billion FY 22, this comes to $100 billion over the two year period. The United States Treasury balance will pay in advance and attempt to recoup some money from Russian insured assets determined to be lawfully seized by a UN Russian Sanction Committee. To help civilians and soldiers survive the cold winter despite power outages due to Russian shelling of power plants and electrical infrastructure it is advised to let Ukrainians be the human test subjects of HHO water distillation hydrogen fuel cells, as well as gas powered generators to stay warm over the winter, off-the grid. Ukraine may be allowed to fight their way into European Union membership. NATO has declined to collectively defend Ukraine against Russia. Ukraine has defended their territory against the unauthorized Russian special military operation unlawfully targeting the civilian population and infrastructure. Putin is not a war criminal, murder is a crime against humanity. NATO has supplied Ukraine with defensive weapons, including missile defense systems. Ukraine has repelled the Russian invaders, but still suffers from long-range artillery, from across the eastern border, and has received PATRIOT missile deterrent. To permanently end cold war hostilities, Russia is invited to apply to join NATO when Putin is gone.

4. Putin may appear to agree to an unconditionally cease fire and make peace with Ukraine, or the International Court of Justice will permit Ukraine to target PATRIOT missile strikes precisely and proportionally against wherever hostile military drone, artillery and missile strikes against the territory of Ukraine, originate from, across the autonomous and international borders. Ukraine will of course be liable for any death, or property damage to civilians, accidentally caused by intermediate range missile strikes targeting offensive military targets that are launching strikes against Ukraine, in the autonomous region and across international border. Vladimir Zelensky has previously not caused any military damages across the international border, except once in Poland, where Ukraine should pay $1 million to set good precedence for good faith payment of reparation in full. Vladimir Putin may cease fire and withdraw occupying forces, from the autonomous regions, at anytime, and not be attacked by Ukraine, and there will be peace, or PATRIOT missiles will retaliate precisely against the transnational sources of shells and drone strikes against the territorial integrity of Ukraine, and this must not result in escalation, whereas the Russian aggressors are dead and the aggression does not justify resurrection. The Russian Federation is obligated to pay reparations for the death, injury and repatriation of persons and destruction of private property, within the territory of Ukraine, including the autonomous area, for an early estimate of $100-$200 billion, whereas reconstruction costs as much as war, to conclude the peace in good faith under Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987) pursuant to *Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo* v. *Uganda)* 1999-2022.

§30 Democratic Peace Theory

A. Democratic peace theory, liberal peace theory, is a theory and related empirical research which holds that democracies - usually, liberal democracies - never or almost never go to war with one another, and that systematic violence is in general less common within democracies. Studies show that democratic states are more likely than autocratic states to win the wars. One explanation is that democracies, for internal political and economic reasons, have greater resources. This might mean that democratic leaders are unlikely to select other democratic states as targets because they perceive them to be particularly formidable opponents. One study finds that interstate wars have important impacts on the fate of political regimes, and that the probability that a political leader will fall from power in the wake of a lost war is particularly high in democratic states. Democratic culture affects the way leaders resolve conflicts. Liberal leaders face institutionalized constraints that impede their capacity to mobilize the state's resources for war without the consent of a broad spectrum of interests. Liberal democratic culture may make the leaders accustomed to negotiation and compromise. Belief in human rights may make people in democracies reluctant to go to war, especially against other democracies. The decline in colonialism is also a cause for peace. There is also evidence that democracies have less internal systematic violence.

1. The Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle are attributed with inventing the democratic principles that govern political behavior to this day. The Athenian Constitution explains that the Constitution of Solon was more democratic that the Draconian Constitution because it overturned the qualifications of birth and military property for citizenship, that were considered to hold the people in serfdom and prohibited loans on the security of the debtor's person; secondly, the right of every person who so willed to claim redress on behalf of any one to whom wrong was being done; thirdly, the institution of the appeal to the jury courts. Democratic peace theory is attributed to Immanuel Kant in his essay *Perpetual Peace* written in 1795. Kant thought that the rule of law in a constitutional republic was superior at keeping the peace than direct democracy of an elected dictator. Democracy is however only one of several necessary conditions for a perpetual peace. Kant's theory was that a majority of the people would never vote to go to war, unless in self defense. Therefore, if all nations were republics, it would end war, because there would be no aggressors. "If the consent of the citizens is required in order to decide that war should be declared, nothing is more natural than that they would be very cautious in commencing such a poor game, decreeing for themselves all the calamities of war. Among the latter would be: having to fight, having to pay the costs of war from their own resources, having painfully to repair the devastation war leaves behind, and, to fill up the measure of evils, load themselves with a heavy national debt that would embitter peace itself and that can never be liquidated on account of constant wars in the future". Democracy thus gives influence to those most likely to be killed or wounded in wars, and their relatives and friends.

2. Mahatma Gandhi's conception of peace was not as an end, but as a means: "There is no way to peace; peace is the way." Mahatma Gandhi suggested that if an oppressive society lacks violence, the society is nonetheless not peaceful, because of the injustice of the oppression. Gandhi articulated a vision of peace in which justice is an inherent and necessary aspect; that peace requires not only the absence of violence but also the

presence of justice. This peace, peace with justice, is a "positive peace," because hostility and further violence could no longer flourish in this environment. One concept that often complements peace studies is development. In much development discourse, it is assumed that economic, cultural, and political development will take "underdeveloped" nations and peoples out of poverty, thus helping bring about a more peaceful world. Market-oriented development creates the norms and values that explain the democratic peace. When opportunities to contract in the market are widespread, as in market-oriented developed countries, a culture of contracting emerges that encourages shared respect for individualism, negotiations, compromise, respect for the law, and equality before the law. Constrained by voters, democratically elected leaders in market-oriented developed countries abide by these norms. In contrast, voters in democracies without developed market economies, and the leaders in nondemocracies, have other norms and values that encourage conflict. A majority of researchers on the determinants of democracy agree that economic development is a primary factor which allows the formation of a stable and healthy democracy.

3. Peace is a state of harmony, the absence of hostility. The traditional political definition of peace and the very word itself originated among the ancient Romans who defined peace, *pax*, as *absentia belli*, the absence of war. This term is applied to describe a cessation of or lapse in violent international conflict; in this international context, peace is the opposite of war. The concept of peace also applies to the state of people within their respective geopolitical entities, as civil war, state-sponsored genocide, terrorism, and other violence are all threats to peace on an intranational level. Peace can also describe a relationship between any parties characterized by respect, justice, and goodwill. Although history is rife with conflict, some peoples, regions and nations have enjoyed periods of peace that have lasted generations. The following are some examples: Sweden (1814–present). Sweden is the present-day nation state with the longest history of continuous peace. Since its 1814 invasion of Norway, the Swedish kingdom has not engaged in war. Switzerland (1848–present). A hard stance on neutrality has given Switzerland fame as a country for its long-lasting peace. Costa Rica (1949–present). Following a 44-day civil war in 1944, in 1949, Costa Rica abolished its army. Since then, its history has been peaceful, especially relative to those of neighboring Central American states.

B. There are several fundamental principles common to peace treaties: The fulfilment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace that should include the termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State and their right to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries free from threats or acts of force according the Advisory Opinion Regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories ICJ No. 131 (2004). No territorial acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force shall be recognised as legal under the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States 2625(XXV) (1970). Making peace after a war involves three acts – reparation for loss of life and property and for injury, withdrawing occupying forces, and repatriation of prisoners of war.

1. The resolution of civil wars is a three-step process during which combatants must decide whether to (1) initiate negotiations, (2) compromise on goals and principles, and (3) implement the terms of a treaty. There must be absolutely no residual violence. It is necessary for the army to be prepared to suppress subversion and insurgency and to take part in peacekeeping operations. Guerrilla warfare by tradition is a weapon of protest employed to rectify real or imagined wrongs levied on a people either by a foreign invader or by the ruling government. As such, it may be employed independently or may be used to complement orthodox military operations. Between 1940 and 1992, only a third of all negotiations to end civil wars resulted in a successfully implemented peace settlement and almost half of all combatants who signed comprehensive peace agreements returned to war rather than implement the terms of the agreement. When groups obtain third-party security guarantees for the treacherous demobilization period that follows the signing of an agreement, and obtain power-sharing guarantees in the first postwar government, they will implement their settlement. When groups fail to obtain such guarantees, the warring factions will eventually reject a negotiated settlement and continue their war.

2. To conclude the peace, it is a generally accepted principle of international law that all people alleged of being enemy combatants are swiftly tried and repatriated to their home countries with their records upon cessation of hostilities under Art. 118 of the Third Geneva Convention of 1949, *Rasul v. Bush* No. 03-334 (2004), *Hamdi v. Rumsfield* No. 03-6696 (2004). It is estimated that only 5% of persons detained at the facility in Guantanamo Bay represent a threat to the US, and there are only a few prisoners left. DoD Detention Operations in the Global war on Terror detained more than 50,000 people in Afghanistan and Iraq with a peak population of 11,000 on March of 2004. The Inspector General of the Army opines at least 85% of the detainees are innocent of ever being enemy combatants and another 10% would pose no threat to society if properly tried in their native language by a court of law. The remaining 5% would be better detained in their country of nationality or by a neutral third party such as the United Nations.

3. Treaties of peace are generally written to end violent conflicts between warring nations. Every foreign war the United States has ever fought since its independence, not to mention countless Indian wars, have been resolved through the ratification of treaties of peace, except Korea. Plato always said, "there will only be peace if there is an international government to settle disputes between warring parties." In recent years the system of treaty law has become increasingly reliant upon the functioning of first the League of Nations and then the United Nations. The conditions of peace treaties are generally along the lines of cessation of hostilities, reparation and unconditional surrender to the due process of law. Since the Vietnam War the practice of publishing peace treaties as nations has fallen out of use and must be revived.

US Treaties of Peace (1783 – present)

1.The Revolutionary War (1775-1783) was ended by the Treaty of Paris of September 3, 1783

2. War of 1812 (1812-15) was ended by the Treaty of Ghent of December 24, 1814

3. Mexican War (1846-1848) was ended by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of February 2, 1848

4. Civil War (1861-1864) was ended by the XIII and XIV Amendments to the US Constitution

5. Spanish-American War (1898) was ended by the Treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898

6. Philippine-American War (1899-1902) was ended by the Philippine Organic Act of July 1902

7. World War I (1917-1918) was ended by a myriad of treaties governed by the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June 1919 that established the League of Nations.

8. World War II (1941-1945) was ended by the Yalta Conference of February 4-11, 1945 that agreed to establish the United Nations.

9. Korean War (1950-1954) has never been officially ended.

10. Vietnam War (1965-1975) was ended by the Paris Peace Accords Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam of January 17, 1973

11. Gulf War (1990-1991) was ended Executive Order 12771 Revoking earlier orders with respect to Kuwait of July 25, 1991

12. Iraq War (2003-2011) was ended by Executive Order 13350 Termination of Emergency Declared in Executive Order 12733 With Respect to Iraq and Modification of Executive Order 13290, Executive Orders 13303 and Executive Order 13315 of July 29, 2004 but the occupation drug on as the conflict intensified and spread to Syria and continues, without a large US troop presence.

13. War in Afghanistan (2001-2021) was settled by the Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and Afghanistan of December 5, 2009

Source: Sanders, Tony J. US War History (1775-present). Hospitals & Asylums. HA-5-12-09

4. No formal peace treaty has been signed regarding the Korean War. A food not bombs treaty is needed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of South Korea and United States of America. It should not be more difficult to convince Chairman Un, than his father, to terminate the North Korean nuclear program in exchange for daily rations of real South Korean kimchi and rice. President Truman's

invasion of Korea was unauthorized by Congress and involve countless massacres of civilians, most poetically at No Gun Ri. A United Nations food security assessment in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (also known as North Korea) has found that following the worst harvest in 10 years, due to dry spells, heatwaves and flooding, about 10.1 million people suffer from severe food shortages, meaning they do not have enough food until the next harvest. reduced harvest, coupled with increased post-harvest losses, has led to an uncovered food deficit of 1.36 million metric tons after considering the commercial import capacity of the country. Many families survive on a monotonous diet of rice and kimchi most of the year, eating very little protein. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is sought to negotiate a peace treaty for the undeclared Korean War beginning in 1950 between the United States, South Korean and North Korea, whereby the United States Food for Peace Program provides 1.35 million metric tons of rice and diverse foods, and South Korea the kimchi to be distributed by the FAO. North Korea would be obligated to terminate their nuclear weapons program, recycle fissile material to generate civilian energy and stop testing ballistic missiles. North Korea would get the imported food they need and hopefully the drought would lift, without the North Korean ballistic missile tests to warm the Pacific about, North Korea would stop teaching that the United States and South Korea are the enemy, Korean families could be reunited, the border could normalise migration and trade, and Korea could discuss unification.

C. The Inter-American Democratic Charter ratified (9/11/2001) reaffirms the principle of representative democracy for good governance. The effective exercise of representative democracy is the basis for the rule of law and of the constitutional regimes. Representative democracy is strengthened and deepened by permanent, ethical, and responsible participation of the citizenry within a legal framework conforming to the respective constitutional order. The peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it. The spiritual unity of the continent is based on respect for the cultural values of the American countries and requires their close cooperation for the high purposes of civilization. The education of peoples should be directed toward justice, freedom, and peace. Social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace.

1. The UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF) was established in July 2005 as a United Nations General Trust Fund. On 2 May 2007 UNDEF collected $66,483,008.55 in donations. Democracy is founded upon the freedom to peacefully debate the government, its laws and freely elect its leaders by secret ballot. Officials are expected to be of good character and to uphold the constitution and laws or be subject to their just compensation. Democratic principles are freedom and equal rights. The law must protect the innocent and vulnerable, to avoid a tyranny of the majority. Democratic principles are important to ensure the “rule of the poor” rather than the plutocratic rule of the majority that is usually the “rule of the rich”. The fundamental problem that democracy rectifies is the seizure of power by the military elite who so often led society to warfare and barbarism. Political leaders are expected to manifest from civil society to promote the flourishing of the arts, science and culture; not war and slavery. For world peace to be negotiated it is important that everyone upholds the principles of equal rights and world government is the only way to ensure this.

2. Democracy is the process whereby the people freely elect their leaders and make decisions with the vote of the majority rather than by the use or threat of force. A democracy is synonymous with a republic. Democratic governance is the institutionalized human right for making decisions as a group based upon the consensus of the majority within the constraints of the constitution and laws. The requisite for democracy has evolved to require a nation to have general elections in which a large percentage of the population participate, juridical rights protect the people, has a tradition of tolerating opposition parties and dissenting opinions and has a private market economy. "Liberal régimes" have market or private property economics, they have polities that are externally sovereign, they have citizens with juridical rights, and they have representative governments. A democracy is meant as a liberal democracy, where those who hold power are elected in competitive elections with a secret ballot and wide franchise (loosely understood as including at least 2/3rds of adults); where there is freedom of speech, religion, and organization; and a constitutional framework of law to which the government is subordinate and that guarantees equal rights. An essential feature of democracy is a free press, able to perform its vital work of informing and educating the voting public without fear, harassment or censorship.

3. Freedom of expression and a right to redress of grievances are fundamental to a democratic society. The First Amendment to the US Constitution is one of the world's finest instruments of democratic principle, it states, Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. Principle 4 of the Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression, approved by the IACHR at its 108th regular sessions in October 2000 provides the right to freedom of expression may only be limited exceptionally and such limitations must be previously established by law in case of real and imminent danger that threatens national security in democratic societies. The Johannesburg Principles on National Security, Freedom of Expression and Access to Information, of November 1996 provides at Principle 1:3 the restriction imposed by the least restrictive means of protecting the interest. Under Principle 6 expression may be punished as a threat to national security only if it incites violence. Most importantly Principle 20 provides that any person accused of a security related crime regarding freedom of expression shall be entitled to all of the rule of law including the right not to be arbitrarily detained.

D. The right to vote freely for the candidate of one's choice is of the essence of a democratic society, and any restrictions on that right strike at the heart of representative government. The Constitution of the United States protects the right of all qualified citizens to vote, in state as well as in federal election. However, blacks and women had to overcome discrimination to win their right to vote. The right of citizens of the United States, over the age of 18 under the XVI Amendment (1971), to vote, shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude under the XV Amendment (1870) or on account of sex under the XIX Amendment (1920).

1. There are numerous federal statutes that protect the right to vote. First and foremost, the Voting Rights Act prohibits any person, whether acting under color of law or otherwise, from: (a) failing or refusing to permit any qualified person from voting in ... federal elections; (b) refusing to count the vote of a qualified person; or (c) intimidating any one attempting to vote or any one who is assisting a person in voting. The Civil Rights Act of 1968 provides fines and/or imprisonment up to one year for interference with the right to vote, specifically, makes it a crime for any person who by force or threat of force willfully injures, intimidates or interferes with, or attempts to injure, intimidate or interfere with any person, or class of persons, from voting or qualifying to vote shall be fined and/or imprisoned not more than one year at 18USC§245(b)(1)(A) .

2. The modern two party system evolved in six distinct party systems in American political history, Jeffersonian Democratic-Republican, Jacksonian Democrats, Progressive Republican Era, Republican Populist, New Deal Democrats and the modern age of split ticket voting whereby informed voters divide their vote so that the President's party does not also hold a majority in Congress. The Constitution grants States certain powers over the times, places, and manner of federal elections, subject to congressional revision in Art. I, Sec. 4, Cl. 1, provides that each House shall be the Judge of the Elections under Art. II Sec. 5 Cl. 1 of the US Constitution and allow States to appoint electors for the President Art. II, Sec. 1, Cl. 2. The Twelfth Amendment commits to Congress the authority and responsibility to count electoral votes. The Electoral College was created in 1787 as part of the original writing of the national constitution. Some convention delegates wanted the president chosen by a direct popular vote of the people, while others preferred a more indirect method, choice by Congress, the electoral college was a compromise. As it now operates: Each State is allocated a number Electors equal to the number of its U.S. Senators (always 2) plus the number of its U.S. Representatives (which may change each decade according to the size of each State's population as determined in the Census).

3. Those who object to the Electoral College system and favor a direct popular election of the president generally do so on four grounds: the possibility of electing a minority President, the risk of so-called "faithless" Electors, the possible role of the Electoral College in depressing voter turnout, and its failure to accurately reflect the national popular will. Proponents of the Electoral College system normally defend it on the philosophical grounds that it: contributes to the cohesiveness of the country by requiring a distribution of popular support to be elected president enhances the status of minority interests, contributes to the political stability of the nation by encouraging a two- party system, and maintains a federal system of government and representation. The practical effect of the Electoral College (along with the single-member district system of representation in the Congress) is to virtually force third party movements into one of the two major political parties. Conversely, the major parties have every incentive to absorb minor party movements in their continual attempt to win popular majorities in the States. The Electoral College system imposes two requirements on candidates for the presidency: that the victor obtain a sufficient popular vote to enable him to govern (although this may not be the absolute majority), and that such a popular vote be sufficiently distributed across the country to enable him to govern.

4. A federal statute, the Electoral Count Act, enacted after the close 1876 Hayes-Tilden Presidential election, specifies that, after States have tried to resolve disputes (through "judicial" or other means), Congress is the body primarily authorized to resolve remaining disputes under the Electoral Count Act of 1887, 24 Stat. 373, 3 USC§5, 6, and 15. The two Houses are, by the Constitution, authorized to make the count of electoral votes. They can only count legal votes, and in doing so must determine, from the best evidence to be had, what are legal vote. The power to determine rests with the two Houses, and there is no other constitutional tribunal." The Electoral Count Act requires that the results be transmitted to the secretary of state of each state, the Archivist of the United States, and the federal judge in the district in which the electors met. Upon receipt of the ballots at a time designated by statute, the "President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted." Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections Art. II Sec. 5 Cl. 1 of the US Constitution.

5. Congress shall be in session on the sixth day of January succeeding every meeting of the electors, at 1:00pm. The President of the Senate shall announce the state of vote in alphabetic order and declare the results when tallied. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one Member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision. The two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide such votes not to be the lawful votes. But if the two Houses shall disagree in respect of the counting of such votes, then, and in that case, the votes of the electors whose appointment shall have been certified by the executive of the State, under the seal thereof, shall be counted. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the questions submitted under 3USC§15.

6. In 1993, Congress enacted the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA), which requires that, for federal elections, states establish fair and expeditious procedures so that eligible citizens may register to vote. The NVRA, makes it a crime for any person to willfully steal, destroy, conceal, mutilate, or alter any voting records, including those having to do with voter registration under 42USC§1974a. Every officer of election shall retain and preserve, voting record for a period of twenty-two months from the date of any general, special, or primary election 42USC§1974. After widespread problems in the November 2000 election, Congress enacted the Help America Vote Act (HAVA), thereby creating the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), to serve as a national clearinghouse and resource for the compilation of information and review of procedures with respect to the administration of Federal elections under 52USC§20921 et seq.

E. In the 2000 elections Bush Jr. defeated Democratic candidate former Vice President Al Gore on the strength of 31 electoral college states although the Republican's lost the popular election with 50,456,062 votes for Bush and Cheney and 50.996,582 votes for Gore and Lieberman. On November 8, 2000, the day following the Presidential election, the Florida Division of Elections reported that Governor Bush had received 2,909,135 votes, and respondent Democrat Vice President Albert Gore, Jr., had received 2,907,351, a margin of 1,784 in Governor Bush's favor. In the 2000 election several Members of the House of Representatives attempted to challenge the electoral votes from the State of Florida. However, no Senator joined in the objection, and, therefore, the objection was not "received." The US Supreme Court decided the 2000 election in the case of *Bush v. Gore* on 12 December 2000 overturning the decision of the Florida Supreme Court that there was indeed equal protection violation in the recount in 2000. The case began as *Bush v. Palm Beach County Canvassing Board* on writ of certiorari to the Florida supreme court December 4, 2000 called for recounts under Fla. Stat. §102.141(4) (2000).

1. 270 votes to win reports the Presidential election results. In 2008 Barack Obama and Jo Biden with 365 electoral college votes and 69,498,516 popular votes defeated John McCain and Sarah Palin with 173 electoral college votes and 59,948,323 popular votes. In 2012 Obama and Biden were re-elected with 332 electoral college votes and 65,915,795 popular votes. In 2016 Donald Trump with 304 electoral votes and 62,980,160 popular votes defeated Hillary Clinton with 227 electoral votes and 65,845,063 popular votes. While Clinton received about 2.9 million more votes nationwide, a margin of 2.1% of the total cast, Trump won a victory in the Electoral College, winning 30 states with 306 pledged electors out of 538. In the 2020 elections Jo Biden and Kamala Harris with 306 electoral college votes and 81,268,867 popular votes defeated Donald Trump and Michael Pence with 232 electoral college votes and 74,216,747 popular votes. Trump became the first U.S. president since George H. W. Bush in 1992 and the eleventh incumbent in the country's history to lose a bid for a second term, and Biden won the largest percentage of the popular vote of any challenger since 1932. The election saw the highest voter turnout since 1900, with each of the two main tickets receiving more votes than in any prior presidential election.

2. There are a lot of election deniers on the ballot. Out of 552 total Republican nominees running for office, we found 199 who fully denied the legitimacy of the 2020 election. These candidates either clearly stated that the election was stolen from Trump or took legal action to overturn the results, such as voting not to certify election results or joining lawsuits that sought to overturn the election. An additional 61 candidates raised questions around potential fraud in the results of the 2020 election. 121 candidates had positions on the 2020 election that could not be determine, they either had no comment or avoid answering. The primary objection to the 2020 Presidential election is that the 66.8 percent voter turnout was higher than in any election since before 1900 and it is very likely that ballot stuffing occurred on such a large scale as to alter the results of the election, and implicate widespread use of personally identifying information from the 2020 Census under 18USC§245(b)(1)(A). As often occurs, in 2021, after the election, there were high rates of internal displacement as people who either voted or whose identities were used to vote, without their consent, fled being tortured to death, a fate

many Americans avoid by not voting. The integrity of the 2022 midterm election is also highly questionable due to the 10 percent Democratic majority exhibited in young white voters under the age of 30, who usually vote Republican, as the result of the theft of their identity, by the online student loan forgiveness form, published in contempt of temporary injunction, under 18USC§605.

3. A ballot stuffer is defined as a person, including an election official, who in any election for Federal office knowingly and willfully deprives, defrauds, or attempts to deprive or defraud the residents of a State of a fair and impartially conducted election process, by the procurement or submission of voter registration applications, or procurement, casting, or tabulation of ballots, that are known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent under the laws of the State in which the election is held; shall be fined in accordance with title 18 under 52USC§20511. With the prohibition of interference by armed forces limited to the Defense Department, the Special Counsel, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) persecution of Trump, and Nancy Pelosi Speaker of the House, although member of Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, impeachment hypocrisy, constitutes intimidation of voters in a Presidential election under 18USC§594. Although the federal and state Secretaries of State are most suspect, the FBI informants can be administrative employees of any level of federal, state or territorial governments under 18USC§595. Short of abolishing the secret police, every instance of interference with the election by the FBI, will require diligent delegation of $50,000 tort for every infraction, to halt their politicization under 28CFR§0.89a.

F. The President of the Senate announced Biden and Harris the winner of the 2020 elections on January 7, 2021, the day after the January 6 insurrection, before two years of illiterate, Democratic supermajority, leaning, January 6th Committee inquisition under 3USC§15. After more than a month, the exact final disposition of the 2022 midterm election results are delayed by disputes, and whereas the initial count of young white 10 percent Democratic majority voters have given rise to suspicion, total voting age turnout of citizens, remain unreleased, while the total is worked out, in recounts and special elections. The prevailing artistry is that Republicans have won a slight six seat victory in the House and are tied in the Senate to give Vice President Kamala Harris a vote. Impeachment is off the table. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections under Art. II Sec. 5 Cl. 1 of the US Constitution and 3USC§15. The House and Senate must assemble their objections, vote that Biden-Harris is a ballot stuffer, and should be removed from office. The party opinion is assumed to be split between the Republican House voting to remove Biden for election fraud and the Democratic Senate not voting to remove Biden and other torturers from their 2024 Presidential campaign due non-self-incrimination. Democratic norms are eroding worldwide and democratic peace theory indicates election fraud poses a grave threat to international peace. Putin and Jinping have abolished term limits, the UN Secretary General and WHO Director General were re-elected unopposed and the US President is a geriatric fraud with a cold.

1. Nancy Pelosi has agreed to step down from Democratic leadership to obligate Xi Jinping to resign, under duress. It is hoped that the Democratic party will be able to stop torturing now that they don't have to send all their people to the Permanent Select

Committee on Intelligence member for persecution and do not prioritize military intelligence ambitions to mislead the population, with their non-discriminatory respect for internationally recognized human rights. Pelosi's attempt to impeach Trump, struck the Supreme Court unpublished for two years, overlapping with the January 6th inquisition. Republicans have ousted Iraq megamurderer Liz Cheney in the primaries. Trump has done much better at suppressing moral injury from the Iraq war, from the Republican party, than the FBI dosed 9-11 suicide attacking Democrats, according to the 9-11 Commission Report 2002. Even now, the January 6th Committee inquisition, is preparing their final objections to the 2020 and 2022 elections for publication under 3USC§15, except it is difficult to write about their persecution without defaming the lesser offender, and the insurrection in jail gives them power, to intimidate Trump, the final word on their own FBI election fraud.

2. The Republican House accusing Biden of election fraud in the 2020 and 2022 elections, and the Senate defending him, gives the Congress some time to disqualify both Trump and Biden under 18USC§245(b)(1)(A). Trump is disqualified from office for a lot of petty reasons, best described as his inability to pay public library fines, from failure to pay certain UN dues, concealment of tax information, high rates of unjust incarceration of his rich man's payroll, to concealing National Archive and Record Administration (NARA) records of his administration to justify FBI media spectacle coup, that led an otherwise rabid US Attorney to introduce a law to disqualify Trump from federal office for concealment, removal or mutilation generally under 18USC§2071(b). Trump, library book thief, is not a true criminal, like Biden, but his easily avoidable outlawry, incurs consequences from the FBI, the public should not be burdened with. Trumps xenophobic border wall and trade war with China offended farmers, internationally recognized human rights and lead right up to the geriatric resurgence of a full blown case of COVID cold war, with only a little true Presidential crime from his victorious persecutor the Biden Administration. Trumps xenophobia was not noted for failure to pay the Human Rights Council dues in The report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance A/73/305 of 6 August 2018 listed Donald Trump (USA) as ‘a populist leader who has been willing to stoke racism, xenophobia and related intolerance with little regard for the human rights of many within the borders of their countries’ that briefed the FBI roused January 6th insurrection on how to stage a false flag attack against Trump's valid election fraud claim, based on his concealment of 66.8 percent voter turnout being the highest since before McKinley was assassinated in 1900, to his refusal to accept the consequences of his concealment of 66.8 percent turnout under 3USC§20. Congress not only needs a reasonable objection, to vote to overturn the 2020 election under 3USC§15, they need a winner to replace Biden, the election fraud Congress keeps in office, because Trump is such a speculator.

3. On page 14 of the *Interim National Security Strategy Guidance* of 2021 President Biden confesses to “protection of unconventional weapons missions”. This explains everything from the color of law his ballot stuffers come from, the torture of human rights speaking Democrats, to his federally bankrupting overestimates, to his Iraq megamurder fraud Secretary of State, to why half his immediate family is dead and even Putin's intoxicated invasion of Ukraine. The Biden Administration must be disqualified

from office for nuking the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault in Haiti twice, in 2010 taking 220,000 lives and 2021 with 2,200 casualties, to obstruct the trial of the Moïse assassins, when it became evident they were 100 percent US international military education graduates, pursuant to the use of nuclear weapons in violation of the prohibition on assisting nuclear proliferation through provision of financing 22USC§6303 that makes a prima facie case against the Trump administration nuclear buildup. President Biden is even more disqualified from federal office by the prohibition on use of nuclear weapons 22USC§6303 than Trump by concealment of NARA records in violation of 18USC§2071. The Congress elected by the 2022 midterm election may vote to discredit the Presidential election due to ballot stuffing with 2020 US Census information 18USC§245(b)(1)(a) and midterm elections due to online student loans forgiveness forms in contempt of court 18USC§605 under Art. 1 Sec. 5 of the US Constitution. There should be no interference with election by armed forces under 18USC§593 or intimidation of voters by law enforcement under §594.

Article 8 Power

§31 Department of Energy

A. The Department of Energy (DoE) was created by the U.S. Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91) on August 4, 1977, centralizing the responsibilities of the Federal Energy Administration, the Energy Research and Development Administration, the Federal Power Commission and other energy-related government programs in a Cabinet level department. Activated on October 1, 1977, the twelfth cabinet-level department brought together two programmatic traditions: 1) defense responsibilities that included the design, construction, and testing of nuclear weapons in operation since the Manhattan project (43 percent FY20, 50 percent FY21 of enacted total, 43 percent FY22 proposed; and 39 percent FY 22 audit) a loosely knit amalgamation of energy-related programs scattered throughout the Federal government, mostly enacted in response to the 1970s energy crisis. The mission of the Department of Energy (DOE) is to support the Nation's prosperity by addressing its energy, environmental, and nuclear security challenges through transformative science and technological solutions.

1. The President hopes to create jobs through deployment of clean energy projects to address the climate change. The DOE Chief Financial Officer seeks the benefits of climate investment in communities that have been left behind; ensuring the Nation's nuclear security; and sustaining the Nation's investment in cleanup of World War II and Cold War nuclear sites. Did the Biden Administration twice nuke the Enriquillo-Plaintain Garden Fault in 2010 and 2021? Like the Department of Defense DOE Chief Financial Officer is charged with the laundering of monetary instruments for scrambling the DOE ledger to conceal hyperinflation in nuclear weapons programs under 18USC§1956 (c)(7)(D), and section 92 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 under 42USC§2122 relating to failing to report compliance with the New START and NPT nuclear warhead limits in his budget. There was an 18 percent increase in Nuclear Security Administration (NSA) funding from $16.7 billion FY 20 to $19.7 billion FY 21

that is evidently no longer a priority and grew only $10.8 million, 0.05 percent, FY 21 to FY 22, however it would seem that the United States used nuclear weapons to nuke Haiti for a second time, in August 2021. This audit estimates the DOE baseline budget request should be reduced by about $4 billion, -9.5 percent to $37.9 billion FY 22 from $41.9 billion FY 21 to redress two felonious spurts of hyperinflation in nuclear weapons programs since FY 17 and sustain the Democratic end of 3 percent inflation in outlays since FY 17 for all DOE programs. This is believed to be a useful baseline for immediate Congressional approval. DOE's Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Budget Request (Request) of $46.2 billion, is an outrageous 10.3 percent, $4.3 billion more than $41.9 billion FY 21 and only brings hyperinflation. Any federal spending above $37.9 billion FY 22 would require a supplemental budget request pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act under 31USC§1515. It is felony violation of section 92 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 under 42USC§2122 to knowingly participate in the development of, manufacture, produce, transfer, acquire, receive, possess, import, export, or use, or possess and threaten to use, any atomic weapon, for which the President of the United States is held responsible for twice a year under §2122. However, both the current President for use, and prior President for proliferation, are subject to disqualification from federal office under the prohibition on assisting nuclear proliferation through provision of financing 22USC§6303.

2. In 2021 it is estimate that the federal government spent a total of $42.1 billion on force, $16.3 billion DOE and $25.8 billion DOD. Both the President's DOE and DOD budgets are noted to conceal the fact that their expensive plan to modernize the nuclear weapon arsenal is not in compliance with current Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) limits for the United States, less than 1,700 active and 2,220 dismantled warheads achieved by the Obama Administration in 2012. According to the Federation of the American Scientists, as of April 2019, the United States possesses 3,800 stockpiled strategic and non-strategic nuclear warheads and an additional 2,385 retired warheads awaiting dismantlement, for a total arsenal of 6,185 warheads. Under the 2010 New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START), the United States can deploy no more than 1,550 treaty accountable strategic warheads on 700 deployed delivery systems until February 2021 when the treaty expires. According to the March 2019 New START data exchange, the United States deploys 1,365 strategic nuclear warheads on 656 strategic delivery systems. The United States also deploys an additional 150 tactical (non-strategic) nuclear warheads based in Europe. The President, DOE and DOD are therefore required to disclose the exact number of nuclear warheads and retired warheads awaiting dismantlement. It is essential that any regulatory nuclear weapons modernization effort would focus on recycling retired warheads to achieve NPT and New START treaty limits.

B. DOE's Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Budget Request (Request) of $46.2 billion, is an outrageous 10.3 percent, $4.3 billion more than $41.9 billion FY 21. The frightening language used is that "DOE's Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Budget Request (Request) of $46.2 billion is strengthened by the President's American Jobs Plan creating jobs through deployment of clean energy projects; bringing America to the forefront of clean energy innovation; tackling the climate crisis with the urgency science demands; investing in

communities that have been left behind; ensuring the Nation's nuclear security; and sustaining the Nation's investment in cleanup of World War II and Cold War nuclear sites. To defend their civilian FY 21 – FY 22 hyperinflation DoE has reorganized their budget in attempt to conceal an 18 percent increase in Nuclear Security Administration (NSA) funding from $16.7 billion FY 20 to $19.7 billion FY 21 that is evidently no longer a priority and grew only $10.8 million, 0.05 percent, FY 21 to FY 22. Numerous DOE programs that had been threatened with termination to pay for the FY 21 increase in NSA spending negotiated partial to full payment. Hyperinflation in some programs must be contested. DOE Chief Financial Officer has scrambled the ledger to force the accountant to either accept their concise admission of one year nuclear and one year civilian hyperinflation, by copying the new FY 22 three year budget, or painstakingly reorganize the historical ledger to conform with the new ledger. This constitutes concealment, . Due to the nuclear weapons DOE must be charged with laundering of monetary instruments under 18USC§1956 (c)(7)(D).

1. The Organization Summary has been altered. National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) salaries and expenses must be moved from the top of the category to the end. A new Undersecretary for Science and Energy consolidates some programs. It begins with Science. New Petroleum Reserve subtotal details are not studied by this audit. To Fossil Fuels is asphyxed Carbon Management. To socially distance the newly created Nuclear Waste Disposal category from dumping on the Office of Tribal Energy, the Offices of Technology Transitions and Artificial Intelligence and Technology buffer human exposure, and loan programs are consolidated without insignificant details. Outdated duplicate Artificial Intelligence and Technology and International Program rows are deleted. Undersecretary S3 and Direct Reports rows fail to isolate Department Management. Environment Management subtotal detail is not studied in this audit - Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup, Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund and Defense Environmental Cleanup. Former Other Defense Activity category, Specialized Security Activities and Office of Hearing and Appeals have been lumped in with Direct Reports. A new Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations is created. Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), that has proliferated throughout the federal government and produced a defective COVID-19 two week cure "vaccine", how has two rows ARPA- Energy and new ARPA- Climate. Strategic Project and Partnership Revenues is changed to Miscellaneous Revenues. Prospective profits from Trump Administration plans are deleted.

2. This audit estimates a DOE baseline budget request of $37.9 billion FY 22, a -$4 billion, -9.5 percent, decrease from $41.9 billion FY 21 to redress two felonious spurts of hyperinflation in nuclear weapons programs since FY 17 and sustain the Democratic end of 3 percent inflation in outlays since FY 17 for all DOE programs. This is believed to be a useful baseline for immediate Congressional approval. Because DOE's Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Budget Request (Request) of $46.2 billion, is an outrageous 10.3 percent, $4.3 billion more than $41.9 billion FY 21 a $37.9 billion DOE budget request should gain immediate approval from Congress. Any federal spending above this audit would require a supplemental budget request pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act under 31USC§1515. This will help ensure that it is truly Congress making war with the New START limit of

1,550 treaty accountable strategic warheads on 700 deployed delivery systems and that there are not any more nuclear warheads, strategic or retired, unaccounted for by the outdated 2,000 warhead limit from the 2010 NPT conference, as suggested by the Federation of American Scientists report that in 2019 the US had 3,800 stockpiled strategic and non-strategic nuclear warheads and an additional 2,385 retired warheads awaiting dismantlement, for a total arsenal of 6,185 warheads. Reliable 3 percent growth in energy program spending will help more to produce affordable clean energy information and technology, than any vicious cycle of hyperinflation and collapse.

Energy Department, Outlays FY17- FY24
(millions)

	FY17	CR 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22 Proposed	FY 22 Audit	FY 23	FY 24
Total, Outlays	30,123	30,062	35,663	38,546	41,868	46,181	37,886	38,967	40,138
National Nuclear Security Administration NNSA									
Weapons Activities	9,241	9,242	11,100	12,457	15,345	15,484	10,627	10,946	11,274
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	1,880	1,886	1,930	2,164	2,269	1,934	2,162	2,227	2,294
Naval Reactors	1,419	1,411	1,788	1,648	1,684	1,861	1,632	1,681	1,731
Salaries and Expens	387	385	410	435	443	464	445	458	472

es									
Subtotal NNSA	12,927	12,924	15,228	16,704	19,741	19,743	14,866	15,312	15,771
Undersecretary for Science and Energy									
Science	5,391	5,354	6,585	7,000	7,026	7,440	7,420	7,643	7,872
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	2,035	2,040	2,379	2,777	2,862	4,732	2,340	2,411	2,483
Office of Electricity	230	228	156	190	212	327	327	272	281
Power Marketing Administrations	83	83	100	78	79	80	96	98	101
Cybersecurity, Energy Security and Emergency Response	0	0	120	156	156	201	165	170	175
Petroleum Reserves	241	243	265	229	209	218	277	286	294
Fossil	421	425	740	750	750	890	795	819	843

Energy and Carbon Management RD&D									
Nuclear Energy	1,016	1,009	1,326	1,493	1,508	1,850	1,168	1,204	1,240
Nuclear Waste Disposal	0	0	0	0	28	8	29	30	31
Office of Technology Transitions	7	7	9	14	18	20	8	8	9
Artificial Intelligence Technology Office	0	0	0	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.8
Energy Policy and Systems Analysis	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Indian Energy	16	16	18	22	22	122	122	126	129
Loan Programs	13	31	18	36	0	186	15	15	16
Total, Undersecretar	9,484	9,467	11,716	12,748	12,873	16,076	12,765	13,085	13,477

y for Science and Energy									
Undersecretary (S3)									
Environment, Health, Safety and Security Mission Support	190	190	203	208	206	206	219	226	232
Project Management Oversight Assessment	12	12	15	13	13	13	14	14	15
Total Undersecretary (S3)	202	202	218	221	219	219	233	240	247
Direct Reports									
Environmental Management	6,419	6,377	7,175	7,455	7,586	8,012	8,012	8,252	8,500
Legacy Management	153	153	159	162	164	429	176	181	187
Enterprise Assessments	76	75	77	79	79	83	87	90	93

Specialized Security Activities	238	236	266	273	284	284	274	282	290
Hearings and Appeals	5	6	4	5	4	4	4	5	5
Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations	0	0	0	0	0	400	400	412	424
Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy	305	303	366	425	427	500	351	361	372
Advanced Research Projects Agency-Climate	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	206	212
Energy Information Administration	122	121	125	127	127	127	140	145	149
Office of the	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7

Secretary									
Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs	6	6	4	4	5	6	7	7	7
Chief Financial Officer	49	49	49	52	54	57	56	58	60
Economic Impact and Diversity	10	10	10	10	10	20	11.5	11.9	12.2
International Affairs	18	18	23	27	27	31	29	30	30
Chief Information Officer	75	74	132	140	140	232	148	153	157
Management	53	53	55	54	54	75	61	64	67
Human Capital Management	25	24	26	24	24	28	29	30	31
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4

General Counsel	33	33	33	33	35	38	38	39	40
Office of Policy	0	0	3	7	7	29	4	4	4
Public Affairs	3	3	7	4	4	6	4	4	4
Inspector General	44	44	51	54	58	78	51	52	54
Total Direct Reports	7,642	7,593	8,573	8,943	9,098	10,649	10,093	10,398	10,709
Miscellaneous Revenues	-106	-106	-56	-54	-54	-61	-61	-59	-57
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offsetting Receipts									
Excess Fees and Recoveries, FERC	-17	-9	-16	-16	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9
UED&D Fund Discretionary Payments	0	0	0	0	0	-436	0	0	0

Title 17 Loan Guarantee Program Rescission	-9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Offsetting Receipts	-26	-18	-16	-16	-9	-445	-9	-9	-9
Total, Funding by Organization	30,123	30,062	35,663	38,546	41,868	46,181	37,886	38,967	40,138

Source: Energy Department, Budget-in-brief Fiscal Year 2018-2022

3. The end result of the 3 percent inflation from FY 17 rule is a large reduction in nuclear weapons activities spending, that is disturbing DoD, and international nuclear scientists, assassinated and alive, and an increase in Non-proliferation to make sure the budget discloses the number of nuclear warheads are in compliance with 1,550 New Start and NPT limits. There is an alarming -15 percent decline in Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Spending FY 21- FY 22 and 10.5 percent increase in Naval Reactors. Total NNSA spending growth increases only 0.05 percent FY 21-FY 22 after a felonious 18 percent increase FY 20 – FY 21. Hearings and Appeals is deafened by the Hiroshima blast, no more administrative decisions for more nuclear weapons *Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* ICJ No. 95 (1996).

4. Threatened FY 21 cuts to Science and Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy were redressed. We will accept the defense of the Scientific leap of faith to $7 billion FY 20. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy growth is normalized. The Office of Electricity is entitled to reparation for Trump administration cuts as demanded FY 22 before sustaining picnic tables with electricity and gazebos at 3 percent inflation from FY 17. The irrelevant Total, Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response & Petroleum Reser (exact spelling) is not tabulated and greedy DOE Cybersecurity is charged with Fraud Related to Computers under 18USC§1030. FY 20 increase in Fossil Energy Spending is accepted due to new Carbon Management function but is charged with carbon capture storage earthquake risk in regards to the Haitian Earthquake of August 2021. Nuclear Waste Disposal cuts are charged with negligence and funding sustained from FY 21 levels to determine whether the difficulty with nuclear waste

disposal. ie. Yucca disposal site plan terminated, totally removes nuclear energy from future utility as a clean energy source, meltdown risk aside. Artificial Intelligence and Technology funding is sustained to develop non-human nuclear waste and other hazardous material management. Office of Technology Transition hyperinflation moderated from FY 17 to prevent hasty and forceful adoption of defective technology. The $100 million dollar increase in Indian Energy spending from $22 million FY 20 and FY 21 is accepted due to somewhat weird Presidential racial environmental justice propaganda but the benefits are unclear, legally uncampable Reservation land is already scarred with power lines, maybe free electricity for poor. -$2.3 billion in negative subsidy receipts from Loan Program Offices guarantee program spending row, distort the artificially low FY 21 total intended to pretend like Trump budget cut threats require further redress, to those auditors who do not do the money laundry due diligence, and the receipts are excluded - 0 - pursuant to Federal Credit Reform Act under 2USC§661a(5)(A)(C).

C. The Office of Science (SC) is the nation's largest Federal supporter of basic research in the physical sciences and funds programs in physics, chemistry, materials science, biology, environmental science, applied mathematics, isotope research and production, accelerator research and production, and computer and computational science. SC nearly 28,000 researchers located at over 300 institutions and the 17 DOE national laboratories. 28 scientific user facilities serve over 36,000 users per year. The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) accelerates the research, development, demonstration, and deployment of technologies and solutions to equitably transition America to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions economy- wide by no later than 2050, creating good paying jobs, and ensuring the clean energy economy benefits all Americans, especially workers and communities impacted by the energy transition and those historically underserved by the energy system and overburdened by pollution. For the most part, by normalizing EERE growth federal and state energy spending is limited because their utility is dubious and tends to stifle the affordable technological innovation sought by paying consumers and indeed threaten the public with arbitrary and capricious water and energy famine. Electricity (OE) leads the Department's efforts to strengthen, transform, and improve energy infrastructure so consumers have access to secure and resilient sources of electricity. The four Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs) sell electricity primarily generated by federally owned hydropower projects – Southeastern, Southwestern, Western Area and Bonneville. Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER) leads the Department's efforts to secure U.S. energy infrastructure against all hazards, reduce the risks of and impacts from cyber events and other disruptive events, and assist with restoration activities.

1. The Fossil Energy and Carbon Management (FECM) Research, Development, Demonstration, and Deployment (RDD&D) program conducts research that focuses on early-stage technologies that help to ensure clean and affordable energy for all Americans, facilitate the transition towards a carbon-pollution-free economy to meet the goal of 100% clean electricity by 2035. There is concern that carbon capture and storage comes with a high earthquake risk and is very expensive propaganda that should be devoted to the marketing of truly clean technologies and reforestation. Nuclear Energy

(NE) is a key element of the Administration's plan to put the United States on a path to net-zero emissions by 2050. America's nuclear energy sector provides approximately 55 percent of the nation's annual clean electricity and generates about 20 percent of U.S. electricity from a fleet of 94 operating units in 28 states. However, there is an inability to dispose of highly toxic nuclear waste and catastrophic meltdown risk that makes it clear that nuclear energy is not truly clean energy, and is in fact one of the old forms of power generations we are trying to get a clean energy alternative to. The Office of Indian Energy Policy and Program's (IE) financial and technical assistance are offered to Indian tribes, including Native Alaska villages, and eligible tribal entities for advancing electrification and clean energy development and deployment on Indian lands, reducing energy costs, and assisting economic development in tribal communities where unemployment and poverty rates far exceed national averages and there are 30,000 homes without electricity. The mission of the Office of Technology Transitions (OTT) is to expand the commercial and public impact of the research investments of the DOE.

2. Through the Title 17 Innovative Technology loan guarantee program, the Loan Programs Office (LPO) provides access to debt capital for large-scale infrastructure projects in the United States. These projects must avoid, reduce, or sequester air pollutants or anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases; employ new or significantly improved technologies compared to commercial technologies in service. Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing (ATVM) Loan Program supports the manufacturing of advanced technology vehicles and associated components in the United States. Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program (TELGP) Section 2602 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, authorizes a loan guarantee program at the Department of Energy to support energy development by Indian tribes.

3. The U.S. Department of Energy's Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) was established by the America COMPETES Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–69), as amended. The mission of ARPA-E is to enhance the economic and energy security of the United States through the development of energy technologies that reduce imports of energy from foreign sources; reduce energy-related emissions, including greenhouse gases; improve the energy efficiency of all economic sectors; provide transformative solutions to improve the management, clean-up, and disposal of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel; and improve the resilience, reliability, and security of infrastructure to produce, deliver, and store energy. ARPA-E will ensure that the United States maintains a technological lead in developing and deploying advanced energy technologies. ARPA-E will identify and promote revolutionary advances in energy-related applied sciences, translating scientific discoveries and cutting-edge inventions into technological innovations. The U.S. Department of Energy's Advanced Research Projects Agency-Climate (ARPA-C) will invest in climate-related innovations necessary to enable adaptation, increase resilience and achieve net zero non-energy emissions by 2050. The Department of Energy (DOE) proposes to establish the Clean Energy Demonstrations (OCED) program for accelerating the maturation of near- and mid-term clean energy technologies and systems with the goal of quicker commercial adoption and increased availability.

4. The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) pursues five major national security endeavors: Maintain a safe, secure, and effective nuclear weapons stockpile. Reduce global nuclear threats and keep materials out of the hands of terrorists; Strengthen key science, technology and engineering capabilities in support of certification, assessment, and current and future life extension programs; Provide safe and effective integrated nuclear propulsion systems for the U.S. Navy; and, Modernize the Nuclear Security infrastructure. Key to all of these efforts is providing the necessary federal oversight for growing mission requirements. Consistent with the past two transition year budgets (FY 2018 and FY 2010), the FY 2022 President's Budget does not include program-based defense budget levels beyond the budget year. Instead, the defense estimates for FY 2023-2026 simply reflect inflated FY 2022 levels, not policy judgments. The Administration will include out-year defense program funding levels in the FY 2023 Budget, in accordance with strategy documents currently under development. The FY 2023 President's Budget will be accompanied by a Future Years Nuclear Security Program that reflects this Administration's policy judgments. The budget plans to support 1,920 Federal Full-time Equivalents (FTEs) which is approximately 150 additional FTEs above the FY 2021 plan, with $464 million. The Nuclear Weapons Program employs approximately 50,000 people. Defense Nuclear Security employs more than 1,800 Protective Force officers, DNS secures more than 4,400 buildings and protects more than 62,000 personnel.

5. The FY 2022 Request includes increases for the W80-4 LEP and the W87-1 Modification Program to maintain first production unit schedules of FY 2025 and FY 2030, respectively and the W93 Program to include support for potential transition from Phase 1 (concepts study) to Phase 2 (review of these concepts into a specific set of design options to be down-selected to a final design). The Request also supports the start of a Design Definition and Cost Study for the W80-4 Alteration for the Navy's Sea-Launched Cruise Missile-Nuclear (SLCM-N). The National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) nonproliferation, counterproliferation, and counterterrorism activities are critical to implementing the President's Interim National Security Strategic Guidance and demonstrating "renewed American nonproliferation leadership." Non-proliferation assists to 'prevent adversaries from acquiring nuclear weapons or weapons-usable materials, technology, and expertise; countering efforts to acquire such weapons or materials; and responding to nuclear or radiological incidents and accidents domestically and abroad' but fails to enforce rational New Start and NPT limits and is thought to be the international terrorist. They fund five programs that do not declare what the legal limits are and how many nuclear warheads are in the US stockpile. Funding for the Naval Reactor (NR) program supports continued safe and reliable operation of the Navy's nuclear-powered fleet (70 submarines, 11 aircraft carriers, and 5 research, development, and training platforms).

6. Environmental Management (EM) was established in 1989 and is responsible for the cleanup of millions of gallons of liquid radioactive waste, thousands of tons of spent (used) nuclear fuel and nuclear materials, disposition of large volumes of transuranic and mixed/low- level waste, huge quantities of contaminated soil and water, and deactivation and decommissioning of thousands of excess facilities. It involves some of the most

dangerous materials known to mankind. To date, EM has completed cleanup activities at 92 sites in 30 states and in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. EM is currently responsible for cleaning up the remaining 15 sites in 11 states. Legacy Management (LM) protects human health and the environment by providing long-term management solutions at over 100 World War II and Cold War era sites where the federal government operated, researched, produced, and tested nuclear weapons and/or conducted scientific and engineering research. Residual hazards remain at these sites after cleanup is completed due to technical limitations of remedial work. Environment, Health, Safety and Security (EHSS) supports implementing DOE's commitment to maintain a safe and secure work environment for all Federal and contractor employees; ensures operations do not adversely affect the environment, health and safety of surrounding communities; and protects national security and other entrusted assets.

7. The Departmental Administration (DA) appropriation funds 14 management and mission support functional organizations that have enterprise-wide responsibility for administration, accounting, budgeting, contract and project management, human resources management, congressional and intergovernmental liaison, energy policy, information management, life-cycle asset management, legal services, energy jobs, energy justice, workforce diversity, equal employment opportunity, ombudsman services, small business advocacy, sustainability, arctic energy coordination, and public affairs. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). The Office of Enterprise Assessments (EA) supports the Department's mission priorities and strategic plan for the secure, safe, and efficient operation of the Department's science and energy research, and environmental cleanup activities, and nuclear weapons complex by conducting independent assessments of security and safety performance throughout the Department, taking enforcement action for contractor violations of security and safety regulations, and providing training programs that institutionalize enterprise security and safety lessons learned, they report directly to the Secretary. Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA) is the central administrative adjudicatory body for the Department of Energy. OHA's jurisdiction includes conducting evidentiary hearings to determine an employee's eligibility for a security clearance, Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act appeals, and requests for exception relief from DOE regulations and orders, such as regulatory relief from the appliance energy efficiency standards. Over the last nine years, OHA has reduced its case-processing time in all areas of jurisdiction. The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) reviews the integrity, economy, and efficiency of DOE programs and operations, including the National Nuclear Security Administration and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

8. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or the Commission) is an independent agency within the Department of Energy (DOE) that regulates the transmission and wholesale sale of electricity and gas in interstate commerce, and regulates the transportation of oil by pipelines in interstate commerce. FERC also reviews proposals to build interstate natural gas pipelines, natural gas storage projects, and liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals, and licenses and inspects non- Federal hydropower projects. The Commission protects the reliability and cybersecurity of the

Nation's bulk-power system through the establishment and enforcement of mandatory reliability standards and oversees environmental matters related to natural gas pipeline and non-Federal hydro projects. The Commission enforces regulatory requirements through the imposition of civil penalties and other means. FERC's mission is to assist consumers in obtaining economically efficient, safe, reliable, and secure energy services at a reasonable cost through appropriate regulatory and market means, and collaborative efforts. FERC seeks that rates, terms, and conditions of jurisdictional service are just, reasonable, and not unduly discriminatory or preferential, relying on competitive markets where appropriate. Through its oversight and enforcement authorities, FERC seeks to increase compliance with rules and regulations and detect and deter market manipulation. FERC's responsibilities also include promoting the development of safe, reliable, and secure energy infrastructure that serves the public interest.

§32 Fuel

A. Fuel is defined as a nutritive material or a radioactive material from which atomic energy can be liberated especially in a reactor or a material used to produce heat or power by burning**,** such as coal, wood, oil, gas, diesel, ethanol or hydrogen, or something that sustains and stimulates, such as fuel for debate. The goal is to effectively use the word fool in a sentence with fuel, to solve the joint oil and climate crisis. Hydrogen is considered an alternative fuel under the Energy Policy Act of 1992 under 16USC§2601 and 42USC§13201 et seq. Hydrogen is the most common element in the universe and seems to be the key flammable ingredient refined by stars, hydrocarbons, wood and other compounds. Clean hydrogen electricity production is carbon free and produces distilled water. The energy in 2.2 pounds (1 kilogram) of hydrogen gas is about the same as the energy in 1 gallon (6.2 pounds, 2.8 kilograms) of gasoline. However, splitting a mole of liquid water to produce a mole of hydrogen at 25°C requires 285.8 kJ of energy—237.2 kJ as electricity and 48.6 kJ as heat; there is no way around this fact. Stanley Meyer, the extinguished inventor of a water fuel cell car that crossed the country on 75 liters of water, was murdered, not long after refusing to respond to court appointed investigators.

1. The energy density of hydrogen is equal to 33.6 kWh of usable energy per kg, versus diesel which only holds about 12–14 kWh per kg. 1 kg of hydrogen, used in a fuel cell to power an electric motor, contains approximately the same energy as a gallon of diesel. However, it takes 48 kWh to electrolyze 1 kg of hydrogen from water. This comes to a net energy loss of -14.4 kWh per kilogram of hydrogen fuel, for the home, motor vehicle and municipal HHO water desalination fuel cells, electrical engineers must procure from research and development in clean electricity generation. The literature suggests hydrogen can be produced domestically from resources like natural gas, coal, solar energy, wind, and biomass. The infrastructural dependence to commercially distributed hydrogen is intolerable, when freedom from the grid is theoretically only 14.4 kWh away. The current Energy Department goal for the Green Hydrogen Economy is $1 per kg by 2030. $1 per kg is, however, infinitely more expensive, than trustworthy, affordable and durable HHO fuel cells, that use wastewater to produce both potable water and the 30 kWh net energy gain needed to charge a battery to power a house for a day or motor vehicle for 100 miles by hydrogen fuel cell. Manufacturers seem pretty confident they

can produce enough electricity with hydrogen fuel cells to power vehicles and houses, more work is needed to distill hydrogen fuel from water, with the fuel it produces, and still produce 30 kWh surplus to meet residential or vehicular energy demands, although water electrolysis currently takes 48 kWh per kg of hydrogen, and is not a common procedure, many people have witnessed.

2. Fuel cells can be used as an alternative, from powering cell phones and laptops to generating electricity on a commercial scale. Potentially, fuel cells could replace every battery and combustion engine in the world. At the moment, fuel cells are expensive, costing thousands of dollars per kilowatt of power, compared with $44 per thousands of dollars per kilowatt of power, compared with $4 per kilowatt for a car engine and $585 per kilowatt for a gas turbine power plant. In a fuel cell, hydrogen is introduced into the anode side and oxygen into the cathode side. Electrons are stripped from the hydrogen atoms and flow as an electric current. At the cathode end of the fuel cell the hydrogen joins with the oxygen, resulting in water and heat. Around the country, many cities, utilities, hospitals and industrial facilities are exploring the potential for fuel cells in electricity generation. In New York, the Central Park Police Station runs on fuel cell power. Iceland, already a leader in the use of hydropower and geothermal energy, is promoting the use of hydrogen to displace the 30 percent of its energy that comes from imported oil. India is using fuel cells to meet exploding demand for cell phones. Hydrogen is a transportable fuel. If hydrogen escapes from its container, it rapidly disperses into the air rather than puddling on the ground. Hydrogen burns easily and invisibly, so care is needed. With proper precautions, hydrogen is thought to be just as safe as gasoline. Hydrogen burns cleanly, though it does produce some emissions. Used in a fuel cell, the only by-products are heat and water. Hydrogen has about three times the energy of gasoline by weight, yet only one third as much energy by volume.

B. The energy sector is home to the world's most powerful companies. The large oil and gas companies are generally among the world's largest companies by revenues. Seven of the ten largest companies in the world in 2013, as ranked by Global Fortune 500 are in the energy sector: Royal Dutch Shell, Exxon Mobil, Sinope Group, China National Petroleum, BP, China State Grid. By and large these companies hope, plan and lobby for the world to remain heavily dependent on oil and gas, despite the risks to ourselves and to future generations. These companies are able to win political support to stall the conversion to low-carbon energy through many tools: campaign financing, lobbying, and other means of persuasion. Some companies have gone so far as to promote antiscientific propaganda and to sow doubt in the public mind regarding well-known and mainstream science. With enough money, any big lie can be defended, at least for a while. In the United States, the wealthy Koch brothers, who own a major U.S. oil company among other interests, have financed an aggressive campaign against climate science and against measures to convert to low-carbon energy. Coal is the dirtiest, most lethal energy source we have, but by most measured it's also the cheapest. In 2011 21 percent of global fossil fuel CO_2 came from burning natural gas, mostly for heat and electricity. 35 percent came from oil, which is used primarily to make various transportation fuels. 44 percent came from burning coal. Air pollution in China, much of it from burning coal, is blamed for more than a million premature deaths a year. Older coal-fired power plants without

effective fly ash capture are one of the largest sources of human-caused background radiation exposure. When coal is burned, uranium, thorium and all the uranium daughters accumulated by disintegration — radium, radon, polonium — are released. Congress needs to provide for the transition to clean power by lowering net emissions to reduce air pollution, whereas climate change bills are moot *West Virginia et al v. Environmental Protection Agency* et al 597_(2022).

1. Gas burns more cleanly and efficiently than coal. It releases half as much carbon dioxide and more than 1,000 times less sulphur dioxide per unit of energy. The heat released from burning fossil fuels is used to boil water, which produces steam. The steam is heated to very high temperatures so that it is at high pressure and can turn huge steam turbines. Some of the energy of the steam is transformed into movement, or kinetic energy, as the turbines spin. The turbines are connected to the coils of large generators. The coils carry a current and act as electromagnets. As the turbines spin, they produce an electric current in the fixed coils surrounding them. This is fed into a power supply grid and carried to wherever it is needed. Power stations cannot store surplus electricity, so electricity generation has to match demand. If power companies estimates are wrong, people may experience power cuts. Between 50 and 70 percent of the energy contained in fossil fuels is wasted. Some of the heat energy heats the surrounding air and escapes through the boiler chimneys. Not all the heat energy locked in the stream can be transferred to the spinning turbines. Although the steam is cooler when it leaves than when it enters the turbines, it is still warm. The steam is carried to the cooling towers, where it cools sufficiently to condense back into water. The warm water is then emptied into a nearby river or sea, where it can cause thermal, or heat, pollution. Warm water holds less oxygen than cold water. The addition of a large quantity of warm water can cause animals such as fish to suffocate, as they are unable to extract enough oxygen from the water and it can melt polar ice. Burning fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is described as a greenhouse gas because it traps heat in the atmosphere. The presence of some greenhouse gases keeps Earth at a temperature of approximately 59°F (15°C), which allows life to survive. A recent increase in the use of fossil fuels has caused the levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere to increase, too. More carbon dioxide means that more heat is trapped, and this has caused the average global temperature to rise

2. Each of the three main fossil fuels used for electricity generation produces different types of pollutants when burned. Coal puts out the most pollutants: carbon dioxide; particulates such as soot and ash, sulfur and nitrogen gases; unburned hydrocarbons; carbon monoxide; and even small amounts of mercury and radioactive materials. Natural gas mainly produces carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides. Burning oil results in many of the gases as coal, but not so many of the particulates. The American Lung Association estimates the cost of air pollution, in terms of medical care and days lost at work, to be billions of dollars annually. Acid precipitation, commonly called acid rain, results when sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides in the air combine with water vapor to form sulfuric and nitric acids. These acids fall back to the earth in many forms, including rain, snow, fog, or even dry particles. Tall smokestacks on fossil-fuel power plants might seem to help local pollution by dispersing it, but they actually end up putting pollutants higher in

the atmosphere, where winds can carry them far away to other communities. Wherever acid precipitation falls, it damages and destroys crops and plant life on land and in water. It can also harm or destroy animal life in these natural habitats. There are two main types of smog or haze. Photochemical smog forms when sunlight reacts with pollutants such as nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons in the air. This type of smog (an unsightly brown color) can cause lung damage, aggravate asthma and emphysema symptoms and harm vegetation. What we call regional haze from sulfate and nitrate particles) scatters and absorbs sunlight, making a clear day smoggy. Regional haze contributes to lung ailments and affects tourism. Greenhouse gases (mainly water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, and ozone) and particulates in the atmosphere absorb some of the reflected heat and emit some of it back to the planet's surface. Without the greenhouse effect, the planet would be a cold and lifeless place, but industrial emissions are altering this balance causing what scientists hypothesize is global warming. Pollution from electric power plants can be reduced by requiring the installation pollution control equipment

3. Far more energy and mineral resources have been used in the world since 1900, than during all previous time. In the case of oil, the first 200 billion barrels of oil in the world were consumed between 1859 and 1968; but it took only the following 10 years to consume the second 200 billion barrels. Currently in the United States about 25 percent of energy produced is used to produce other energy, ie, to drill for oil, mine coal, mine uranium, cut wood, make solar energy conversion devices, and so on, and the cost was estimated to rise to 33 percent by 2000. In industrialized nations petroleum is the major power source. France gets 70 percent of its electricity from nuclear plants, whereas New Zealand has no atomic power, but, instead chiefly relies on hydropower and geothermal energy to generate its electricity. In the United States the energy use is: oil 44 percent, coal 22 percent, natural gas 21 percent, nuclear power 5 percent, hydroelectric power 4 percent, and other (wind, solar, geothermal, wood) 4 percent. In 1984 nuclear power production surpassed hydroelectric power in the United States.

4. Until 1880, wood was the principal fuel used in the United States. From 1880 to about 1945, coal was the largest single energy source. Since that time, petroleum (oil and gas) has been the most important energy source, and now constitutes about 65 percent of US energy. The amount of coal far exceeds the energy in the world's oil and gas. It was the major fuel in the recent industrial past and may be again. Russia appears to hold the largest coal deposits, but the U.S. may have the most economically recoverable coal. China is third in amount of coal resources with western Europe fourth. In China coal is the principle fuel in use. Nuclear energy can be derived from fission or fusion. In fission, the source is uranium, or it could be thorium, both of which are moderately abundant in the U.S., Canada, South Africa, Namibia, and Australia. Weight for weight, uranium has more recoverable energy. One short ton of uranium-235 produces heat equivalent of 22 billion kilowatt hours, approximately the heat equivalent of three billion tons of coal. Fusion, as occurs in the sun, involves the fusion of two isotopes from hydrogen, deuterium, or tritium. Deuterium exists in great quantities in ordinary water, and tritium can be produced in an atomic reactor with lithium, but so far fusion on a commercial scale has eluded scientists. In the U.S. 17 percent of electric power is nuclear in origin.

5. The Framework Convention on Climate Change Paris Agreement: is obsessed with holding the increase in global mean surface temperature to well below 2°C above preindustrial levels, to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C, and to achieve net zero emissions in the second half of this century. It is however a false association that air pollution from greenhouse gases might cause as an alarmist 2 degree increase from pre-industrial times by 2050. Emissions should be reduced to reduce air pollution, but carbon dioxide and other emissions are not the cause of the global warming, merely one toxic byproduct of the same hostile fuel industry that thermally pollutes the oceans causing the global warming trend and intensifies natural weather events. In the case of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, an enemy of my enemy is my fraud. To redress climate change only prohibiting oceanic heating and cooling pumps and prescribed burns will do. The greenhouse gas obsession misleads decision-makers to be billed, or not billed, for intentionally obsolete transitional technology, all with economic and environmental risks, such as earthquake risk associated with the excessively law abiding practice of carbon capture storage, while the thermal pollution goes unpunished.

C. The US Strategic Petroleum Reserve is thought to be responsible for the vast majority of global warming. The US Navy leaked fuel from the Red Hill Fuel Storage Facility into Kīlauea and Mauna Loa Volcanos on the Big Island of Honolulu, Hawaii, and is believed to fuel the vast majority of the oceanic heating and cooling pumps, causing climate change disasters at home and abroad in flagrant violation of the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD) (1976) redressed by commanding officer non-judicial punishment under 24USC§419. Provided, winter unemployment compensation sustains industrial operations, otherwise dependent on prohibited Arctic ice melting shipping route exercises, favoring air transport, allowing ice-breaking ships, but definitely prohibiting oceanic heating pumps in the polar regions, recognizing the protection of polar bear, harp seal, polar ice, global climate and rain is *force majeure*.

1. In December 2022 both Kīlauea, within Halemaʻumaʻu crater, that has been erupting since 1983 and Mauna Loa, which last erupted in 1984, have erupted and lava flows are dangerously threatening the Big Island of Honolulu, Hawaii. The Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility is a military fuel storage facility in Hawaii. Constructed at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, Red Hill is operated by the United States Navy, Red Hill supports U.S. military operations in the Pacific. As of March 7, 2022, the Department of Defense announced the planned closure of the Red Hill facility, due to reduced military need and water contamination issues, after several jet fuel leaks. The facility must be certified dry and destroyed, so that it cannot be refilled, and continue to jeopardize the volcanic island. The Red Hill Underground Fuel Storage Facility can store up to 250 million gallons of fuel. It consists of 20 steel-lined underground storage tanks encased in concrete, and built into cavities that were mined inside of Red Hill. Each tank has a storage capacity of approximately 12.5 million gallons. The Red Hill tanks are connected to three gravity-fed pipelines that run 2.5 miles inside a tunnel to fueling piers at Pearl Harbor. Each of the 20 tanks at Red Hill measures 100 feet in diameter and is 250 feet in height. As of March 7, 2022, the Department of Defense announced the planned closure of the Red Hill

facility, due to reduced military need and water contamination issues, after several jet fuel leaks.

2. Red Hill is definitely the lead suspect in diverting fuels to melt polar ice, the hotspot in the north Pacific causing heat and drought on both sides of the Pacific and La Nina in the south Pacific intensifying monsoon related flood events in the Far East and Gulf Coast. It is prohibited to leak jet fuel or any other type of fuel into the volcanoes, or to dispense fuel that will be used to warm the deep ocean hotspot in the north central Pacific ocean or chill la Niña in south central Pacific ocean. The largest tankers available can carry up to 84 million gallons of fuel. To prevent Red Hill fuel leaks from causing the Big Island volcanic eruptions and cut off fuel supply for the north Pacific hotspot, south Pacific la Niña and Arctic passage melters, the Defense Department should close Red Hill immediately, never to be filled again, after being sucked dry with one to three tankers, who can be dispatched at a moments notice by California Governor Newsom, to be refined in California, as needed to provide fuel to the military and civilians for legitimate use, at low prices. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is sought to certify the Red Hill Fuel Storage Facility is completely empty and is not refilled with fuel again on that volcanic island. Empty and sealed, until the tanks and pipes are dismantled, scrap salvaged, land filled and sold or put to other public, non-fuel use.

D. There is very limited window of legitimate use of oceanic heating and cooling pumps. Chilling the water around coral reefs jeopardized by global warming is the only reason to alter ocean temperature, that withstands any meteorological argument. Heating pumps can be used to melt routes through the Arctic and Antarctic ice, however, due to record low polar ice, polar habitat loss and global warming, heating pumps must be prohibited, except during emergency, and then extinguished immediately after the exercise. Oceanic heating pumps cannot be allowed for commercial use in the polar regions by the oil extraction, shipping and scientific research industries, to extend their work beyond the natural season allotted to it, and they must learn to mothball operations in the winter. Ice breaker ships seems fair, by comparison with devastating ice-melting caused by thermal pollution. Oceanic hydrocarbon heating pumps need to be detected extinguished and removed by magnet and cable to an oil tanker or warship and swiftly sold to a refinery for conversion to a more stable hydrocarbon.

1. Heat pumps need a source of heat to transfer from, either the outside air, the ground, or a large body of water. Systems that transfer heat from the ground or water are called “geothermal heat pumps” and systems that transfer from the outside air are called “air-source heat pumps”. While any hydrocarbon may been used to cause heating and cooling of bodies of water using modern heat pump technology, its dual use in fracking, drilling with expansive Styrofoam that further cracks the earth, styrene can cause earthquakes, and requires extra consideration in a national hazardous substance report on all hydrocarbons that could be diverted into oceanic heating and cooling. Styrene UN2055 and other chemicals that can undergo self-polymerization releasing heat are: Hydrogen cyanide, UN1051, Vinyl acetate, UN1301, Furural or furfuraldehydes, UN1199, Propyleneimine, UN1921, and Ethyleneimine, UN1185, Ethylene oxide, UN1040, and Butadienes, UN1010. Any hydrocarbon can of course be used to create an industrial

oceanic heating system, but railcar heating pumps, were determined to be fueled by Styrene polymer, and remotely ignited for Hurricane Katrina, that struck the Gulf Coast August 29, 2005, incidental to a military investigation of legislation similar to the State Department Strategic Climate Fund FY 18. The heat pumps were quickly extinguished and removed by magnet and cable by a Dutch warship. The NOAA SST Anomaly map does not clearly indicate their use in the Gulf at around the time of August 29, 2005.

2. Styrene has a flash point of 31 °C (88 °F) and an autoignition temperature of 490 °C (914 °F). Suitable extinguishing media are dry chemical carbon dioxide (CO2) and alcohol-resistant foam. High volume water jet is not sustainable extinguishing media. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses. Styrene has a boiling point of 145 degrees Celsius and exists as a liquid under standard conditions. The vapor pressure is small at 5 hPa = 5 mbar at standard conditions. The flash point is at 31 degrees Celsius and a mixture with air is ignitable within 1 to 9 Vol %. The increase in pressure due to heat generated within the tank can be attributed to polymerization of the styrene monomer within the tank. Normally, a chemical inhibitor such as 15 parts per million of 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC) is added to the tank during transport to prevent polymerization, but this lasts only three months and tankers can idle longer. This inhibitor scavenges rust and other impurities within the tank that can act to initiate polymerization. Oxygen (about 10 ppm) is also required to be dissolved in the styrene monomer for the TBC to do its job. The TBC concentration decreases with time as it scavenges impurities; 15 ppm concentration would probably be mostly used up in possibly 3 months (even less time if ambient temperatures are warmer). Without the inhibitor, the styrene monomer can polymerize with oxygen to form a styrene-oxygen copolymer or benzaldehyde and/or formaldehyde and polymerize with the release of heat. The heat further accelerates the polymerization releasing more heat. Check temperature, inhibitor and polymer content at least once a week during warm weather. Increase monitoring frequency if stored at greater than 70ºF for longer than 30 days. Minimize storage time. TBC seems to be SIRC's (Styrene Information and Research Center) secret ingredient for the chemical extinguishment of styrene fires on land and at sea. A serious effort needs to be made to extinguish hydrocarbon heating pumps at sea.

3. A.S. Trust & Holdings blend of pure hydrocarbon refrigerant, that was designated R441A by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) in 2011. Following its development and approval, HCR188C/R441A has been widely used in retrofitted equipment to save costs and due to its use as a direct replacement for the refrigerants R12 and R134A, used in residential appliances, commercial refrigeration and auto-cooling systems. HCR188C/R441A was one of the first hydrocarbon refrigerants to be approved for sale by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Significant New Alternative Policy (SNAP) program for use in household refrigerators and freezers. MLT began testing it on a standard commercial 1.17m-wide, two-door unit in April 2015. The testing was done by substituting the original compressor, using HFC coolant R134a, which is currently being phased out worldwide due to its high global warming potential (GWP), with equal-capacity compressor running propane (R290). The compressor was then filled with the hydrocarbon blend HCR188C/R441A and has been running non-stop at rated

temperatures. In comparison to R290, new data shows that the new NRC-2 system needs less of the HCR188C/R441A refrigerant and has achieved a 17% smaller charge and a 17% drop in energy consumption (test specifications: ambient temperature 23.8°C, relative humidity 45, interior temperature brought down to 3.3°C).

4. Hydrocarbon refrigerants include a number of products including R290 (propane), R600a (isobutane), R1150 (ethene/ethylene), R1270 (propene/propylene), R170 (ethane) and various blends of these products. Hydrocarbon refrigerants have a wide range of applications. This includes commercial refrigeration, chill cabinets and vending machines, cold storage and food processing, industrial refrigeration, transport refrigeration, small air conditioning systems, large air conditioning and chiller systems, heat pumps and water heaters. Hydrocarbon refrigerants have some different chemical properties than fluorocarbon refrigerants; the primary difference are their classification as extremely flammable. R441A has been certified by independent testing laboratory Intertek (an) as having a very low Global Warming Potential (GWP) as well as a zero Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP). R441A is one of the first hydrocarbon refrigerants to be approved for sale in the United States by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Significant New Alternative Policy (SNAP) for use in household refrigerators and freezers. R441A operates with mineral oil and can be used as a direct replacement in residential appliances, commercial refrigeration units and automotive cooling systems designed for R12 and R134a. The company has also created a second formulation of blended pure hydrocarbons, designated as R443A by ASHRAE, which serves as a replacement for R22 in such applications as vending machines. Both formulas perform as refrigerants using smaller volumes than the traditional refrigerants they replace. While both R441A and R443A are flammable, the very small amount of these climate-friendly refrigerants required makes the risk assessment a non-factor. TEGA blends and distributes both HCR188C/R441A and HCR188C/R443A in Europe.

G. In their report on the cleanup after the Deepwater Horizon oil-spill, National Geographic supported an excise tax on energy exports. The United Nations has also expressed interest in earning revenues from taxing energy and terminating oil subsidies. Off-shore oil-wells are exempt from the tax on petroleum. It seems to be in the national security interest to close the loopholes to taxing all aspects of energy transportation and export for several reasons. The energy export industry needs to be required to pay the public for the costs of cleaning up oils spills, and other environmental disasters, as well as the energy related aspects of international wars, like normal fuel excise taxes, without any loopholes. However, the sanctions and inflation of European oil and gas prices incidental to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, have shifted towards keeping European oil and gas prices low to compensate for energy supply chain disruption related inflation, and the time is not ripe for legislating a US energy export tax that would drive up prices.

1. Notwithstanding that No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State under Art. 1 Sec. 9 Clause 5 of the US Constitution; In general there is a tax on exportation of petroleum if any domestic crude oil is used in or exported from the United States, 'and 26USC§4611(b)(1)(B). The letter (A)' must be repealed, then a tax at the rate specified in subsection (c) would be imposed on such crude oil. Subsection (c) needs to

be amended to provide a subsection (3) It is further provided that all energy exports shall be taxed at a rate to be determined by Congress, not in excess of 6% of wholesale value, for the General Fund in pursuit of offsetting all customs outlays with duties and fees, in any given fiscal year. The name of Subchapter A of Chapter 38 Environmental Taxes could be amended from Tax on Petroleum to Tax on Energy.

H. Biodiesel is wasteful of land, water, and tax-dollars, but has a lower carbon footprint than petroleum. Biodiesel is one-third less fuel efficient than gasoline or diesel, and slightly reduces miles per gallon by 3 percent. It is somewhat unfair that ethanol waters down 10 percent of gasoline and diesel blends, equally obsolete, for environmental and economic reasons, when compared to the low-to free cost of hydrogen fuel. 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. 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. Agricultural diversification into tomatoes, onions, garlic, red jalapeňos and legal marijuana, is advised to treat agricultural supply chain shortages originating from the Western drought.

1. 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. It is hoped that the USDA will invest some of this money in HHO fuel cell development and marketing whereas there is reason to believe the Green Hydrogen Economy will make biodiesel obsolete. 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.

I. In its very first resolution, unanimously adopted on 24 January 1946, the General Assembly established a Commission to deal with "the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy" (resolution 1 (I) of 24 January 1946. Nuclear waste is an extremely persistent environmental pollutant of concern. Uranium and plutonium mines and are a threat to human health of workers and anyone in the vicinity long after they are abandoned. The land may be naturally contaminated with radioactive material, to an unhealthy degree, but the mining certainly exposes a lot of the fissile material to the surface and Native Americans have complained of abandoned mines. Closed nuclear power plants are also subjected to the forfeiture of a large amount of land and water from public or private use, due to the fear of long-term radiation contamination. Nuclear reactor meltdowns are internationally recognised disasters.

1. At a nuclear fuel processing plant, the natural uranium is "enriched" at mechanical process that increased the U-235 concentration by about 4 percent to make the uranium more useful. The enriched uranium is formed into pellets the size of the tip of a finger. Each pellet contains the energy equivalent of a pick-up truck full of coal, 150 gallons of oil, or a house-sized container of natural gas. The pellets are loaded into long metal fuel rods. Many fuel rods are placed into a reactor core, interspersed with moveable control rods holding a material that absorbs neutrons. Pushed in or out of the core, the control rods govern the size of the reaction (and, therefore the amount of energy produced). The fission reaction is started with high-energy neutrons from uranium inserted into the reactor. These neutrons bombard the pellets, splitting some of the uranium nuclei. This releases more neutrons, causing the chain reaction that produces heat and light. A liquid or gas flows past the fuel rods in the reactor core, carrying some of the heat to a heat exchanger. In the heat exchanger, this heat is transferred to water that boils and makes steam to spin the turbines. The rest of the system works like a traditional steam-driven power plant. Uranium requires caution through many stages. It is less hazardous in its natural state than later; but danger of inhaling or swallowing exists while it is mined and milled, and dangers increase as it is enriched. The amount of waste produced from nuclear reactors is small in comparison to the energy produced. The waste from one person's lifetime use of nuclear power has been estimated to occupy the space of a soda can, whereas waste from coal power over that time can be 68 tons of solids and 77 tons of carbon dioxide.

2. Nuclear waste, even in small doses is lethal and remains hazardous for tens of thousands of years. 72 storage facilities in the U.S. hold an estimated 50,000 tons of spent fuel. Spent fuel is still radioactive. It must be handled carefully and stored safely in a secure place. Radioactivity decreases over time some estimate a 99 percent drop in 40 years. But decrease does not mean elimination; waste remains dangerous for many generations. A portion of the spent fuel is removed periodically from the reactor, about

every 18 months; each nuclear pellet may last5 years. After removal, the fuel still retains most of its energy. If recycled it could be used in a modern efficient plant. The U.S. does not reprocess their fuel. One reason nuclear fuel is not recycled in the U.S. is because a reprocessing byproduct is plutonium, usable in weapons. High cost of reprocessing is another deterrent. Nuclear power emits no carbon. A huge amount of energy can be produced from very little fuel. One nuclear power plant can produce hundreds to thousands of megawatts of baseload power. In the U.S. nuclear power plant back-up safety systems helped to avoid several nuclear power plant disaster, such as 1979's contained accident in Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania. Although fuel costs are low construction and decommissioning are very expensive. Nuclear power provides about 19 percent of all electricity in the United States, second only to coal. The U.S has over 100 nuclear power plants, more than any other country. The largest nuclear power plant in the U.S. is the Palo Verde plant in Arizona. It can generate up to 3,921 MW. Almost 15 percent of the world's electricity is produced from over 400 nuclear power plants. At 75 percent, France produces a larger proportion of electricity using nuclear energy than any other nation

3. Radioactive wastes are stored so as to avoid any chance of radiation exposure to people, or any pollution. The radioactivity of the wastes decays with time, providing a strong incentive to store high-level waste for about 50 years before disposal. Disposal of low-level waste is straightforward and can be undertaken safely almost anywhere. Storage of used fuel is normally under water for at least five years and then often in dry storage. Deep geological disposal is widely agreed to be the best solution for final disposal of the most radioactive waste produced. Storage ponds at reactors, and those at centralized facilities such as CLAB in Sweden, are 7-12 meters deep to allow the racked fuel assemblies to be covered by several meters of water. The fuel assemblies are typically about 4 m long and standing on end. The multiple racks are made of metal with neutron absorbers incorporated in it. The circulating water both shields and cools the fuel. These pools are robust constructions made of thick reinforced concrete with steel liners. Ponds at reactors may be designed to hold all the used fuel for the life of the reactor, but usually the design assumes some removal of cooled fuel for reprocessing or to dry storage. Some storage of fuel assemblies which have been cooling in ponds for at least five years is in dry casks or vaults, typically with air circulation inside concrete shielding.

4. Dry storage has been used at US nuclear power plants since 1986, and at least one-third of the total US used fuel is now in dry storage casks. Facilities are at most of the nuclear power plant sites (including some closed ones). As of the end of 2019, 3203 casks had been loaded at 72 interim spent fuel storage installations (ISFSIs) in the USA. Transfer from wet storage to dry casks at a power plant site may use special shielded transfer casks, which are less robust than those used for transport beyond the site. Casks may contain a sealed canister which can be transferred from one kind of cask to another. Sealed multi-purpose canisters (MPCs), also called dual-purpose canisters (DPCs), each holding up to 89 fuel assemblies with inert gas, are commonly used for transporting, storing and eventual disposal of used fuel. MPCs are contained inside robust overpacks – metal for transport, or mainly concrete for storage. Each MPC, constructed using 13 mm welded stainless steel with a secure lid and internal fuel basket to hold and keep the fuel

assemblies separate, is designed for up to 45 kW heat load. MPCs have standard external dimensions and the number of fuel assemblies actually loaded into one depends on their characteristics. Some are double-walled (DWC), with helium in between the layers. Once an MPC is loaded the contents should never need to be handled again. Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material 2018 Edition. World Nuclear Association. Storage and Disposal of Radioactive Waste, May 2021

§33 Clean Energy

A. Clean, efficient, affordable and reliable energy services are indispensable for global prosperity. Developing countries in particular need to expand access to reliable and modern energy services if they are to reduce poverty and improve the health of their citizens with more affordable water and sewage connections. Worldwide, about 1.5 billion people still lack access to electricity, and around 2.5 billion people rely on traditional biomass, such as dung or wood, for energy. Modern sources of energy include fuels such as natural gas, liquid petroleum gas (LPG), diesel and biofuels such as biodiesel and bioethanol. Technology, such as improved cooking stoves, can also enable cleaner and more efficient delivery of traditional fuels. Most electricity in the United States is produced in "conventional" fossil fuel power plants. A fuel is burned to boil water to make steam. The force of steam is what drives the turbine generator. Renewable energy comes from continually available supplies such as sun, wind, water, and geothermal heat. In 2011 the International Energy Association (IEA) claimed that most of the world's electricity could be provided by solar power within 50 years. The term clean energy is currently used mostly to get notorious polluters to comply with transitional regulatory measures, mostly related to improving carbon emissions. In the long-term it will be necessary to determine that nuclear energy and fossil fuels are all inherently dirty and foolish, and are not clean energy.

1. According to a new report released by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), renewable energy should account for 80% of all electricity generation within 40 years. Many nations that once relied on a fuel mix akin to America's have made tremendous strides to replace fossil fuels with cleaner energy over the last two decades. While the United States generated 12.3 percent of its power with renewable in 2013 other nations got at least 30 percent of their power from renewables, and are aiming for even better results. Iceland generated 100 percent of its electricity from hydroelectric and geothermal supplies; Norway got 97 percent of its power from hydro plants; Canada got 63.4 percent of its electricity from hydro and wind power; Portugal got 47 percent from renewables; and Spain got 30 percent from renewables. Alternative energy sources represent only fifteen percent of all energy uses. Most of this comes from biofuels. Transportation uses about 30 percent of energy and must make the transition to affordable electric vehicles, and water fuel cell vehicles to eliminate emissions. Only a small percentage of electricity comes from wind, solar, water and hydrogen energy. Currently energy consumption in the United States is about 39% oil, 24% natural gas, 23% coal, 8% nuclear/electric and 6% renewable – hydroelectric, hydrogen, wind, wood, geothermal, ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) and solar power. Of these renewable energy sources solar and hydrogen power are considered the most promising.

2. Solar power is virtually pollution free. Manufacturing solar panels and other solar products does produce some pollution. Once a solar power system is installed and operating, it is perfectly clean. In 2002 solar power supplied less than one-half of 1 percent of the world's energy. Just three countries – Japan, Germany and the United States – generated about 85 percent of this power. Solar energy provides almost 1 percent of the electricity consumed in the United States. In the U.S. the top solar electricity-producing states are California, Texas and Arizona. Over 15,000 M of the world's electricity comes from solar. Photovoltaic production is doubling every three years. Some areas making wide use of solar energy are India, Japan, Europe, Indonesia, Australia, Mexico, northern Africa and the United States. Industry experts believe that solar technologies will improve as the years go by, and better technology will lead to cheaper solar power. It can cost more than $20,000 to install a full PV system on a home. In the Netherlands all new houses are required to have solar panels included in the mortgage loan. In 2005 California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger unveiled the Million Solar Roofs Initiative (MSRI), to require builders to offer solar options to all new-home buyers in the state of California and create a fund to help consumers pay for solar homes. Solar is dependent on the availability of sunlight and homeowners with solar typically sell their energy surplus to power companies when they produce a surplus, and buy it back when cloudy weather prevents optimal energy production, rather than store it in huge batteries.

3. Clean hydrogen electricity production is carbon free and produces distilled water. The energy in 2.2 pounds (1 kilogram) of hydrogen gas is about the same as the energy in 1 gallon (6.2 pounds, 2.8 kilograms) of gasoline. The energy density of hydrogen is equal to 33.6 kWh of usable energy per kg, versus diesel which only holds about 12–14 kWh per kg. 1 kg of hydrogen, used in a fuel cell to power an electric motor, contains approximately the same energy as a gallon of diesel. However, it takes 48 kWh to electrolyze 1 kg of hydrogen from water. This comes to a net energy loss of -14.4 kWh per kilogram of hydrogen fuel. The infrastructural dependence to commercially distributed hydrogen is intolerable, when freedom from the grid is theoretically only 44.4 kWh away. The literature suggests hydrogen can be produced domestically from electrical resources like natural gas, coal, solar energy, wind, biomass and steam turbines. Steam turbines might utilize heat energy released by both hydrogen fuel cell and water electrolysis, to augment the net energy gain of motor vehicle and home hydrogen fuel cells that run on water. Fuel cells can be used as an alternative, from powering cell phones and laptops to generating electricity on a commercial scale. Potentially, fuel cells could replace every battery and combustion engine in the world. Hydrogen is a transportable fuel. If hydrogen escapes from its container, it rapidly disperses into the air rather than puddling on the ground. Hydrogen burns easily and invisibly, so care is needed. With proper precautions, hydrogen is thought to be just as safe as gasoline. Hydrogen burns cleanly, though it does produce some emissions. Used in a fuel cell, the only by-products are heat and water. Hydrogen has about three times the energy of gasoline by weight, yet only one third as much energy by volume. The current Energy Department goal for the Green Hydrogen Economy is $1 per kg by 2030.

4. It takes about thirty percent more energy to produce a kg of hydrogen than a kg of hydrogen produces. Solar power could be used to power water electrolysis. It would seem that water electrolysis to produce hydrogen fuel is best done on an industrial level in conjunction with other public works, such as sewage gas electrical generation with steam turbines to power hydrogen electrolysis and purification of water. A new-model lighthouse might combine ocean thermal energy conversion, steam turbines, desalination and hydrogen fuel cell technology, to provide drinking water, hydrogen fuel and electrical power in coastal areas. Steam turbines might help augment energy production of water fuel cells in both hydrogen production and consumption stages, to produce sufficient energy to run a home or motor vehicle on water. Exhaust heat from the combustion turbine is recovered and used to boil water, creating steam for a steam turbine-generator. The use of these two types of turbines together (combined cycle) is one reason why gasification-based power systems can achieve high power generation efficiencies. Research suggests that future IGCC systems may achieve efficiencies approaching 45 per cent, and the goal is to achieve efficiencies as high as 60 per cent.

5. Space stations use photovoltaic panels and fuel cells as their source of energy. This energy is stored in batteries. These batteries are large and expensive and have to be replaced every five years. New space stations and satellites may use flywheels to store the energy. These can last up to twenty years. Flywheels are used in engines, but now scientists are designing even more efficient types of flywheels. When energy is used to spin a flywheel, the energy is converted into kinetic energy. The flywheel stores the energy mechanically in the form of kinetic energy. The faster the flywheel spins, the more energy it stores. This kinetic energy can be converted to electricity. New flywheels will be just 5.9 inches (15 centimeters) across and will be made of extremely strong yet lightweight materials. They will spin up to 600,000 times each minute and will store eight times more energy than a battery of the same mass

6. Electrons traveling along a wire can be compared to water molecules flowing through a pipe. Voltage (expressed in volts, named after the scientist Alessandro Volta) is what pushes the electrons, like pressure pushes the water. Voltage is the force with which a source of electric current, such as a generator or battery, moves electrons. At power plants, electricity is usually generated at around 20,000 volts. By comparison, the light bulb in your desk lamp operates at 120 volts. Current is the rate of flow of electric charge. It is the number of electrons flowing past a given point per unit of time (usually one second). The amount of current flowing in a wire is expressed as amperes, or amps (named after Andre Marie Ampere). An ampere is equal to about 6.25×10^{18} electrons per second. A watt (W) is a unit of power (named after James Watt). It is the rate at which work is performed. One watt is the rate of current flow when on ampere is "pushed". One watt is needed by a typical string of Christmas lights. A kilowatt (kW) is 1,000 watts, the average amount used by homes in the U.S. One megawatt (MW) is 1,000 kilowatts (1 million watts). In the U.S., 1 MW serves approximately 1,000 homes. The electricity industry also uses the terms watt-hour (Wh) and kilowatt-hour (kWh) to measure electricity use, A watt-hour is the amount of electricity used in one hour by a device that requires on watt of power to operate. A kilowatt-hour is 1,000 watt hours. For example, a 100 watt light bulb that is left on for one hour will use 100 watt-hours of

electricity. If left on for ten hours, the same bulb will 1,000 watt hours, or one kilowatt-hour.

B. Biogas is a gas that is produced when animal and plant wastes rot. Bacteria ferment the waste under anaerobic, or oxygen-free conditions. The products of this fermentation include carbon dioxide and methane. Methane is produced in landfills, where the buried waste decays and generates this gas. Often, methane is allowed to escape into the atmosphere. However, it could be collected and piped to local industries where it could be burned to release heat. Biogas can also be produced under more controlled conditions in pits in the ground or in tanks called biogas digesters. All forms of human and animal waste can be put into the digester. The rotting mass releases gases, such as methane, that can be piped away and burned as a fuel for heating and cooking. Gas generated in sewage treatment plants is commonly used to generate electricity. For example, the Hyperion sewage plant in Los Angeles burns 8 million cubic feet (230,000 m^3) of gas per day to generate power. New York City utilizes gas to run equipment in the sewage plants, to generate electricity, and in boilers. In the U.S. the states producing the most electricity from biomass are California, Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Virginia, Vermont, Florida, New York, and Washington. Municipal solid waste provides around 15 percent of the electricity generated from biomass in the U.S. Some of today's most active users of biomass for electrical generations are Brazil, Canada, China, western Europe, Finland, India, Japan Mexico, Russia and the U.S.

1. Gasohol is another fuel that contain ethanol. Gasohol is 80 to 90 percent gasoline and 10 to 20 percent ethanol. A gallon of gasohol produces less air pollution than a gallon of gasoline. Biodiesel is wasteful of land, water, and tax-dollars, but has a lower carbon footprint than petroleum. Biodiesel is one-third less fuel efficient than gasoline or diesel, and slightly reduces miles per gallon by 3 percent. It is somewhat unfair that ethanol waters down 10 to 20 percent of gasoline and diesel blends, equally obsolete, for environmental and economic reasons, when compared to the low-to free cost of hydrogen fuel. 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.

C. Hydroelectric power provides about ten percent of the world's electricity. By the late 1800s water turbine were driving a new device – generator – to produce electricity. The hydropower resource is the force of flowing water. The force of the flow of a medium-size river is equal to several million horsepower. One million horsepower, if converted to electricity, would equal the power of 746 MW). The amount of force that water can impart depends on two factors: the head –the vertical distance of water falls; and the flow – the volume (amount or mass) of the water per second. Today's hydropower systems range from those that provide energy for one home to mammoth, multi-megawatt installations. Hydropower produces no air pollution, it is very efficient and once installed inexpensive. Dams built across a river or an estuary and tidal barrages have severe environmental implications, as they interfere with the flow of water. Dams on rivers create reservoirs that flood large areas of land. Water entering the reservoir dumps its silt, and this causes a buildup of silt in the reservoir, which eventually has to be dredged.

Normally, this silt would be dumped in the rivers' flood plain providing a source of nutrients for the soil. Silt increases the nutrient content of the water. Algae use the nutrients and rapidly increase in number, producing an algal bloom over the surface of the water. As the algae die, they are decomposed by bacteria. This increases the number of bacteria, which use up the oxygen in the water. The lack of oxygen causes fish and other organisms in the water to die. Many Native American tribes have successfully sued to have dams removed to allow salmon to spawn.

1. Geothermal power uses energy generated from within the earth's core. In volcanic areas, such as Iceland, New Zealand, and parts of the United States, hot rocks lie close to the earth's surface. The heat warms the surface waters, creating hot springs. In addition, the sun heats the surface layers of the ground. Geothermal heat can be used in two ways. One method is simply to pump out the hot water and use it to heat buildings or to produce steam to generate electricity. Geothermal power stations are built close to hot springs, so they can use the natural sources of steam to spin their turbines. The world's largest geothermal power station in the Geysers, near San Francisco. More than 250 wells have been drilled into the rocks, and they carry steam directly from the ground into the power station. Some of the deepest wells reach nearly 2.5 miles (4 kilometers) into the earth. In modern geothermal plants once the water has cooled down it is pumped back into the ground to replace the water that was extracted.

2. Ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) makes use of the temperature differences between the deep cold and relatively warmer surface waters of the ocean to generate a constant, clean source of electricity. This constancy differs from the output of renewable resources such as wind and wave energy that sometimes produce intermittent electricity because of weather changes. The Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Act (OTECA) of 1980 limits the ownership, construction and operation of offshore ocean thermal energy facilities and plantships to those licensed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). A project certified by the Department of Energy (DOE) as a demonstration project is exempt from being required to obtain an OTEC license from NOAA, pursuant to the Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Research, Development, and Demonstration Act under 42USC§9001 et seq. Any dredging or placement of structures in navigable waters of the United States that is associated with the construction and installation of an OTEC facility will have to comply with Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 as administered by the USACE.

3. Within the 30 degree latitude on either side of the equator, there is a thermocline in the ocean. This means there is a temperature difference between the water at the surface and at depths of 3,282 feet (1,000 meters). The temperature of the surface layer of water is 77°F (25°C), while the water at 3,282 feet (1000 meters) is only 41°F (5°C). The warm surface water can be used to evaporate liquids with a low boiling point, such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and ammonia. This produces a vapor that can be used to drive a turbine attached to a generator. Cold seawater passing through a condenser turns the vapor back to liquid to restart the system. Open cycle OTEC, which needs modified turbines, may be best suited for places such as island nations that need some fresh drinking water as well as electricity. Ocean electricity generating systems can turn salty

seawater into fresh drinking and irrigation water. For example, an open cycle OTEC power plant in Hawaii at one time produced up to 7,000 gallons (24,498 liters) of fresh drinking water every day while generating electricity.

4. Shorelines that experience steady, powerful wave action are good places for stationary Wave Energy Devices. China still has at least 7 tidal power stations that altogether generate about 11 MW of power. One type uses forced air to spin a turbine. Wave enter a column and force air past the turbine, making it spin,. When the waves recede, the air pressure drops, also causing the turbine to spin. Far more common types of wave energy generators are offshore floating devices. These dot the ocean's surface, attached to the seafloor with anchors. Some types use the bobbing motion of the eaves to cause pumps or pistons to move up and down, converting the force to spin the turbines. In other systems, the turbines are powered by the surge of the waves as they pass through. Wave and tidal energy produce no polluting emissions. OTEC produces a small amount of carbon dioxide, but only 4-7 percent of that produced by a traditional power plant. Some of the older tidal power plants use a dam, or barrage, stretched across the opening of a bay or strait. At high tide, water rushes, through openings, or sluices, into a reservoir, bay or estuary. The water is held there until the tide drops (ebbs), and then it's let out through turbines that drive electrical generators. A variation of this technique is a system that uses generators working at both low (outgoing) and high (incoming) tides. A tidal fence, is a series of underwater turbines resembling a row of giant turnstiles, set up in any kind of channel. Far more common is a tidal turbine that works like an underwater wind turbine mostly submerged in the sea.

5. The first wind turbines for generating electricity were designed in Europe around `1910. Beginning in the late 1930s, the widespread installation of power lines made these small wind turbines obsolete. Today the wind turbine is a familiar sight on open plains, along mountain passes, and off windy coastlines. Experts who study wind patterns have developed a scale of 1 to 7 to classify wind power (wind speed, wind height, and other factors. Class 1 has the least power and Class 7 the highest. The basic machinery that converts wind power to electricity is called a wind turbine. The force of the wind spins blades attached to a hub that turns as the blades turn. Together, the blades and hub are called the rotor. The turning rotor spins a generator, producing electricity. There is also a controller that starts and stops the rotation of the turbine blades. The generator, controller and other equipment are found inside a covered housing (nacelle) directly behind the turbine blades. Outside, an anemometer measures wind speed and feeds this information to the controller. Modern wind turbines are "variable speed" and automatically shut off at high wind speeds. The most common types of wind turbines have three fan-like blades that are usually placed at the top of a high tower. The wind is stronger higher above the ground, so taller wind turbines bring the blades are getting longer too, reaching lengths of 263 feet (80 meters) or more. They are built from light but strong composite materials, so they can withstand gusty winds. Many people are opposed to this source of energy because of the large number of wind turbines that must be built in the countryside and off coastlines. In 2000, 3,800 megawatts of new wind energy generating capacity was installed worldwide, most of which was in Europe. Germany has more than 9,000 wind turbines in operation. They produce three percent of

the country's electricity. Large wind farms in Texas, Iowa and Minnesota are generating energy at about three cents per kWh.

D. A carbon footprint is the sum or our primary and secondary footprints. Our primary footprint is a measure of direct emissions of carbon (CO_2) when fossil fuels are burned for the energy needed to heat our building to make electricity for the lights and electrical appliances we used every day, and for the cars, buses, trains and airplanes we used for transportation. The secondary footprint is a measure of the indirect CO_2 emissions created during the life cycle of products we buy and use, from the manufacturing process to disposal and breakdown. Most people agree the earth's atmosphere has been warming since the 1800s. The earth's average surface temperatures have set new record highs in recent years. The main cause of the current warming trend is thought to be an increase of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, such as methane, in the atmosphere. Experts agree that the burning of fossil fuels for transportation and electricity production is the primary cause.

1. The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has risen dramatically since the 1850s, when we began to burn fossil fuels in larger and larger quantities. The United States has historically released the greatest share of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere each year – one fourth of all the CO_2 produced in the world, though it has only 4-5 percent of the world's population. In recent years, however, China has been producing more than the U.S. Along the Antarctic Peninsula, major ice shelves are starting to break up. In the Arctic, sea ice covers less of the ocean than it did 20 years ago, and the ice has thinned. Greenland's ice cap, the second largest ice sheet in the world, is melting, and in Alaska, glaciers are retreating. Higher sea surface temperatures have been affecting almost all species of corals and 25 percent have died. The planet has a natural carbon cycle. Plants use carbon during photosynthesis, removing carbon dioxide form the atmosphere. Old-growth forests are excellent sinks, with their mature trees, other vegetation, and their rich forest floor litter (duff). The oceans are the world's greatest carbon sinks. Carbon dioxide dissolves in ocean water. Tiny ocean-dwelling organisms use it to build their shells or skeletons, and so take the carbon with them when they die and fall to the ocean floor. Limestone, a sedimentary rock (primarily calcium carbonate) is formed on ocean floors form the shells and skeletons of these organisms.

2. A widely used program to promote cleaner energy uses renewable energy certificates (RECs) also known as tradeable renewable energy credits (TRECs) or "green tags". When a utility or customer buys RECs, the purchase price goes to the construction of renewable power facilities, either locally or at a distance. Most states are adopting standards for the minimum amount of renewable energy that must be included in the utilities portfolio of electricity resources. As of 2010 more than half of the states have enacted laws to specify that a portion of their electricity must come from renewable energy. Under community choice aggregation (CCA a local agency buys power from the producer it chooses, and the area's utility is required to deliver it for regulated charge. In Ohio, for example, 200 small towns aggregated their power purchases and cut harmful emissions by an estimated 50 percent. Many countries in Europe and several U.S. states are implementing a "feed-in tariff" policy. Under a feed-in tariff program, a utility must

buy all renewable power offered at a price set by a governing agency. In some cases, even if the utility has to shut down fossil fuel plants in order to take the renewable power, they must do so or pay a penalty. This helps keep costs down by avoiding expensive bidding competition and gets more renewable electricity into the grid. Government assistance has had a large influence on growth in U.S. energy production. Sometimes the assistance takes the form of research and development funds such as U.S Department of Energy (DOE) programs to promote cleaner coal, safer nuclear technology and more efficient renewable production. Other assistance has been in the form of tax benefits; an example is the Production Tax Credit, which has assisted renewable energy developers. In 2009 assistance to energy development was taken to a new level by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). ARRA provides a temporary 30 percent tax credit for developers of specified renewable energy technologies and for those developers who don't owe much tax, ARRA provides that completion of a qualifying project the U.S. Treasury will pay cash in the amount of the credit. Industrial tax benefits are controversial

E. Between 2007 and 2012 the United States reduced its greenhouse gas emissions by 450 million tons, the biggest drop of any nation in the world. In 2000 coal powered 52 percent of U.S. electric generation, natural gas provided 16 percent, and renewables were only 9 percent. By 2012 coal has plummeted to 38 percent, gas had jumped to 30 percent, and renewables had risen to 12 percent. There has been a nearly 70 percent reduction in sulfur dioxide and smog-forming nitrogen oxide over the past 20 years, thanks to growing use of natural gas among the nation's top 100 utilities. Nearly half the reduction came in just a two-year period from 2008 to 2010. U.S. carbon emission from the power sector are at 20-year lows. The European Union, by contrast, has seen its greenhouse gas emissions rise over the same timeframe, despite a more concerted effort to tackle global warming than the United States has made, due to the EU's increased reliance on coal for generating power. The EPA found that tighter pollution controls had resulted in an average decrease of 41.6 million metric tons of methane annually between 1990 and 2010, or over 850 million metric tons in total, a twenty percent reduction from the agency's previous estimates.

1. Electricity generation is a significant source of air emissions in the United States today. Fossil fuel-fired power plants are responsible for 70 percent of the nation's sulfur dioxide emissions, 13 percent of nitrogen oxide emissions, and 40 percent of carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels. Coal accounts for about 50 per cent of electricity production in the US, and, it remains the lowest cost energy source for US residences. However, coal-fired plants do emit carbon dioxide (CO_2), a greenhouse gas (GHG) into the atmosphere. 'Clean coal technology' describes a new generation of energy processes, some currently available and others being developed, which have the ability to sharply reduce air emissions and other pollutants. Recognizing that carbon sequestration and storage (CCS) technologies hold enormous potential to reduce GHG emissions from coal-fired power plants, DOE has begun funding projects that use CCS technologies and/or beneficial reuse of carbon dioxide. The United States is eager to demonstrate carbon capture and storage technology on commercial plants that when operational, will be the cleanest coal-fired plants in the world. Circulating fluidised-bed

(CFB) technology is an existing available technology, already being used to burn coal and other fuels to produce energy in a clean, environmentally responsible way. CFB is a clean coal combustion platform with a unique low temperature combustion process that can burn both traditional fuels and carbon-neutral fuels, including biomass, waste coals, tires, and processed waste materials. The technology can be used to significantly reduce CO_2 emissions to the atmosphere.

1. Gasification is a manufacturing process that converts any material containing carbon, including coal, into synthesis gas (also known as syngas). The syngas can be burned to produce electricity. Research is being conducted on Integrated Gasification Combined-Cycle (IGCC) systems, in which the syngas is burned as fuel in a combustion turbine, which drives an electric generator. Exhaust heat from the combustion turbine is recovered and used to boil water, creating steam for a steam turbine-generator. The use of these two types of turbines together (combined cycle) is one reason why gasification-based power systems can achieve high power generation efficiencies. Research suggests that future IGCC systems may achieve efficiencies approaching 45 per cent, and the goal is to achieve efficiencies as high as 60 per cent. By comparison, a conventional coal-based boiler plant that uses only a steam turbine-generator is typically limited to efficiencies of 33-40 per cent, although it may achieve 45 per cent or better under some conditions. Higher efficiencies mean that less fuel is used to generate the rated power, resulting in lower costs and the formation of fewer greenhouse gases. For example, a 60 percent-efficient gasification power plant could cut the formation of carbon dioxide by 40 per cent, compared to a typical coal combustion plant. Carbon capture and storage (CCS) means separation and capture of CO_2 from fossil fuel-fired power plants and the recovery of a concentrated stream of that CO_2 that can be transported by pipeline and stored, in either an underground formation, or the sea bed. Most research efforts are focused on systems for capturing CO_2 from coal-fired power plants because they are the largest stationary sources of CO_2.

Article 9 Climate Change

§34 Disaster Response

A. The predicted changes associated with global warming include the possibility that intense frontal storms in middle latitudes will become more frequent, while the inexorable rise in global sea levels will lead to increased flood risk in popular coastal areas and the decade long drought will make the West Coast of the United States and Western Europe as uninhabitable as the the Sahara Desert. Weather can be a serious natural hazard. Its impact may be short-lived - from the disastrous transit of a tornado, the devastating passage of severe gales lasting a day or so - or much more extensive, such as widespread flooding that may persist for weeks, the most common reason for a national disaster declaration, or drought that may last for a season or carry on for decades, until a once fertile area becomes a desert. Although flooding is the most common cause of national disaster declaration, the prolonged drought caused by decades of global warming is worsening the quality of life worldwide and fueling migration.

1. Drought may result from atmospheric or oceanic anomalies that can be some distance from the suffering region, usually a oceanic hydrocarbon heating pump. Recent work has indicated, for example, that higher than average sea surface temperature over parts of the Indian Ocean is probably related to the development of drought in the Sahel. Furthermore, due to eastern coasts being cooler and wetter than western costs, the warming in the north Atlantic and north Pacific are responsible for the warm temperatures and sporadic drought in the eastern states and east Asia, and severe drought in the western states and western Europe, on both major landmasses. The melting of the polar ice is a major cause of drought and low precipitation and snow pack in temperate latitudes on the West Coast of the United States. As the result of drought and global warming, many regions of the world are more susceptible to forest and bush fires, that usual. Particularly those that experience a significant dry season during the year when conditions are hot. The occurrence of an El Niño places tropical countries in the western Pacific region at a significantly higher risk than normal because of the enhanced, prolonged subsidence experienced there. Such subsidence is a characteristic of high pressure within which vast volumes of air sink gently toward the surface. During the period from 1990 to 2001, it is estimated that about 11% of all natural disasters in Australia were drought related.

2. California is the driest it's been since record-keeping began in the 1890s—are an unfortunate consequence of a naturally occurring weather pattern that's gotten out of hand. Intense heat and drought can be caused by a dome of high pressure—or a region of sinking air in the atmosphere—that's been parked over the area for months. Storms that would normally soak a parched state—and build up California's snowpack—are bouncing off the dome of high pressure, heading into southern Canada, then riding the jet stream south into the U.S. midwest. This is the wet time of year for the West Coast. "They should be harvesting the water and replenishing their reservoirs." Instead, the last time downtown Los Angeles saw an appreciable amount of rain was December 19. The city has received 23 percent of the precipitation it normally does between July 1 and December 31. The dome of high pressure is the latest in a series of high-pressure ridges that have prompted the drier-than-normal conditions plaguing California for the past two years. High-pressure systems are not unusual for the West Coast. when a high-pressure dome wobbles to the west, low-pressure systems—regions where air is rising into the atmosphere—squeeze south down the Great Basin in Nevada. But that leads to additional high-pressure systems that bring ferocious winds called the Santa Anas. These dry, offshore winds really exacerbate the dry conditions. The groundwater storage for southern California is still in pretty good shape. Officials build in a three-year buffer so that there is some protection against multiple dry years, but once reaching the third year, we run into problems. On the heels of California's driest calendar year on record, wildfires have charred almost thousands of acres. The California Department of Water Resources conducts its annual snowpack measurement on April 1. After three decades of drought in California, water year 2017 saw above-average precipitation and snowpack. The United States Geologic Service (USGS) reports that California's three primary sources of water: surface water (> average), snowpack (160% of average), and groundwater (slower to recover).

3. Flooding is the nation's most common natural disaster. The actual spot where the 2,541-mile Missouri River flows into the 2,320-mile Mississippi River is 10 miles to the north of St. Louis at Confluence Point State Park. The Mississippi River flows 2,340 mi (3,765 km) from its source at Lake Itasca in the Minnesota North Woods. The Missouri is longer than the Mississippi, but it is the Mississippi's tributary. The Missouri does not reach the sea; the Mississippi does, a little south of New Orleans. Rivers by definition have to drain into an ocean, or at least salty water. When the Mississippi River is mentioned in the record books, what statisticians really mean is the Missouri-Mississippi River, and their combined lengths from the beginning of the Missouri to the end of the Mississippi. The Missouri's source generally is regarded as the Jefferson River, a 77-mile river that starts in Montana, so the third-longest river technically is the Jefferson-Missouri-Mississippi River. The Great Mississippi and Missouri Rivers Flood of 1993 (or "Great Flood of 1993") occurred in the American Midwest, along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and their tributaries, from April to October 1993. The flood was among the most costly and devastating to ever occur in the United States, with $15 billion in damages, 50 people died, hundreds of levees failed, and thousands of people were evacuated, some for months. Approximately 100,000 homes were destroyed as a result of the flooding, 15 million acres (60,000 km²) of farmland inundated, and the whole towns of Valmeyer, Illinois, and Rhineland, Missouri, were relocated to higher ground. Since the previous great flood, extensive leveeing had been carried out to keep more residential and agricultural areas protected. These levees broke and people died in Arkansas as the result of flooding in response to rainmaking to extinguish the forest fires. Tree must be removed from waterways to help prevent flooding.

4. Almost 14,000 oil spills are reported each year. Between 2005 and 2009 B.P. spilled an average of between 2- 4.4 million barrels of oil a year. The Key Provisions of the Oil Pollution Act under 33 USC§2702 are that the responsible party for a vessel or facility from which oil is discharged, is liable for removal costs and damages, including damage to natural resources, to real or personal property, to subsistence use of natural resources, to revenues lost, profits and earning capacity, and the cost of public services used to redress the damage caused by the oil spill. "Responsibility" refers to the primary obligation of states party, whereas the term "liability" refers to the secondary obligation, namely, the consequences of a breach of the primary obligation. "Responsibility to ensure" points to an obligation of the sponsoring State under international law. A violation of this obligation entails "liability". However, not every violation of an obligation by a sponsored contractor automatically gives rise to the liability of the sponsoring State. Such liability is limited to the State's failure to meet its obligation to "ensure" compliance by the sponsored contractor, a State may be held liable under customary international law even if no material damage results from its failure to meet its international obligations. The liability of sponsoring States arises from their failure to carry out their own responsibilities and is triggered by the damage caused by sponsored contractors. The responsible State is under an obligation to make full reparation for the injury caused by the internationally wrongful act. Liability in every case shall be for the actual amount of damage.

B. The US Military is authorized to provide emergency humanitarian assistance under 10USC§401 and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (PL 93-288) under 42USC§5121 et eq. and the Economy Act under 31USC§1535. An event must meet at least one of the following criteria to be classified as a natural disaster: economic loss of $50 million, insured loss of $25 million, 10 fatalities, 50 injured or 2,000 homes or structures damaged. Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) offers assistance in major disasters that cause loss of life, human suffering, loss of income, and property loss and damages and have been declared an emergency by the President. FEMA renders aid, assistance, and emergency services, and the reconstruction and rehabilitation of devastated areas, as necessary under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 100-707 under 42USC§5170B-3.

Major Disaster, Emergency and Fire Management Declarations 1970- 2015

Year	Major Disaster Declarations	Emergency Declarations	Fire Management Assistance Declarations (Prior to 2003: Fire Suppression Authorizations)	Total
2016	45	7	49	101
2015	35	1	27	63
2014	45	6	33	84
2013	62	5	28	95
2012	47	16	49	112
2011	99	29	114	242
2010	81	9	18	108
2009	59	7	49	115
2008	75	17	51	143
2007	63	13	60	136
2006	52	5	86	143
2005	48	68	39	155
2004	68	7	43	118
2003	56	19	48	123
2002	49	0	70	119
2001	45	11	44	100
2000	45	6	63	114
1999	50	20	40	110
1998	65	9	54	128
1997	44	0	3	47

Year	Major Disaster Declarations	Emergency Declarations	Fire Management Assistance Declarations (Prior to 2003: Fire Suppression Authorizations)	Total
1996	75	8	75	158
1995	32	2	4	38
1994	36	1	20	57
1993	32	19	7	58
1992	45	2	6	53
1991	43	0	2	45
1990	38	0	5	43
1989	31	0	1	32
1988	11	0	5	16
1987	23	1	7	31
1986	28	0	1	29
1985	27	0	9	36
1984	34	4	4	42
1983	21	1	2	24
1982	24	3	0	27
1981	15	0	3	18
1980	23	6	2	31
1979	42	10	7	59
1978	25	14	2	41
1977	22	34	5	61
1976	30	8	7	45
1975	38	6	1	45
1974	46	5	2	53
1973	46	0	9	55
1972	48	0	0	48
1971	17	0	3	20
1970	17	0	2	19
1953	13	0	0	13

Source: FEMA

1. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 100-707, was signed into law November 23, 1988; amended the Disaster Relief Act of

1974, Public Law 93-288 as codified at 42USC§5121-5206 . It created the system in place today by which a presidential disaster declaration of an emergency triggers financial and physical assistance through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). This Act constitutes the statutory authority for most federal disaster response activities especially as they pertain to FEMA and FEMA programs. The President is authorized to provide to any individual unemployed as a result of a major disaster such benefit assistance for the weeks of such unemployment under 42USC§5177. The Governor of every state shall estimate needs that the Federal Government will cover no less than 75% of under 42USC§5191.

2. Under 42USC§5170B-3 essential assistance programs are categorized as follows; (A) debris removal; (B) search and rescue, emergency medical care, emergency mass care, emergency shelter, and provision of food, water, medicine, and other essential needs, including movement of supplies or persons; (C) clearance of roads and construction of temporary bridges necessary to the performance of emergency tasks and essential community services; (D) provision of temporary facilities for schools and other essential community services; (E) demolition of unsafe structures which endanger the public; (F) warning of further risks and hazards; (G) dissemination of public information and assistance regarding health and safety measures; (H) provision of technical advice to State and local governments on disaster management and control; and (I) reduction of immediate threats to life, property, and public health and safety.

C. FEMA can trace its beginnings to the Congressional Act of 1803. This act, generally considered the first piece of disaster legislation, provided assistance to a New Hampshire town following an extensive fire. In the century that followed, ad hoc legislation was passed more than 100 times in response to hurricanes, earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters. By the 1930s, when the federal approach to disaster-related events became popular, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was given authority to make disaster loans for repair and reconstruction of certain public facilities following an earthquake, and later, other types of disasters. In 1934, the Bureau of Public Roads was given authority to provide funding for highways and bridges damaged by natural disasters. Before 1950, state and local governments and non-governmental organizations – like the American Red Cross (ARC) and Salvation Army – were largely responsible for disaster relief assistance. Throughout the first half of the century, voluntary organizations, as well as the United States military, assisted in multiple disasters like the Galveston Hurricane and Storm Surge in 1900, San Francisco Earthquake in 1906, the Great Mississippi Flood of 1927, and the droughts of 1930-1931. Up until this point, Congress only funded relief efforts incident by incident. Congress believed that disaster relief was best left to charitable organizations.

1. This inefficient and piecemeal approach to disaster assistance was partially remedied in 1950 when Congress passed the Federal Disaster Relief Program that transferred power from Congress to the President to federally declare disasters. It also established the Federal government's role as merely supplementing local and state efforts. The Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, established within the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), provided major federal recovery and response in the 1960's.

The federal government was able to test this program in the Anchorage Alaska Earthquake in 1964. This disaster marks the beginning of serious federal involvement in disaster relief. The Flood Control Act of 1965, which gave the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers greater authority to implement flood control projects, was also passed. This piecemeal approach to disaster assistance was problematic. Accordingly, it prompted legislation to require greater cooperation between federal agencies and authorized the President to coordinate these activities. The 1960s and early 1970s brought massive disasters requiring major federal response and recovery operations by the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, established within the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). These events served to focus attention on the issue of natural disasters and brought about increased legislation. In 1968, the National Flood Insurance Act created the Federal Insurance Administration and made flood insurance available for the first time to homeowners. The Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 made the purchase of flood insurance mandatory for the protection of property located in Special Flood Hazard Areas. In the year following, President Nixon passed into law the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, firmly establishing the process of Presidential disaster declarations.

2. However, emergency and disaster activities were still fragmented. When hazards associated with nuclear power plants and the transportation of hazardous substances were added to natural disasters, more than 100 federal agencies were involved in some aspect of disasters, hazards and emergencies. Many parallel programs and policies existed at the state and local level, simplifying the complexity of federal disaster relief efforts. The National Governor's Association sought to decrease the many agencies with which state and local governments were forced work. They asked President Carter to centralize federal emergency functions with a full Description of Disaster Assistance Programs, they email to this day:

1. Aging Services: Services are available to meet the needs of the elderly who have been directly affected by a declared disaster (i.e., transportation, meals, home care, etc.).

2. Agricultural Aid: The USDA Rural Development may make emergency loans to farmers and ranchers (owners or tenants) who were operating and managing a farm or ranch at the time of the disaster. These loans are limited to the amount necessary to compensate for actual losses to essential property and/or production capacity. Farmers and ranchers may also apply for cost sharing grants for emergency conservation programs such as debris removal from crop/pasture lands, repairs to land/water conservation structures, and permanent fencing. Further information is available from the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA).

3. Assistance From Financial Institutions: Banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Federal Reserve System (FRS), or the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB) may permit early withdrawal of time deposits, without penalty. Contact your financial institution to see if they have obtained a waiver from their regulatory agency.

4. Business Loan Program: Disaster loans through the Small Business Administration (SBA) are available to businesses to repair or replace destroyed or damaged business facilities, inventory, machinery, or equipment. The maximum loan amount is $ 1,500,000. If you have been referred to this program you will be receiving an application package in the mail. For more information or help in completing this form, refer to your SBA application package or the SBA website at www.sba.gov.

5. Consumer Services: Counseling is available on consumer problems such as non-availability of products and services needed for reconstruction, price gouging, disreputable business concerns and practices, etc.

6. Crisis Counseling: Referral services and short-term intervention counseling is available for mental health problems caused or aggravated by the disaster.
7. Disaster Unemployment Assistance: This assistance provides weekly benefit payments to those out of work due to the disaster, including self-employed persons, farm and ranch owners, and others not covered under regular unemployment insurance programs.

8. Emergency Assistance: Emergency food, clothing, shelter, and medical assistance may be provided to individuals and families having such needs as a result of the disaster. The American Red Cross (ARC), the Salvation Army, church groups, and other voluntary organizations can provide assistance.

9. Hazard Mitigation: You may receive funds to prevent future damage to your major utilities (i.e., furnace, water heater, electrical service) by either elevation or relocation of these utilities in your home.

10. Home and Personal Property Loan Program: Disaster loans through the Small Business Administration (SBA) are available to homeowners and renters for restoring or replacing disaster damaged real and personal property. The maximum real estate portion of the loan is $200,000 and for personal property is $40,000. The loan amount is limited to the amount of uninsured

11. SBA verified losses. If you have been referred to this program you will find more information in the "Application Summary" on the back of the Disaster Assistance Application Form. Insurance Information: Help and/or counseling is available on insurance problems and questions, which may include obtaining copies of lost policies, claims filing, expediting settlements, etc. If you have not been able to resolve your problem with your insurance company you may contact your State Insurance Commissioner. For flood insurance inquiries, contact the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

12. Legal Services: Free or reduced legal services, including legal advice, counseling, and representation may be provided to low-income disaster victims.

13. Social Security: Help is available from the Social Security Administration (SSA) in expediting delivery of checks delayed by the disaster and in applying for Social Security disability and survivor benefits.

14. Federal Tax Assistance: The federal tax laws allow the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to grant relief to taxpayers who are victims of a Presidentially declared disaster. This relief includes postponing tax deadlines to provide you with extra time to file and pay before you will be assessed any penalty, additional amount, or addition to the tax, or abating your interest for periods for which you received an extension of time to file tax returns and pay taxes because you were located in a Presidentially declared disaster area. Generally, qualified disaster relief payments are not required to be reported in gross income. Qualified disaster relief payments include payments received from any source to pay reasonable and necessary personal, family, living, or funeral expenses incurred as a result of a Presidentially declared disaster. The IRS may allow casualty losses that were suffered on home, personal property, and household goods to be deducted on the income tax return if they are not covered by insurance. Taxpayers may also file an amended return to receive an early tax refund.

15. Other Tax Assistance: County tax assessors may provide information and assistance on possible property tax relief.

16. Veteran's Benefits: The Veterans Administration (VA) can expedite delivery of information about benefits, pensions, insurance settlements, and VA mortgage loans.

C. On April 1, 1979, President Jimmy Carter signed the executive order that created the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). President Carter's 1979 executive order merged many of the separate disaster-related responsibilities into the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Among other agencies, FEMA absorbed: The Federal Insurance Administration, The National Fire Prevention and Control Administration, The National Weather Service Community Preparedness Program, The Federal Preparedness Agency of the General Services Administration, The Federal Disaster Assistance Administration activities from HUD, and Civil defense responsibilities were also transferred to the new agency from the Defense Department's Defense Civil Preparedness Agency. On March 1, 2003, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) became part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). As of April, 2014, FEMA had 14,844 employees across the country – at headquarters, the ten regional offices, the National Emergency Training Center, Center for Domestic Preparedness/Noble Training Center and other locations. The Federal Emergency Management Agency coordinates the federal government's role in preparing for, preventing, mitigating the effects of, responding to, and recovering from all domestic disasters, whether natural or man-made, including acts of terror.

1. Floods are the most common and costly natural disaster in the United States. Fortunately, property owners who live in 20,300 communities participating in the NFIP can purchase affordable protection to insure against flood losses. In 1968, the National Flood Insurance Act created the Federal Insurance Administration and made flood

insurance available for the first time to homeowners. The Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 made the purchase of flood insurance mandatory for the protection of property located in Special Flood Hazard Areas. Since 1969, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) has paid over $30 billion dollars in flood insurance claims that have helped hundreds of thousands of families and businesses recover from flood events. FEMA has threatened to increase flood insurance premiums on construction in flood hazard areas. Flood insurance premiums are not included in home insurance, like fire, for few hundred dollars a year, flood insurance costs upwards of $5,000 a year. It is therefore proposed to spare the consumer inflation and solicit the county and construction loans for matching funds, before and after a disaster.

2. The NFIP is self-supporting for the average historical year with claims being financed through collected premiums. Catastrophic losses, primarily from Hurricane Katrina and other storms in 2005 and Superstorm Sandy in 2012 required the NFIP to rely on its borrowing authority from the U.S. Department of the Treasury. In January 2017, the NFIP had to borrow an additional $1.6 billion to cover losses from 2016, bringing its total debt to almost $25 billion. Regardless of whether the NFIP is able to repay this debt, its borrowing authority will automatically drop down to $1.5 billion after Sept. 30, 2017, unless it is reauthorized by Congress, leaving the program, as well as its 5 million policyholders, vulnerable in the event of a major catastrophe. To participate in the NFIP, a community must adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances that meet or exceed the minimum requirements of the Program. The specific requirements that a community must adopt depend on the type of flood hazard faced by the community. Flooding has been reported to be the most frequent natural disaster, but may be second to the forest fires, rainmakers are clandestinely attempting to extinguish. Rainmaking efforts are liable for flooding and rain theft. In arid regions that are denuded of vegetation flooding is most severe. Flooding is a natural disturbance to which species have become well adapted. The magnitude of flooding or period of occurrence may be so long, that the event is destructive. Silt deposited by extreme flooding events can adversely affect the understory vegetation. Having already, in temperate climates, drained swamps into waterways, it is necessary that fallen trees are removed from waterways to prevent obstruction from causing a flood event to spill over the banks.

D. Deforestation, drought and development can make landscapes more vulnerable to flooding. In the usually dry arroyos of Northeast Thailand a system of dams was constructed at every turn, primarily to drain waterways and prevent flooding in the rainy season, also in auspicious locations to grow rice and store irrigation and drinking water. Heavy cutting in mountainous areas caused flooding downstream in a province of northern China bordering with Russia. A torrential rain in 1998 that would have been buffered by undisturbed forests quickly exceeded the capacity of rivers, causing widespread flooding of croplands. Millions died that year of famine in a tragedy that was unreported to the western world, triggered by poor forestry and bad agricultural practices. After the devastating floods of 1998, forestry officials in China were demoted from the ministry level to that of an agency, and the People's Republic of China – placed a moratorium on harvesting in natural forest. The confirmed death toll from the Washington landslide was at least 27 people from the Oso, Washington mudslide, that

destroyed 31 houses. After more than a week of intensive searching by as many as 500 rescuers and workers, a "significantly" smaller contingent has been tasked with continuing to scour the disaster area, where some debris was piled 60 to 75 feet high. In 1999 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers warned of the potential for a "large catastrophic failure" in the vicinity of the collapsed hillside, and additional slides in the area were likely. Nobody should be living there. It would be okay to do something like a park, but there should not be houses down there.

1. Some landslides move slowly and cause damage gradually, whereas others move so rapidly that they can destroy property and take lives suddenly and unexpectedly. Debris flows, sometimes referred to as mudslides, mudflows, lahars, or debris avalanches, are common types of fast-moving landslides. These flows generally occur during periods of intense rainfall or rapid snowmelt. They usually start on steep hillsides as shallow landslides that liquefy and accelerate to speeds that are typically about 10 mph, but can exceed 35 mph. The consistency of debris flows ranges from watery mud to thick, rocky mud that can carry large items such as boulders, trees, and cars. Fast-moving flows of mud and rock, called debris flows or mudslides, are among the most numerous and dangerous types of landslides in the world. They are particularly dangerous to life and property because of their high speeds and the sheer destructive force of their flow. These flows are capable of destroying homes, washing out roads and bridges, sweeping away vehicles, knocking down trees, and obstructing streams and roadways with thick deposits of mud and rocks. Debris flows are typically associated with periods of heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt and tend to worsen the effects of flooding that often accompanies these events. Finally, in areas that have been logged or burned by forest and brush fires, a lower threshold of precipitation may initiate debris flows.

2. Highly destructive debris flows occur in many areas across the United States. Hilly areas subject to prolonged, intense rainfall are particularly susceptible. Areas throughout southern California are frequently beset by debris-flow problems, and public agencies have expended vast resources on massive debris-protection systems for more than 65 years. The San Francisco Bay region also has experienced damaging debris-flow episodes throughout this century. El Niño, the ocean-warming phenomenon that can produce heavier-than-usual rainfall in certain areas of the United States, was associated with countless debris flows in Utah, when El Niño’s increased rainfall effects were felt during the early 1980’s. Hilly areas of Hawaii experience much destruction from debris flows, as do areas of extreme northern California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. The mountains of Colorado and the Sierra Nevada of California have also experienced debris flows in areas receiving high rates of rainfall, rapid snowmelt, or a combination of these. Debris flows are not limited to areas of the Western United States. Many debrisflow disasters have also occurred in hilly and mountainous regions of the Central and Eastern United States, particularly in the Appalachian Mountains. Thousands of debris flows in several eastern States were caused by heavy rainfall from hurricane Camille as it moved inland from the Atlantic Ocean in 1969. During an intense storm on June 27, 1995 in Madison County, Virginia, 30 inches of rain fell in 16 hours. Hundreds of debris flows occurred in the mountainous areas of the county amid widespread flooding. The

combined flood and debris-flow devastation prompted a Federal disaster declaration for the county.

3. Debris flows start on steep slopes—slopes steep enough to make walking difficult. Once started, however, debris flows can travel even over gently sloping ground. The most hazardous areas are canyon bottoms, stream channels, areas near the outlets of canyons, and slopes excavated for buildings and roads. Wildfires can also lead to destructive debris-flow activity. In July 1994, a severe wildfire swept Storm King Mountain west of Glenwood Springs, Colorado, denuding the slopes of vegetation. Heavy rains on the mountain in September resulted in numerous debris flows, one of which blocked Interstate 70 and threatened to dam the Colorado River. Among the most destructive types of debris flows are those that accompany volcanic eruptions. A spectacular example in the United States was a massive debris flow resulting from the 1980 eruptions of Mount St. Helens, Washington. Areas near the bases of many volcanoes in the Cascade Mountain Range of California, Oregon, and Washington are at risk from the same types of flows during future volcanic eruptions. In areas with vulnerable populations, such as the valleys near Mt. Rainier in Washington, scientists are producing hazard maps that delineate debris-flow dangers. Buildings should be located away from steep slopes, streams and rivers, intermittent-stream channels, and the mouths of mountain channels.

4. Rainmaking may cause flooding so it is important that cloud seeding stops in areas that are saturated, at risk for flooding or in which flooding occurs. Heavy cutting in mountainous areas caused flooding downstream in a province of northern China bordering with Russia. A torrential rain in 1998 that would have been buffered by undisturbed forests quickly exceeded the capacity of rivers, causing widespread flooding of croplands. Millions died that year of famine in a tragedy that was unreported to the western world, triggered by poor forestry and bad agricultural practices. After the devastating floods of 1998, forestry officials in China were demoted from the ministry level to that of an agency, and the People's Republic of China – placed a moratorium on harvesting in natural forests. Officials have recovered the remains of at least 27 people from the Oso, Washington mudslide, that destroyed 31 houses. After more than a week of intensive searching by as many as 500 rescuers and workers, a "significantly" smaller contingent has been tasked with continuing to scour the disaster area, where some debris was piled 60 to 75 feet high. In 1999 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers warned of the potential for a large catastrophic failure in the vicinity of the collapsed hillside, said "additional slides in the area were likely. It would be okay to do something like a park, but there should not be houses down there".

5. Flooding from the 2022 monsoon in Pakistan was recognized to be immediately due compensation from wealthy nations by the UNFFF COP 27. Climate change target remains elusive. Pakistan has a case against the 2022 intensification of La Niña cooling. The hostile cooling pumps need to be turned off and removed from the south-central Pacific ocean, finder keeper. Since 2011 meteorologists have coined the term "atmospheric river" to describe the never before seen enormity of the rivers of condensate in the sky. A.S. Trust & Holdings blend of pure hydrocarbon refrigerant, that

was designated R441A by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) in 2011. Following its development and approval, HCR188C/R441A has been widely used in retrofitted equipment to save costs and due to its use as a direct replacement for the refrigerants R12 and R134A, used in residential appliances, commercial refrigeration and auto-cooling systems. HCR188C/R441A was one of the first hydrocarbon refrigerants to be approved for sale by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Significant New Alternative Policy (SNAP) program for use in household refrigerators and freezers.

§34a Emissions

A. The "greenhouse effect" was first coined by scientists in the 1800s to describe the way crucial gases in our atmosphere absorb heat from the sun, thus maintaining an environment appropriate for human habitation. Water vapor accounts for 95% of all greenhouse gases. Water vapor is not mentioned by Department of Energy data. Following water vapor, the remaining 5% of the greenhouse gases are, in order, CO_2, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, and carbon monoxide. Methane is 21 times more potent than CO_2 when it comes to the greenhouse effect and nitrous oxide is 310 times more capable of retaining the sun's heat than CO_2. Carbon dioxide is actually an insignificant contributor to the greenhouse effect. Humans exhale about 2.8 lbs of CO_2 every day, which adds up to over a half-ton per person per year, multiplied by a 7 billion population. Human contribution of CO_2 is our atmosphere is realized primarily through the burning of fossil fuels, but also through important processes like manufacturing cement and farming. Accounting for the individual concentrations and potencies of CO_2 emissions created by human activity accounts for only 2.32% of the earth's greenhouse effect. When water vapor is factored in the anthropogenic carbon dioxide footprint is reduced to a mere 0.116% of the greenhouse effect.

1. There are a number of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and CFCs (their function as greenhouse gases is unconnected with their role in ozone depletion). The significant of these gases lies in their ability to absorb outgoing terrestrial long-wave radiation and re-radiate it in all directions, including back down to the surface. As the Sun's rays pass through the atmosphere on their way down to the Earth, some heat is absorbed, but much of the solar energy passes through and is absorbed by the Earth. This energy is reradiated by the Earth as long-wave (infrared, or heat) radiation, which cannot pass easily through the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and is partially absorbed. Part of this absorbed heat is reradiated to space, but some is reradiated back down to Earth. The gases thus act rather like the glass in a greenhouse and trap heat. Water vapor is also a powerful greenhouse gas, but at present its total global concentration is not changing significantly. If the surface warms as predicted, however, it would be expected to rise because of increased evaporation from the oceans. Industrialized society has been increasing the atmospheric concentration of these significant gases for the past century or more. Carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere have increased in the last 200 years, from around 200 parts per million (ppm) to about 360 ppm in the late 1990s. This is attributed to the burning of fossil fuels. Additionally, the concentration f atmospheric methane has doubled during the last century, while

nitrous oxide is increasing at about 0.25% a year. The increase is partly related to rice farming in paddy fields and to the by-product of cattle digestion. These three gases are increasing largely as a result of energy generation, transportation and agriculture. There has been an increase in these and other greenhouse gases, such as the halocarbons CFC-11 and HCFC-22. While an international ban has been imposed on such greenhouse gases, their residence time in the atmosphere has long-lasting consequences.

2. Artificial compounds known as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) were developed in the 1920s from chlorine, fluorine and carbon. With an extremely stable molecular arrangement, they are nontoxic, noncorrosive, nonflammable and do not react with almost any other substances. These properties led to their use as coolants in refrigerators and air conditions, as trappers of heat in insulated cups and houses, as spray-can propellants, and as cleaners f delicate electronic components. By 1976 observations and computer simulations pointed to a serious depletion of stratospheric ozone due to the release of CFCs. The public called for governmental action, but it wasn't until 1979 that the United States stopped the sale of aerosol cans using CFCs as propellants. This led to a quick levelling off of CFC production because spray-cans were the largest consumers of these gases. The problem persisted however, because industry still used CFCs in other ways, and by 1985 production of CFCs was increasing at a rate of 3% annually. This significant change stimulated many governments to sign the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, which required the parties involved to formulate a plan for global action to curb CFCs. In May 1985 news spread that scientists had discovered a massive ozone depletion, a "hole" over parts of the Antarctic during the austral spring. Experiments confirmed that chlorine and bromine pollution had led to ozone depletion.

3. The discovery of serious depletion of ozone over the Antarctic spurred governments into action. In September 1987, a meeting of environment ministers from 24 industrialized nations was convened in Montreal, Canada. They agreed to a plan of action to reduce CFCs so that the 1986 concentrations would be reduced by 20% by the end of 1994, and by 50% by the end of 1999. This binding agreement, embodies in the Montreal Protocol, represented a new step in intergovernmental collaboration on tackling environmental problems. It was also decided to reconvene in London, in 1990, to establish whether any modifications were needed. The dramatic springtime ozone depletion persisted, and not only for the austral pole. The June 1990 meeting in London declared a complete end t the production of CFCs by 2000, of halons (except for absolutely essential use) by 2000, and of carbon tetrachloride by 2000 and methyl chloroform by 2005. A further meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1992 brought deadlines forward. Thus, all CFC, carbon tetrachloride and ethyl chloroform production was to cease by the end of 1995, and halon manufacture even earlier, by the end of 1993. Other harmful agents were to be phased out completely by the end of 2029. Although the Antarctic ozone hole shrank in the southern spring of 2001, it has recently attained its two largest ever extents in the austral springs of 2000 (12 mi^2 [30 million km^2]) and 2003 (10 million mi^2 [26 million km^2).

B. Statistics compiled by the American Enterprise Institute reveal that in the 25 year period spanning 1980 to 2005: Fine particulate matter declined 40%. Ozone levels

declined 20% and days per year exceeding the 8-hour ozone standard fell 79%. Nitrogen dioxide levels decreased 37%, sulfur dioxide dropped 63% and carbon monoxide concentrations were reduced by 74%. Lead levels were lowered by 96%. What makes these air quality improvements even more noteworthy is that they occurred during a period in which: Automobile miles driven each year nearly doubled to 93% and diesel truck miles more than doubled to 112%. Tons of coal burned for electricity production increased over 60%. The real dollar value of goods and services (gross domestic product) more than doubled to 114%. Despite more and more people and more cars on the road than ever, air pollution is no longer a growing issue in the United States, due to emissions standards for motor vehicles, coal and gas fired electrical plants pursuant to the Clean Air Act of 1970 42USC§7401 *et seq*.

1. It is reported that the world's emissions of greenhouse gases from burning fossil fuels increased 2 percent per year in the 1970s and 80s, mostly due to increases of fossil fuel consumption in China, India and other developing countries, without such strict emissions standards. At the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, it was agreed that by 2000, the emissions of carbon dioxide would be stabilized at 1990 levels to slow the rate of increase. To prevent further rises in atmospheric concentration, a global 60% cut would be required. The European Union as a whole must reduce emission by 8% averaged over the period from 2008 to 2012. The USA's reduction target was set at 7% for the same period, under the Kyoto Protocol of 16 February 2005 that was rejected by Bush. In the 1990s emission growth fell to 1 per cent under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) of June 3 to 14, 1992. Emission growth was slowed by the recession that arrived in late 2008, and in some countries reversed, growth in annual carbon emissions, but the volume of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere continues to rise. The Obama administration agreed to he Paris agreement that rich country should cut emissions to 25-40 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020, if the world is to aim for 450 ppm.

2. Cap-and-trade limits the allowable amount of CO_2 emissions oil refineries, natural gas producers, electric utility companies and other entities are allowed. The cap will decrease every year. Business will be assigned carbon permits by the EPA. Businesses able to maintain their emissions below the allotted permit cap will have surplus credits and thus will be able to trade those credits on the "carbon exchange". Credits or "offsets" will also be awarded to major landowners who create or maintain carbon dioxide sinks by planting trees, not cutting down standing timber, or not plowing their fields. Those credits can also be trade on the exchange. Each year, the government will auction off new permits to carbon producers and re-award credits to the off-setters. With each transaction the feds will receive a transaction fee. According to the Congressional Budget Office by 2015, the federal government will be hauling in at least $104 billion a year from cap and trade. The $1 trillion international development decade between 2000 and 2010 was achieved at the last minute only by the grace of carbon tax futures of the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which was fictitiously estimated to yield more than $100 billion for UN Official Development Assistance (ODA).

C. Precipitation is naturally weakly acid. However, in modern times the acidity has been enhanced because of the injection into the atmosphere of artificially-produced sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxides. The former comes from coal-fired power stations and natural gas processing for example, while the latter is produced partly by vehicle emissions and industrial furnaces. Once these gases are emitted, they are transported on the wind and can ultimately combine with atmospheric water to produce weak sulfuric and nitric acid that falls out in the form of raindrops. It is therefore quite likely that the rain (or snow or fog) will fall or develop some hundreds or thousands of kilometers for the gaseous source. Acid rain has the worst impact if it falls on land where there is no natural way of neutralizing the acidity. The area of eastern Canada for example has a geology and soil type that means its lakes and vegetation suffer badly as a result of pollution that has come from "upstream" normally further west in Canada or form across the border with the USA. It has been estimated that about one half of the area's acid rain has origins in emission in the USA. The problem persists although the European Union has recently issued a directive to member states regarding the reductions in atmospheric pollutants that they must reach by 2010. These are sulfur dioxides, nitrous oxides, volatile organic compounds and ammonia. Each state has a set ceiling that it must not exceed by that year. This will not solve the problem of acid deposition across Europe, but is certainly a major step in the right direction.

1. Deforestation currently accounts for 12-25 per cent of the world's annual anthropogenic or human-induced CO_2 emissions because photosynthetic plants sequester carbon. Not only does the loss of forests reduce the amount of carbon that can be sequestered, when the forest loss is due to fire, all the carbon stored in the biomass is released into the environment as CO_2. Reducing deforestation will need to be a major focus of efforts to minimize the climate change. Optimistic assessment would see deforestation rates peak in 2015 and fall rapidly thereafter, to around half their current levels by 2040 and close to zero by 2060. If this happens then the total stock of carbon dioxide locked up in the world's forests will fall from 1,060 billion tonnes in the year 2000 to around 847 billion tonnes in 2100, a decline of 20 per cent. Over this century deforestation would add 213-319 billion tonnes of CO_2 to the atmosphere. Only an estimated 3.207% of CO_2 is produced by the activities of man. Since the end of the Little Ice Age (150 years ago) the amount of carbon dioxide has increased 35%.

§34b Drought

A. In 1972 a small group of scientists and policy makers began to realize that humanity was on a dramatic collision course, as the rapidly growing world economy and population threatened to collide with the planet's finite resources and fragile ecosystems. The danger was first highlighted globally at the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm. What was not clearly appreciated back in 1972 was that the real limits were not the minerals, but rather the functioning of the Earth's ecosystems, the biodiversity, the ability of the atmosphere to absorb greenhouse gases (GHGs) and especially, thermal pollution emitted by humanity from fossil fuels and other agricultural and industrial processes. In the last 50 years of environmental treaty law, the Arctic Ocean ice thinned by 40% and half the world has been plunged into drought with record

high temperatures world-wide. Since hydrocarbon refrigerants were patented in 2011 meteorologists have come to describe huge sky rivers of condensate from arrangements of hostile oceanic cooling pumps, sometimes novel and sometime to intensify the periodic La Niña cooling event in the south Pacific, as occurred in 2022. Flooding from the torrential rains and monsoons washes away the drought stricken soil and human development. To come

1. In 2000, the polar ice at the top of the world melted for the first time in human memory. Many scientists believe there had not been so much open water in the polar region in 50 million years. Other scientists predicted that summer ice in the Arctic Ocean could disappear entirely by 2035. Harp seals and polar bears are among the many species threatened and endangered by the ice-melt. Melting ice also threatens to raise the sea level, engulfing coastal areas where the majority of humanity live. In 2000 it was announced that of the 25 hottest years that had occurred since Earth temperature record keeping began in 1866, 23 of them had occurred after 1975. Every one of the past 40 years has been warmer than the 20th century average. The 13 warmest years on record have all occurred since 1998. It keeps getting hotter in the summer, however, the winter cold is so cruel, winter unemployment insured industry has kindly agreed to not melt the ice in December 2022 *force majeure.* Now, all that remains to do, is to publicly prohibit prescribed burns and authorize warships and oil tankers to locate and extinguish hostile oceanic heating and cooling pumps, littered around the globe, cable the railcars out of the ocean, and sell the container of hydrocarbon to a refinery by navigating the current operational National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Anomaly map.

1. Prolonged thermal pollution in the Arctic ocean and forest fires have caused a record drought, in the western states from California to Colorado. The reason that the drought is more severe of the west coast of the United States and western Europe is that eastern continental coasts have significantly cooler and wetter climates. Methods of and Means for Weather Modification granted to Geophysical Engineering Co. US Patent 4470544 A on September 11, 1984 describes how the original, large, quasi permanent, although shifting, oceanic warming in the north Atlantic and new warming in the north Pacific, is more damaging to the western than eastern states. Lakes and reservoirs are drying up, due to the combination of heat generated by prescribed burns and artificial warming of the ocean. There is speculation to fill the Great Salt Lake with a pipeline, from a powerplant on the Pacific coast. In the summer of 2022 many major rivers in Europe became so dry, it was too shallow, for large ships to navigate, to their usual ports. Africa and Asia have also been suffering from high temperatures and drought for a prolonged period. Asia and the Gulf State have suffered severe flooding events due to sky rivers of condensate from massive oceanic cooling operations using a hydrocarbon refrigerant patented in 2011 in oceanic cooling pumps, to, for instance, intensifying La Niña in the south Pacific and sporadically in the south Atlantic in 2022.

2. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) was signed June 3 to 14, 1992. Since 2000 the growth rate of the world's CO_2 emissions almost trebled to 3 per cent a year, the goal is to aim for 450 ppm. Severe prolonged drought is currently

affecting California, several western States, and 17 East African nations, which the United Nations has recently warned that 14 million people are at risk of starvation across the region as it continues to face widespread water shortages as well as reduced crop and livestock production. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change takes great pride in work done over the past five decades, reducing smog in many urban areas, but falsely associates a hypothetical 2 degree Celsius increase in average global temperature from pre-industrial levels by 2050, due to carbon dioxide emissions, with catastrophic global warming, that far exceeds 2 degrees almost every day of every summer, since the UN FCCC. The alarmist propaganda has raised the bar on carbon emissions statistics, but the Secretary General of the United Nations is compelled to demote carbon emissions to a secondary or tertiary cause of global warming, in order to prohibit prescribed burns and oceanic heating and cooling pumps, the two primary, avoidable, human causes of drought and flooding, for which compensation is due pursuant to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD) (1976) and 27th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC. Prescribed burns and oceanic heating and cooling pumps constitute Arson with the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction under 18USC§81. Oceanic hydrocarbon heating and cooling (except to chill threatened reefs) pumps and slash piles are hostile to the climate and therefore forfeit, finder keeper.

B. Prescribed burns and agricultural fires are the primary human cause of high summer temperatures, drought and global warming, even if they do not accidentally cause an even hotter wildfire. The greatest risk for forest fire is a history of fire suppression. Any scientific literature that otherwise suggests forest fires are a natural part of the life cycle or that prescribed burns help to prevent forest fires on public lands, must be prohibited as propaganda. It is essential that private land owners mow or graze their grassy fields, to prevent wildfire risk. Private land owners are directed by government authorities to burn woody debris to protect their home against wildfire and the forest against house fire, when weather conditions are favorable. Government authorities must prohibit prescribed burns on public land around the world and nationwide. The negligent flamethrower burns in the eastern US rainforest must be prohibited for three reasons, prescribed burns cause warming and local drought, they often get out of control and there must be absolutely no support for the extreme pyromania on the West Coast, littering the National Forests with billions of slash piles left to dry for two years. It is essential that slash piles are prohibited and that no thinning, or controlled burn operation, on private or restored public lands, leaves any slash piles at the end of the work day. To reduce fire risk all slash piles, littering the western states, must be destroyed without burning, the flammable debris must be removed for use as firewood and woodpulp, or destroyed by chipping, scattering and bona fide campfires in the rainy winter season.

1. With global warming and drought being such a huge problem there is absolutely no justification for intentionally starting large fires on public lands. Aquifers and creeks permanently dry up and logs become dryer and more flammable, when exposed to the intense heat of wildfires and controlled prescribed burns. Most of the reasoning and support for prescribed burns in the scientific literature turns out to be false. “Fires are a natural part of the life cycle of forests” is not the proper blessing by naturalists after a

forest fire, whereas intense summer sunlight is more effective than fire at germinating pine nuts. It does seem to be true that the greatest indicator of forest fire risk is a history of fire suppression. It is a federal crime to cut and injure trees. Dead wood is much more flammable than green wood. Piling dead wood dramatically increases the risk of catastrophic canopy fire, intentionally creates the fire ladders, alienated black bears are proud to crunch and winter campers burn to keep warm. Prescribed burns are not a precise science, before the slash piles dry in two years, the workers get a second arson grant, or often, because the official prescribed burn gets out of control, the forest and nearby cities are invariably destroyed by forest fire. Arson is terrorism, first degree murder and war crime, although not that many people die in the fire, wildfire causes very serious damage to public and private property. Generally, in the United States, prescribed burns are a conventional arson conspiracy by the FBI surveillance of the human rights abuses of the National Park Police who thereby ignite the litter obsessed National Forests with their aggravated identity theft.

2. Ten times more acres are burned than logged, every year. Commercial loggers should be employed to fight wildfires and permitted and organized to salvage log within one year of a forest fire with hopes that they sell their private timber lands to the public as wilderness. Flammable grasses are one of the most common causes of catastrophic wildfire that ignites tree canopies, houses and non-metallic car parts. "Flammable grasses" are a far more common cause of wildfire, than the "flammable gases", targeted by climate change science, since they first began regulating automobile emissions. To reduce and eliminate the fire hazard posed by flammable grasses,. that become so dry they cease to be green and turn brown in the dry season, farm animals must be coordinated to graze high grasses, down the nub, especially in suburban and urban-forest interface areas, or these grasses must be mowed. Descendants of loggers, and other people, looking for less dangerous public employment in the fo-rest, and off-duty wildfire fighters, must redirect funds from prescribed burns to replanting and trail maintenance, with a side job of disposing of fire ladders, and thinning scrubby second growth forests, without the use of fire, except when trail blazing is seasonally appropriate, because slash piles are prohibited by the Convention Prohibiting the Financing of Terrorism (1997) and Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

C. The most direct manifestation of human-induced climate change has been the rise in temperatures. For many locations 2014 and 2015 were the hottest in history. Every one of the past 40 years has been warmer than the 20th century average. 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 were the hottest years on record. The 12 warmest years on record have all occurred since 1998. Globally, the average surface temperature has increased more than one degree Fahrenheit since the late 1800s. Most of that increase has occurred over just the past three decades. The global seas have risen an average of 7 to 8 inches (17.8 to 20.3 centimeters) since 1900, with nearly half of that (3 inches, or 7.6 cm) occurring since 1993. Annual average temperatures over the contiguous United States increased by 1.8°F (1°C) between 1901 and 2016. And over the next few decades, scientists predict those temperatures will rise by about 2.5°F (1.3°C) relative to the period of 1976 to 2005. In office, Trump said that the U.S. would withdraw from the Paris Climate Accord, an

international agreement that aims to limit global warming to below 3.6°F (2°C) above preindustrial temperatures.

1. The globally averaged temperature over land and ocean surfaces for January 2017 was 0.88°C (1.58°F) above the 20th century average of 12.0°C (53.6°F). This was the third highest January temperature in the 1880–2017 record, behind 2016 (highest) and 2007 (second highest). Separately, the global land surface temperature was also third highest for the month of January at 1.54°C (2.77°F) above the 20th century average of 2.8°C (37.0°F). The first month of the year was characterized by warmer to much-warmer-than-average conditions across much of the world's land surface, with the largest positive temperature departures from average across the eastern half of the contiguous U.S., eastern Asia, and much of Canada where temperature departures were 3.0°C (5.4°F) or greater. Cooler-than-average conditions were observed across New Zealand, the western half of the contiguous U.S., central and western Australia, northern and southern parts of Africa, western and southern Asia, and much of Europe. The most notable below-average temperature departures from average were observed across the northwestern contiguous U.S. and central Europe (-3.0 °C [-5.4°F] or colder). According to NCEI's Regional analysis, three of the six continents had at least a top six warm January, with South America having its second warmest January since continental records began in 1910, behind 2016. Meanwhile, Europe had its coldest January since 2010.

D. The UN says that Africa is the most vulnerable region to climate change and lacks proper early warning systems and contingency plans for such disasters. In 2011 drought plunged East Africa into the worst food security crisis Africa has faced in 20 years. More than 11.5 million people are currently in need of food aid in Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia. Short rains, in the right amount and at the right time – from October to December – allow the regeneration of pasture, improve crop conditions and boost casual agricultural labour opportunities for poor households. Too much – if the rains run into January and February – then animals that are already weak from the long dry season will succumb to exposure. Heavy rains can also trigger waterborne diseases like cholera and typhoid. Livestock become susceptible to Rift Valley Fever (RVF) – a viral mosquito-borne disease. Antarctic ice-melt and oceanic cooling pump countermeasures off the Coasts of Australia and South Africa **c**oupled with the warming of the Indian Ocean are generating “highly enhanced rainfall”, according to the Kenya Metrological Department. The government’s contingency plan anticipated one million people at risk from flooding, less than the 14 million at risk from starvation and 36 million affected by the drought.

1. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World: Building Climate Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition 2018 was prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Regional droughts, both caused by and causing forest fires, are driving out small family farmers who do not have reliable irrigation and are dependent on rainfall to produce crops or forage for livestock. Flooding is the second leading cause of crop loss. Rice tends to be immune from drought, flood risk is high. Increasing temperatures and changes in precipitation have already resulted in farmers around the world introducing various climate change adaptation strategies such as irrigation, flood-walls, crop diversification, mixed crop-livestock farming systems, changing planting and

harvesting dates, and using drought-resistant varieties and high-yield water-sensitive crops.

2. The global reef crisis does not necessarily mean extinction for coral species, but it greatly threatens, the local biodiversity in affected areas, and is a great tragedy wherever it occurs. Coral reefs are sensitive systems, built by unusual animals. The corals themselves are tiny polyps that capture colorful single-celled plants called algae that convert sunlight into food. The coral polyps form colonies and build a limestone scaffolding on which to live — a reef. When the water temperature becomes too warm the polyps take on an unhealthy bleached appearance, before they are ejected into the ocean and the reef is no longer alive and growing. Huge sections of the Great Barrier Reef, stretching across hundreds of miles of its most pristine northern sector, were recently found to be dead, killed by overheated seawater. More southerly sections around the middle of the reef that barely escaped, are bleaching now, a potential precursor to another die-off that could rob some of the reef's most visited areas of color and life. Bleaching indicates that corals are under heat stress, but they do not always die and cooler water can help them recover. Aerial surveys, combined with underwater measurements, found that 67% of the corals had died in a long stretch north of Port Douglas, and in patches, the mortality reached 83%. By luck, a storm stirred the waters in the central and southern parts of the reef at a critical moment, cooling them, and mortality there was much lower — about 6% in a stretch off Townsville, and even lower in the southernmost part of the reef. Australia is the largest coal exporter in the world. Australia relies on the Great Barrier Reef for about 70,000 jobs and billions of dollars annually in tourism revenue, and it is not yet clear how that economy will be affected by the reef's deterioration. It is lawful to protect bleached reefs against warm waters with cooling pumps, this is the only known, lawful use of oceanic cooling pumps and only to protect the reef against unusually warm waters usually caused by thermal pollution, that must be extinguished.

E. The stratospheric ozone layer protects life on Earth by absorbing ultraviolet light, which damages DNA in plants and animals (including humans) and leads to skin cancer. Prior to 1979, scientists had not observed concentrations below 220 Dobson Units. But in the early 1980s, through a combination of ground-based and satellite measurements, scientists began to realize that Earth's natural sunscreen was thinning dramatically over the South Pole each spring. This large, thin spot in the ozone layer came to be known as the ozone hole. Scientists use the word hole as a metaphor for the area in which ozone concentrations drop below the historical threshold of 220 Dobson Units. Using this metaphor, they can describe the hole's size and depth. The series begins in 1979. The maximum depth of the hole that year was 194 Dobson Units (DU)—not far below the historical low. For several years, the minimum concentrations stayed in the 190s, but beginning in 1983, the minimums got deeper rapidly: 173 DU in 1982, 154 in 1983, 124 in 1985. In 1991, a new threshold was passed; ozone concentration fell below 100 DU for the first time. Since then, concentrations below 100 have been common. The deepest ozone hole occurred in 1994, in the image embedded in this paragraph, when concentrations fell to just 73 DU on September 30, 1994 in the image embedded in this paragraph. Records in depth and size haven't occurred during the same years (the largest

ozone hole occurred in 2006), but the long-term trend in both characteristics is consistent: from 1980 through the early 1990s, the hole rapidly grew in size and depth. Since the mid-1990s, area and depth have roughly stabilized, but continue to dip to 100.

1. The ozone hole opened the world's eyes to the global effects of human activity on the atmosphere. It turned out that chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)—long-lived chemicals that had been used in refrigerators and aerosol sprays since the 1930s—had a dark side. In the layer of the atmosphere closest to Earth (the troposphere), CFCs circulated for decades without degrading or reacting with other chemicals. When they reached the stratosphere, however, their behavior changed. In the upper stratosphere (beyond the protection of the ozone layer), ultraviolet light caused CFCs to break apart, releasing chlorine, a very reactive atom that repeatedly catalyzes ozone destruction. The global recognition of CFCs' destructive potential led to the 1989 Montreal Protocol banning of the production of ozone-depleting chemicals. Scientists estimate that about 80 percent of the chlorine (and bromine, which has a similar ozone-depleting effect) in the stratosphere over Antarctica today is from human, not natural, sources. Models suggest that the concentration of chlorine and other ozone-depleting substances in the stratosphere will not return to pre-1980 levels until the middle decades of this century. These same models predict that the Antarctic ozone layer will recover around 2040.

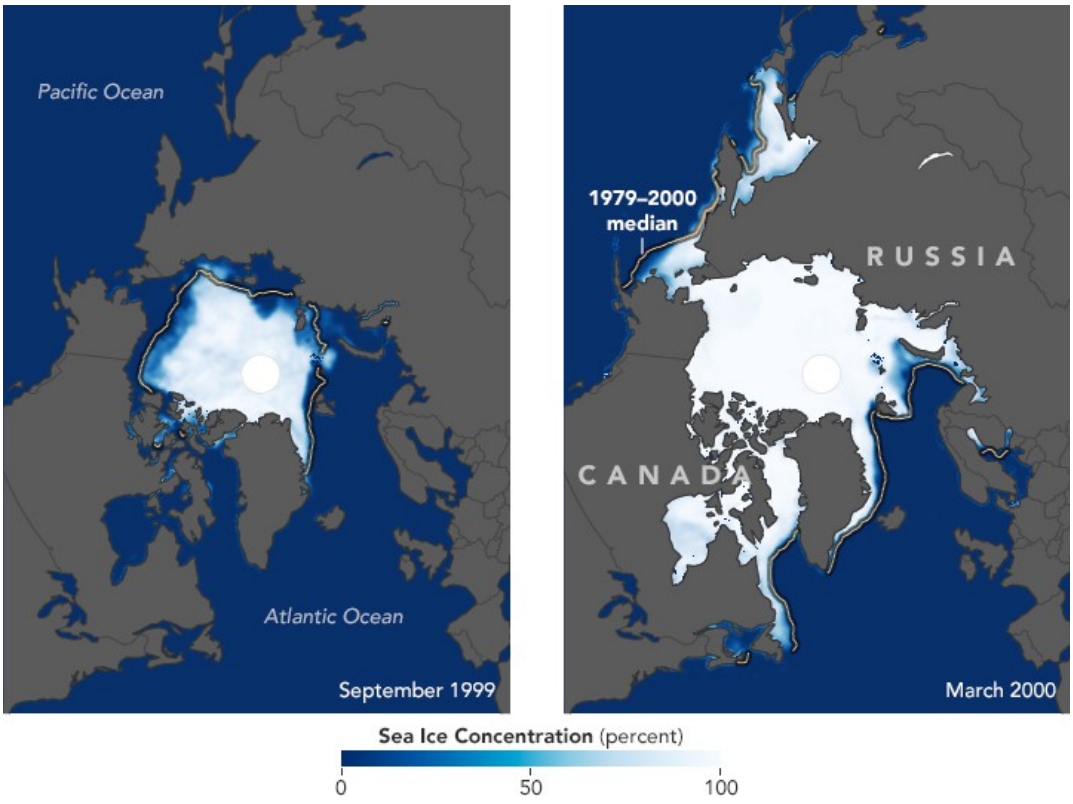
F. High air and water temperatures continue to melt the ice on both poles and this dramatically reduces global rainfall. Polar ice is essential for sustaining the global climate, both to moderate summer temperatures and condensate natural rains. Sea ice cover in both the Arctic and Antarctic is near record lows. Antarctic sea ice cover was 18.2%, or 520,000 square miles, below the 1981-2010 average. That is the second lowest April sea ice extent since record-keeping began in 1979. In the Arctic, sea ice cover was down 6.9%, or 394,000 square miles. That's tied for the lowest ever recorded, with April 2016. In regards to the new US Coast Guard icebreaker in Arctic waters the International Maritime Organization has adopted the International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (Polar Code) and related amendments to make it mandatory under both the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL). The Polar Code entered into force on 1 January 2017. The Polar Code is intended to cover the full range of shipping-related matters relevant to navigation in waters surrounding the two poles – ship design, construction and equipment; operational and training concerns; search and rescue; and, equally important, the protection of the unique environment and eco-systems of the polar regions. While ice-breaker ships are fair, to protect the climate from global warming, it is necessary to prohibit any and all polar ice-melting techniques for creating shipping routes the pack ice. Winter work in the polar regions, that cannot be supported by air, will have to be insured for unemployment, and the operation mothballed for the winter, because oceanic heating pumps are completely and permanently prohibited.

1. The treaty was upheld by the Fairbanks Declaration 2017: On the Occasion of the Tenth Ministerial Meeting of the Arctic Council Reaffirming our commitment to the well-being of the inhabitants of the Arctic, especially including the indigenous, to sustainable development and to the protection of the Arctic environment. Thermal

pollution from hydrocarbon heating pumps is clearly prohibited. Use of the new Coast Guard ice-breaker under the Agreement on arctic cooperation between the United States and Canada, that was signed at Ottawa on 11 January 1988, is limited by the Agreement on Cooperation on Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue in the Arctic and Arctic Coast Guard Forum. Northwest Passage? US-Russia Bilateral Agreement on Polar Bear Conservation to protect the shared Alaska-Chukotka polar bear population become effective on September 23, 2007. The agreement calls for the active involvement of native people in both countries in managing the polar bear population. The treaty contains specific protections for females with cubs and cubs less than one year old. The United States and Russia concluded this agreement in 2000 and the U.S. Senate ratified it in 2003. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of State are the principal U.S. implementing agencies. The application of the first Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program's State of the Arctic Marine Biodiversity Report to the Arctic Protected Area Indicator Report will help implement the Framework for a Pan-Arctic Network of Marine Protected Areas to strengthen marine ecosystem resilience and to foster the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources.

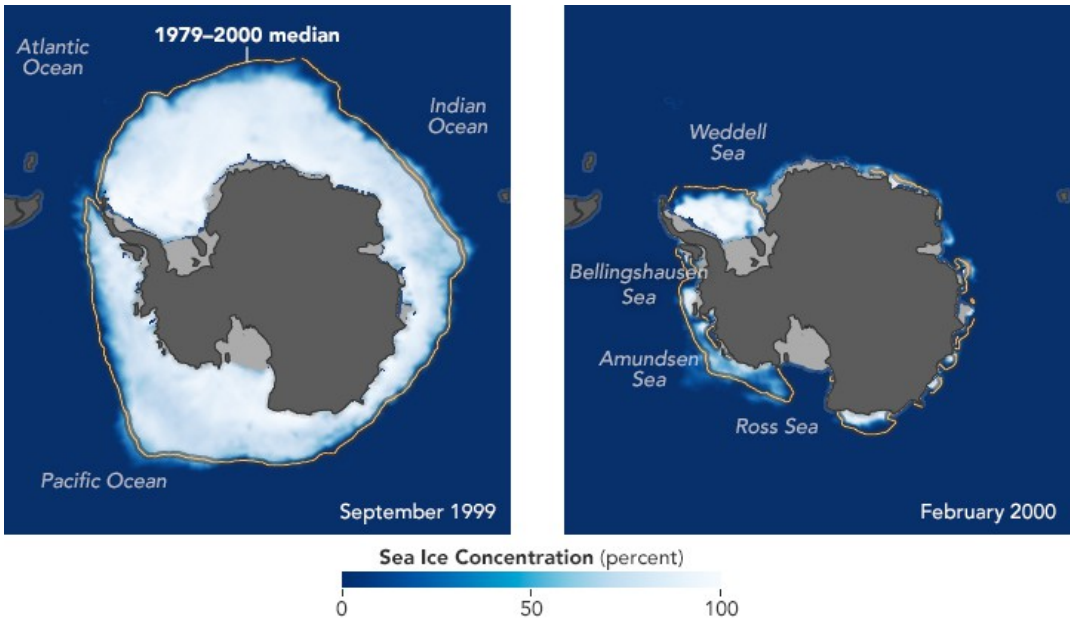
G. The Northern Hemisphere (Arctic) sea ice extent — which is measured from passive microwave instruments onboard NOAA satellites — averaged for January 2017 was 13.38 million square km (5.17 million square miles), 1.26 million square km (480,000 square miles), or 8.61 percent, below the 1981-2010 average. This was the smallest January Arctic sea ice extent on record, dipping below the previous record of 13.64 million square km (5.27 million square miles) set just last year in 2016. Sea ice extent expanded slowly in early January with ice growth nearly stopping for a week mid-month. During the third week January ice expanded rapidly, but nearly stopped once again the last week January. Below-average sea ice extent was observed in the Barents Sea, Kara Sea, and Gulf of St. Lawrence on the Atlantic side and the Bering Sea on the Pacific side. Near-average sea ice extent was observed in Baffin Bay, Labrador Sea, and Hudson Bay. January Arctic ice extent is decreasing at an average rate of 3.2 percent per decade.

Arctic Sea Ice median 1979-2000



1. In the last 50 years of carbon emission obsession, the Arctic Ocean ice thinned by 40%. In 2000, the polar ice at the top of the world melted for the first time in human memory. Many scientists believe there had not been so much open water in the polar region in 50 million years. Other scientists predicted that summer ice in the Arctic Ocean could disappear entirely by 2035. In 2000 it was announced that of the 25 hottest years that had occurred since Earth temperature record keeping began in 1866, 23 of them had occurred after 1975. The rapid changes occurring in the Arctic region in the past 10-20 year have become one of the biggest stories in climate change. Temperatures in the Arctic are rising higher than anywhere else on Earth – and more quickly as well. Sea ice has been melting in the summer season at an astonishing rate, and scientists are only beginning to understand the consequences of this thaw for global climate patters, let alone its anthropogenic causes. Less sea ice ostensibly means more opportunities or shipping and resource extraction, and, troublingly for many, it could result in the opening of previously inaccessible offshore oil and gas fields in the Arctic Ocean and its outlying seas. In the first half of 2010, air temperatures in the Arctic were 4 degrees Celsius warmer than during the 1968-96 reference period while, over the past half century, much of the Arctic experienced warming of over 2 degrees Celsius, with relative warming increasing at higher latitudes. The most dramatic consequence of this warming trend has been the loss of summer sea ice, which reached a record low in 2012 of 3.6 million square kilometers, or 52 percent below the 1979-2000 average. Overall, summer ice minimum extent, which occurs every year in September, has declined 13.3 percent per decade relative to the 1981-2010 average. Trends show a loss of 2.6 percent per decade.

Antarctic Sea Ice median 1979-2000



2. Unlike the Arctic—an ocean basin surrounded by land—the Antarctic is a large continent surrounded by an ocean. Because of this geography, sea ice has more room to expand in the winter. But that ice also stretches into warmer latitudes, leading to more melting in summer. Antarctic sea ice peaks in September (the end of Southern Hemisphere winter) and usually retreats to a minimum in February. Since the start of regular satellite observations in 1979, total Antarctic sea ice has increased by about 1 percent per decade. Whether the increase is a sign of meaningful change is uncertain because ice extents vary considerably from year to year around Antarctica. For three consecutive Septembers from 2012 to 2014, satellites observed new record highs for winter sea ice extent. These highs occurred while the Arctic was seeing record lows. Starting in 2016, prominent decreases in sea ice around Antarctica started to occur. It was too soon to say if the decline marked a shift in the behavior of Antarctic sea ice. Within Antarctic sea ice, there is great variation from place to place around the continent. The Ross Sea sector has had a significant positive trend, while sea ice extent has decreased in the Bellingshausen and Amundsen Seas.

§35 Weather

A. Weather can be a serious natural hazard. Its impact may be short-lived - from the disastrous transit of a tornado, the devastating passage of severe gales lasting a day or so - or much more extensive, such as widespread flooding that may persist for weeks, or drought that may for a season or longer. The impact of hazardous weather can depend upon the economic health of the region or country affected Inevitably, developing areas with poor infrastructure are hit far harder by events like hurricanes and drought. Annual economic losses from weather-related disasters, worldwide in 1980 were $2.8 billion, annual average 1980-1984 $6.5 billion, 1985 $7.2 billion, annual average 1985-1989 $9.2 billion, 1990 $18 billion, annual average 1990-1994 $27.6 billion, 1995 $40.3 billion, 1995-1999 $58.5 billion, 1999 $67.1 billion. Throughout the world, population and

wealth tend to be concentrated in cities that are frequently in high-risk areas - by the coast. The predicted changes associated with global warming include the possibility that intense frontal storms in middle latitudes will become more frequent, while the inexorable rise in global sea levels will lead to increased flood risk in popular coastal areas.

1. "Hurricane", "typhoon" and "cyclone" are some of the names used regionally to describe the same feature - tropical revolving storm that is typically 300-500 mi (500-800 km) across, which has a ten-minute averaged surface wind speed of 64 knots. A tropical storm has winds between 34 and 64 knots, and is given a name or a number depending on the ocean basin over which it originated. The term "hurricane" comes from the Spanish huracan and Portuguese huracao, which are also believed to originate from the Carib word urican, meaning "big wind". Similarly, typhoon is believed to originate from a Chinese dialect term tai feng, again meaning "big wind". These extremely hazardous weather systems occur most commonly across the low-latitude northwest Pacific and its "downstream" land areas, where just over a third of the global total of such storms develop. The northeast Pacific averages 17% of the world total, while the North Atlantic typically sees 12%. Of the remainder, around 12% affect Australia and surrounding areas (even North Island, New Zealand very occasionally) some 10% are found across the North Indian Ocean and about 7% occur over the South Indian and South Pacific Oceans. The busiest time for tropical cyclones in the northern hemisphere is between July and October, with a peak during August and September, partly because the sea surface temperatures are at their highest then. This feeds more water vapor into the weather systems through evaporation. Similarly, in the southern hemisphere, the peak season occurs when the sea is warmest, in January and February. Sea surface temperature must be warmer than about 81°F (27°C) down to a depth of some 200 ft (60 m).There are some more critical factors that have to be present before such storms can develop Firstly the atmosphere must be in a state that promotes the growth of convective cloud through the depth of the troposphere. Additionally, the layer of air between about 2 to 4 mi (3 to 6 km) up must be reasonably humid so that the growing clouds are not eroded by dry air. The growing clouds that compose the initial disturbance can only "organize" in an environment where the wind speed does not change much with height - as in the case between the lower and upper troposphere. If there is a large difference in speed then the nascent disturbance is effectively "blown apart" and development of the storm is halted.

a. At the top of a hurricane, the air spirals out, in direct contrast to the inward swirling air in the lowest few miles (kilometers) of the troposphere. If the mass of air being thrown out in the highest reaches of a hurricane is greater than the rate at which it is being supplied in the lowest mile (kilometer) above the sea's surface, the surface pressure will fall and the winds will probably increase. The center of the hurricane storm system is known as the eye. It is typically 12-20 mi (20-30 km) across and experiences deeply subsiding air with generally cloud-free skies. Within the eye itself there is hardly any change of pressure across the surface. Very high winds occur where the horizontal pressure gradient is steep in the extreme, around the edge of the eye. Surrounding the eye is the eyewall cloud, which is like an upright cylinder and composed of extremely deep and vigorous cumulonimbus. It is across this zone that the worst winds and torrential rain

occur. Extremely strong winds and heavy rain will also be encountered elsewhere within the circulation of a hurricane, especially in the spiral rain-bands that are also composed of very deep cumulonimbus. Although tropical cyclones are quite large features, many of the terrible conditions they produce are related to extremely deep thunderstorms embedded in their spiral rain-bands and eye-wall cloud. The storm surge associated with a hurricane is caused by the sea's surface becoming domed beneath a low-pressure system. In contrast, the surface is "squashed" down by high pressure. This response of the sea's surface is called the inverse barometer effect, and for a 1 mbar change in air pressure, the sea level will rise or fall by roughly 0.4 in (1 cm). To compound the impact of the surge, the hurricane's direction of motion adds to its height, as does the force of the wind on its forward right quadrant. The same applies on the forward left quadrant of such systems in the southern hemisphere.

b. Although the traditional definition of the strength of a hurricane is Beaufort Force 12 (air filled with foam, sea completely white with driving spray, visibility greatly reduced, nowadays the Saffir-Simpson scale is also used, especially along the East and Gulf Coasts of the United States. This scale, ranging 1 to 5, refers to the magnitude of the average wind speed, the storm surge plus the nature of likely damage. The damage associated with the rare Category 5 hurricanes is tremendously costly , in both economic and social terms. It is defined as follows: Most trees and signs blown down. Very severe and extensive roof, window and door damage. Complete failure of roof structures on most homes and many industrial buildings. Some large building suffer complete structural failure, while some smaller ones are overturned and may be blown away. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Surge creates major damage to lower floors of all structures less than 16 ft (5 m) above mean-sea-level and within ft (450 m) of the shore. Low-lying escape routes are cut by rising water three to five hours before the storm center arrives. Evacuation of residential areas situated n low ground within 5-10 mi (8-16 km) of the shore may be required. In the United States deaths due to hurricanes have declined in recent decades because of improved forecasting and better levels of preparation for disaster. The US National Weather Service regularly issues "watches" and "warnings" as a matter or routine, to alert the public to the risk of an impending serious weather hazard. A "hurricane watch" means that a specific region faces the threat of hurricane conditions within 24-36 hours. A "hurricane warning" means severe weather has already been reported or is imminent, at which stage everyone in the vicinity should take the necessary precautions.

2. The word monsoon comes from the Arabic "mausam" meaning season. The essence of a monsoon climate is that, at the surface, there is a seasonal reversal of the wind direction and associated wet and dry seasons. The best known monsoon is that across southern Asia - India in particular is well known for its monsoon season. There is a less well-known monsoon across West Africa, and the term is used to define seasonal changes across the southwestern part of the USA. Across the Indian subcontinent, low-level winds usually blow for the southwest during the wet summer monsoon and from the northeast over the period of the dry winter monsoon. Over Indian and surrounding countries, the summer rains are essential for the national well-being. The same is true across West Africa. Above average rainfall is of course welcome in dry climates except

that it can occasionally cause significant problems, particularly over southern Asia. Typhoons are also the most costly and the most deadly natural disaster to affect Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines and other coastal areas of Southeast Asia. Across Southeast Asia, the mean annual cost of damage over the period 1990 to 2000 was US $3.2 billion and the average number of fatalities 700. Typhoons and weaker tropical cyclones that affect the Western Pacific Ocean are monitored and predicted by the Joint Typhoon Warning Service based in Guam. Europe never experiences true hurricanes. From time to time, mainly in the late summer and fall, a system that began as a hurricane brings strong winds and heavy rain to western Europe. By the time it reaches these shores, however, its tropical characteristics have died. Although winds may reach hurricane force on the Beaufort scale, they are produced by frontal depressions, not the systems that comprise of an eye and spiral rainbands that produce torrential rainfall.

3. Known as a seismic sea wave, or tsunami (not a tidal wave), from the Japanese term meaning "great harbor wave" these colossal waves bring to mind visions of sailors sharing the treetops with sharks and ocean liners stranded on mountain peaks. In 1883, on the island of Krakatoa in Indonesia, the eruption of a supposedly extinct volcano generated a series of great waves, one of which was 41 meters (133 feet) high and raced at 1130 kilometers per hour (700 mph) across the sea. The tsunamis swept over the coasts of Java and Sumatra, destroying 165 settlement and killing 36,000 people. New geologic evidence suggests that a massive tsunami struck the Pacific Northwest around 1700. The best protection against tsunamis and the potential disaster they harbor is to prepare and warn coastal communities of the risks and impending threats. Tsunamis can be caused by earthquakes, submarine landslides, asteroid impacts, or volcanic eruptions. Once triggered, they race across the ocean as a series of low, fast waves about 1 meter high, typically travelling at speed of 800 to 960 kph (500 to 600 mph). At sea, these mountains of water are benign beasts, virtually imperceptible to the human eye. A ship may sit completely unaware as a deadly tsunami passes beneath its hull. The danger lies in wait at the coast. Like any other wave approaching the shore, a tsunami entering shallow water begins to feel bottom, causing it to slow, "bunch up" and finally break in a mountainous cascade of water. Tsunamis are often preceded by a leading depression wave that causes a great lowering of sea level as water is sucked up into the growing wall of water. Tsunamis are triggered most commonly within the Pacific Ocean, where frequent earthquakes and volcanic activity occur. To prevent catastrophic disasters from tsunamis, scientists and emergency managers are working to establish an effective tsunami warning system throughout the Pacific Ocean. The warning system currently consists of a series of seismometers on the seafloor and moored tide-gauge stations.

4. Severe convection refers to troposphere-deep cumulus cloud that produces dangerous weather like lightning, hail, extreme gustiness and the occasional tornado. In the USA, a severe thunderstorm is defined as one that produces winds on the ground of at least 58 mi/h (93 km/h) and hailstones that are at least 0.8 in (20 mm) in diameter. The largest hailstones are observed during late spring/early summer. Although surface heating is intense, this is also the season when overrunning cold air at upper levels can lead to deep overturning motions within the troposphere, expressed by deep convection; water vapor concentrations are also high due to enhanced evaporation caused by the high surface

temperatures. These conditions reach their height across the North American high plains, stretching from Texas to Alberta. The number of hailstones reported in the USA peaks in May and June, although April and July are also busy months. Damage to property ensues when hail reaches some 0.8 in (20 mm) in diameter. An average May and June will each experience over 2,000 storms that produce hail with a diameter larger than 2 in (50 mm). In the USA, hail cause about $100 million worth of damage every year, to both property and crops. Many other parts of the world are affected by hailstorms, such as Australia, the wine producing area of Argentina and Uttar Pradesh in northeastern India.

5. Tornadoes are always linked to a parent cumulonimbus cloud. Although many people confuse them with hurricanes, they are actually very much smaller. The most frequently observed size of a tornado's damage path is about 50 m wide with a track of 103 mi (2-4 km). However the largest damage swathe can exceed 1 mi (2 km) in width, and the narrowest, 30 ft (10m) or so. Tornadoes are most notorious in North America, but, with the exception of Antarctica, can occur in all other continents. The US High Plains is the home of the notorious "tornado alley" that stretches north from Texas toward the northern Plains states. This is where the most damaging offenders are most likely to occur. A single tornado can last from a few seconds to over an hour. The typical duration is around five minutes. To be defined officially as a tornado, the vortex of rapidly spinning air must be in contact with the ground. The surface wind speeds are estimated form the nature of the damage produced - it is believed that they can reach up to 290 mi/h (460 km/h) in the most extreme cases. The way in which tornado intensity is conveyed to the public is by means of the Fujita (or F) scale. F0: up to 71 mi/h (115 km/h) light damage. F1 72-111 mi/h (116-179 km/h) moderate damage. F2 112-156 mi/h (180-251 km/h) considerable damage. F3 157-205 mi/h (252-330 km/h) severe damage. F4 206-258 mi/h (331-416 km/h) devastating damage. F5 over 259 mi/h (416 km/h) incredible damage. Currently forecasters in the USA can predict the risk of severe convection one day ahead, and based on this knowledge, they issue advice for areas that may encompass increased tornado risk.

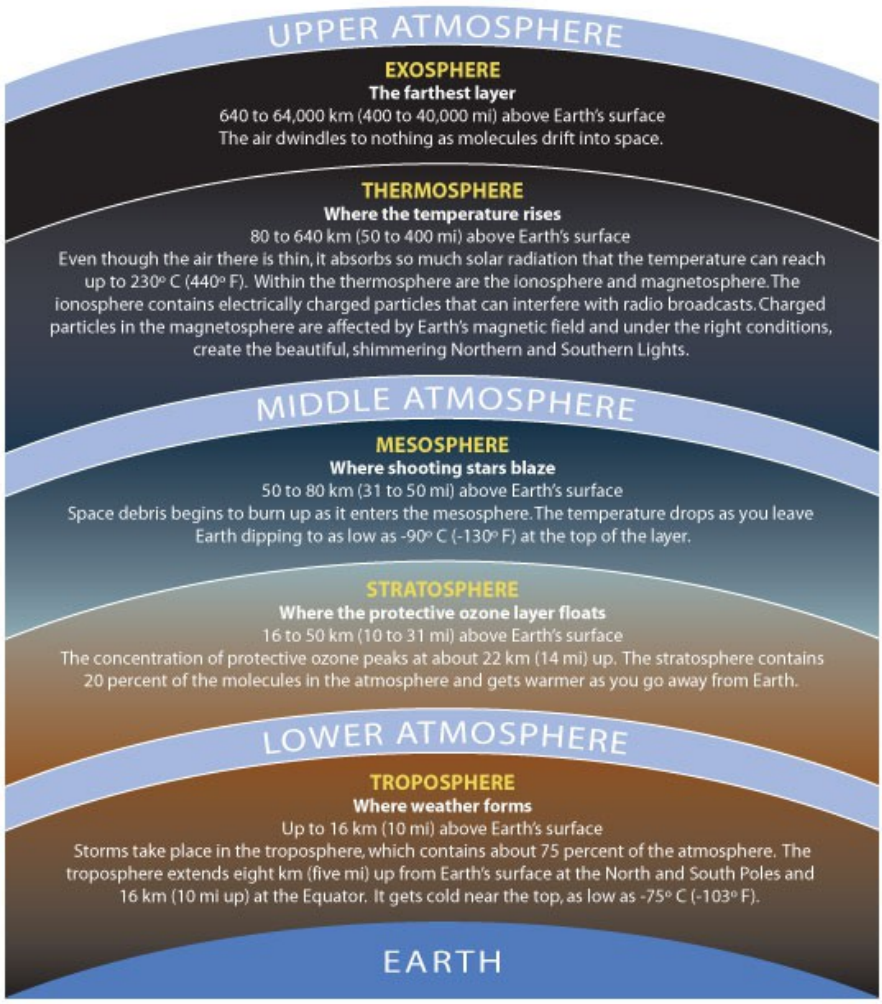
6. Lightning occurs very widely - by definition it must occur whenever there's a thunderstorm. In general, lightning is more frequent in tropical areas or where surface heating is marked enough to produce tall convective cloud. There are flashes over the sea, but the vast majority are associated with deep convection over land. In general, the higher incidences of lightning flash are confined to the region east of the Rockies, where warm, humid air from the Gulf is an important ingredient in the formation of thunderstorms. In western USA, many fires, especially in forests, are started by lightning, often because people have intentionally littered metal objects with slash and wood debris. Over a decade, over 15,000 such fires occurred across the USA. These resulted in damage worth several hundred million dollars and the destruction of some two million acres of forest. In addition, on average lightning causes 93 deaths and 300 injuries a year in the USA. Drought conditions exacerbate the fire risk from lightning.

B. The gases that comprise the "dry" atmosphere occur in fixed proportions up to about 62 mi (100 km) above sea level. This well-mixed layer is known as the turbosphere, and within it the mixing is carried out by large-scale weather systems and much smaller-scale

turbulence. This region is capped by the turbopause, above which lies the thermosphere. Here the atmosphere is characterized by layers composed of individual gases separated out according to their molecular weight. The heavier gases occur at the lower levels of the upper atmosphere. "Dry" air refers to the gaseous constituents of the Earth's atmosphere - with the exception of water vapor. This is not included because, unlike the gases that occur in fixed amounts, water vapor is highly variable in concentration. Water vapor resides at lower levels, mainly within the first few miles of the atmosphere, because it originates at the Earth's surface. In addition to its gaseous constituents, the air within the lower levels of the atmosphere (the troposphere) contains solid and liquid water in the form of ice, water droplets, clouds and precipitation. Very small particles, known as aerosol, also occur in the same layer; they comprise a suspension of solid and liquid particles with very low settling velocities and small diameters.

1. The troposphere is the lowest layer of the atmosphere. This layer is characterized by temperatures that, on average, decreases with height, and by the presence of almost all the atmosphere's clouds and weather. Something like 80% of the mass of the atmosphere is contained in the troposphere, along with virtually all the clouds, water vapor and precipitation. The layer is generally well mixed by vertical circulations of the air. Ascent of an air particle from low level to the vicinity of the tropopause can occur in a few minutes in the most vigorous thundercloud updrafts, while in clear conditions the journey may take several days. This type of air motion is a hallmark of the troposphere, although it does not occur everywhere all of the time. Because the depth of the overturning motions is related to the intensity of surface heating, on average the layer is deepest in the tropics and becomes shallower toward the poles There is a seasonal variation outside the lowest latitudes such that the troposphere is deepest in summertime. When air ascends it cools at a rate that depends on whether it is "dry" (i.. without clouds) or "saturated" (cloudy). Conversely, air that descends will warm at the same rate as ascending air, depending on whether the sinking happens within clear skies or within a cloud. Ascending air moves into steadily reducing pressure, which causes it first to expand and then consequently cool Descending air is compress as it subsides gradually into higher pressure and thus is warmed. So the up-and-down motions that typify the troposphere are associated with cooler air aloft and warmer air below. The average lapse rate of temperature - the rate at which it falls with height - is almost 3°F/1,000 ft (6°C/km). Air at 0 ft that is 59°F (15°C), is 57°F (14°C) at 300 ft (100 m), 55°F (13°C) at 700 ft (200 m) 54°F (12°C) at 1,000 ft (300 m) and 52°F (11°C) at 1,300 ft (400 m). If the bubble is cloudless, it will cool at a fixed rate, known as the dry adiabatic lapse rate (DALR) which is 5.5°F/1,000 ft (9.8°C/km). Conversely, when air sinks toward the surface, it will be compressed and warmed at this rate. If ascending air is damp enough to produce cloud droplets, latent heat will be released, which warms the air and offsets the DALR. This reduced rate of cooling is called the saturated adiabatic lapse rate (SALR), and it varies according to the quantity of water vapor contained in the air. It is the rate of temperature decrease that would be measured within a cloud.

Layers of the Atmosphere



Credit: Bing

2. The stratosphere was discovered independently by two European scientists in 1902 who established that above about 5 mi (10 km) the air temperature either remains constant with height or actually increases. This layer extends from the tropopause up to 31 mi (50 km) above sea level ,where its maximum temperature is reached. As an annual average above middle latitudes, this is about 32°F(0°C). This layer is stratified, or layered, since it is a region within which temperature is constant or increases with height. It is colder below and warmer above, and tis suggests that the overturning motions in the stratosphere are reduced in contrast to those in the troposphere. Sometimes cumulonimbus clouds formed within the troposphere, in the tropics or over the interior of the USA in summer, for example, can overshoot into the lower reaches of the stratosphere. It is so stable and so dry in this region, however, that the upward-shooting cloud is soon evaporated by mixing with the ambient air. Increased temperature in the middle and upper stratosphere is caused by the absorption of the short-wave solar radiation by ozone, a form of oxygen molecule that has three atoms rather than the much more common two-atom form of the gas The existence of ozone at these levels is due to

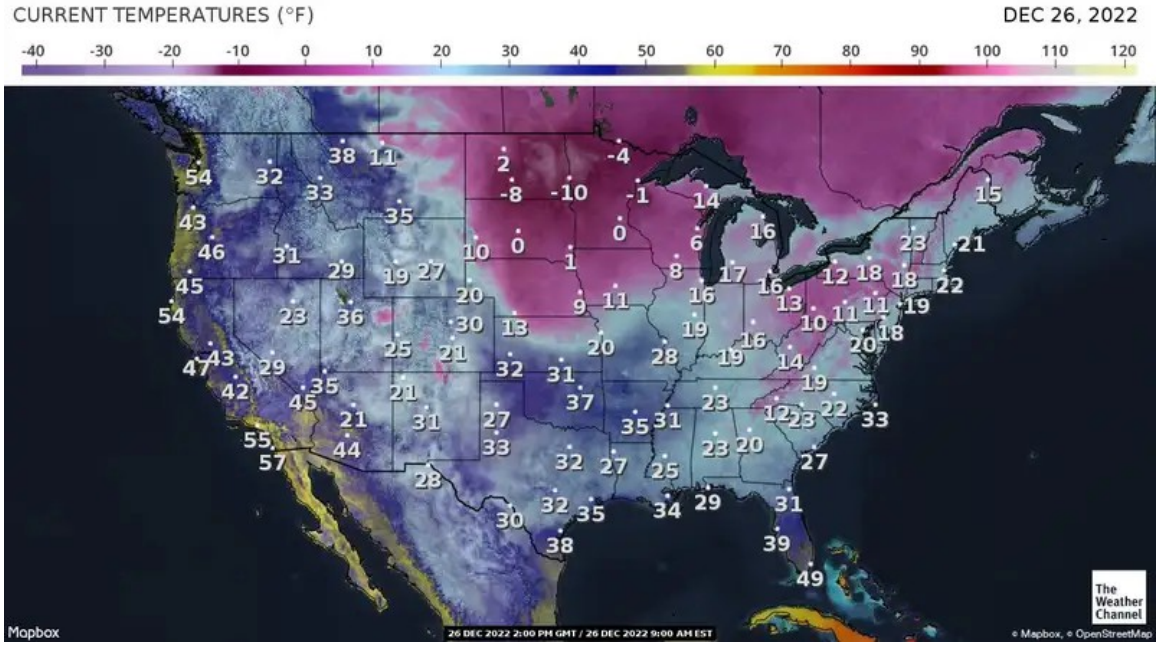
the splitting, or dissociation , of oxygen molecules into two oxygen atoms by the action of that same short-wave radiation. This means that ozone is constantly being created and destroyed by natural processes in the stratosphere, mainly at a height of 12-19 mi (20-30 km). The complex chemical reactions that occur within the ozone layer mean that some 90% of the potentially harmful ultraviolet radiation that streams into the atmosphere in the solar beam is absorbed. Today, the artificial destruction of the ozone is of enormous concern internationally since such depletion will lead to increased risk of harmful ultraviolet radiation reaching the Earth's surface. The Ozone Secretariat was established to enforce the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer of 1985 and for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of 1987. These treaties are landmark international agreements designed to protect the stratospheric ozone layer by stipulating that the production and consumption of compounds that deplete ozone in the stratosphere--chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, carbon tetrachloride, and methyl chloroform--are to be phased out by 2000 (2005 for methyl chloroform). By 2020 corticosteroids inhalers must be exempted from the Montreal Protocol ozone export ban. In the polar stratosphere there is a marked seasonal change in the air temperature, which is caused mainly by the prolonged months of darkness during the polar night and the similarly extended period of light during the polar day.

3. The mesosphere or middle, region lies above the stratosphere and impinges on the lower ionosphere. It is characterized by temperature that decreases with increasing height, from something like 32°F(0°C) at its base to around -130°F(-90°C) at the mesopause, where the atmospheric pressure is about 1/100,000 of the sea-level value. The thermosphere is a deep layer that stretches from the mesopause to the outer limit of the Earth's atmosphere; it lies above the well mixed turbosphere (also known as the homosphere) and is sometimes termed the heterosphere. The thermosphere is characterized by increasing temperature with elevation, such that at heights between 190 and 310 mi (300-500km), it reaches between 930°F(500°C) and 3,600°F(2,000°C). This temperature range is directly attributable to solar activity, the highest values associated with an active Sun. It is within the thermosphere that the gases separate out according to their molecular weights. The exosphere is the farthest layer at heights from 400 to 40,000 mi (640, 64,000 km). The air dwindles to a few molecules floating in outer space but temperatures remain at thermosphere highs.

§35a Observation

A. The measurements that are taken routinely at weather stations across the globe are a standard set of observations laid down by international agreement through the agency of the United Nations' World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in Geneva, Switzerland. Surface weather is observed operationally on an hourly basis at busy airports and military airfields. At many other sites, however, observations are only taken every three, six or perhaps 12 hours. In these cases, it is important that they include the hours of 0000 and 1200 UTC because these are the key times on which forecasts are based. Normally, the surface observations reported every hour are dry bulb temperature, dewpoint temperature, mean-sea level barometric pressure, pressure tendency, total cloud amount cloud type and base height, horizontal visibility, wind direction and speed, present and past weather, and

precipitation total (usually 12 or 24 hour). Surface observations are then supplemented by information collected by other means, Over the last 50 years or so, global upper-air observations have developed into an essential component of the network, providing all-important information on how temperature, humidity, wind direction and speed vary up to about 12 mi (20 km) above sea level. These variables are measured by balloon borne instrument packages called radiosondes, which are released routinely four times a day-usually at 0000, 0600, 1200 and 1800 UTC.

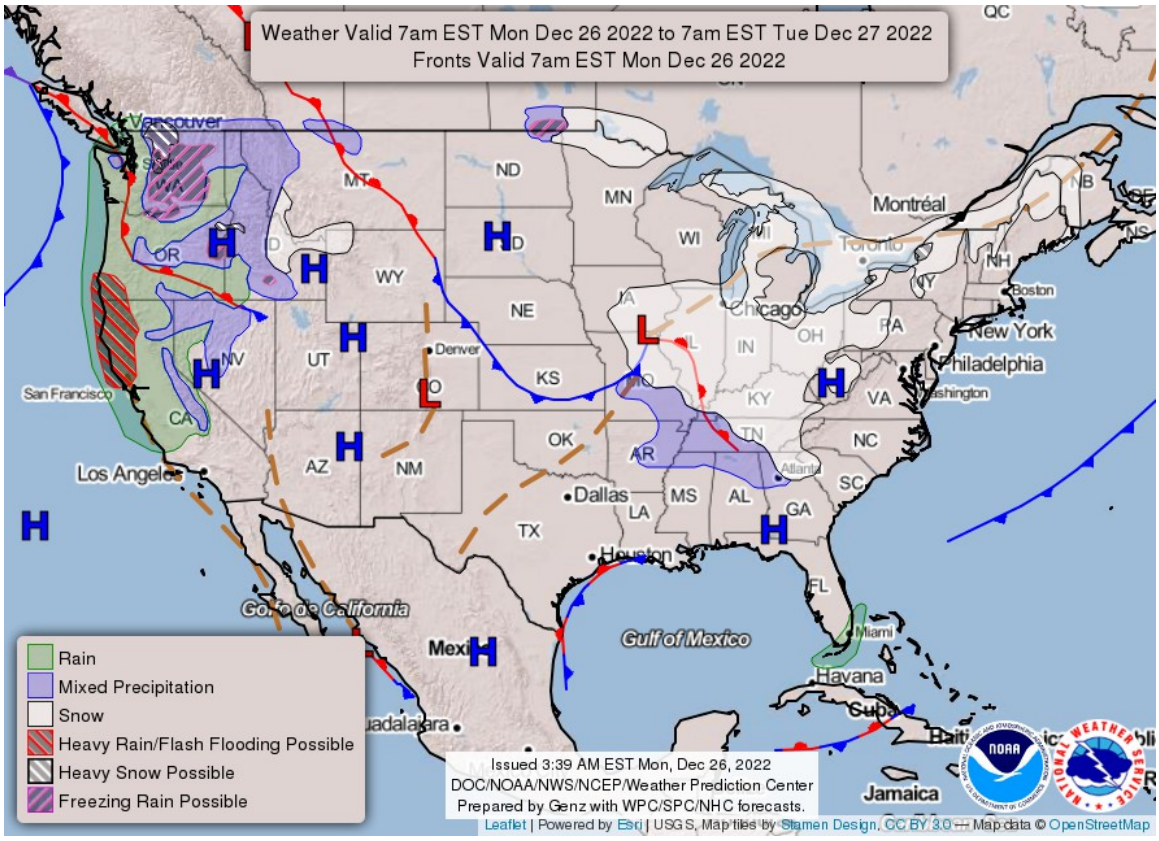


1. Since 1960, weather satellites have orbited the Earth, not only providing operational information in regards to clouds and other information, information including profiling of temperature and humidity levels throughout the atmosphere. Radar has also evolved since World War II into a useful tool for weather analysis because it can be "tuned" to sense precipitation within about 60 mi (100 km) of the antenna. Today, for example, Canada is covered by a network of such radars, from which a national map of the extent and intensity of precipitation is produced every 15 minutes. Many their weather services have similar systems. Precipitation radars across Australia have dual purpose in some areas, where, generally, population is sparse. In such places, they are used for tracking balloons to produce estimates of wind speed and direction up through the atmosphere. The area covered by each radar is basically the same as those in Canada. The national network of Doppler radars in the USA offers a complete cover by these more sophisticated instruments. They provide maps of precipitation and low level wind fields that indicate the location of convergence lines along which the air streams together as a possible harbinger of thunderstorms.

48 Hour Weather Forecast December 26 – 27, 2022

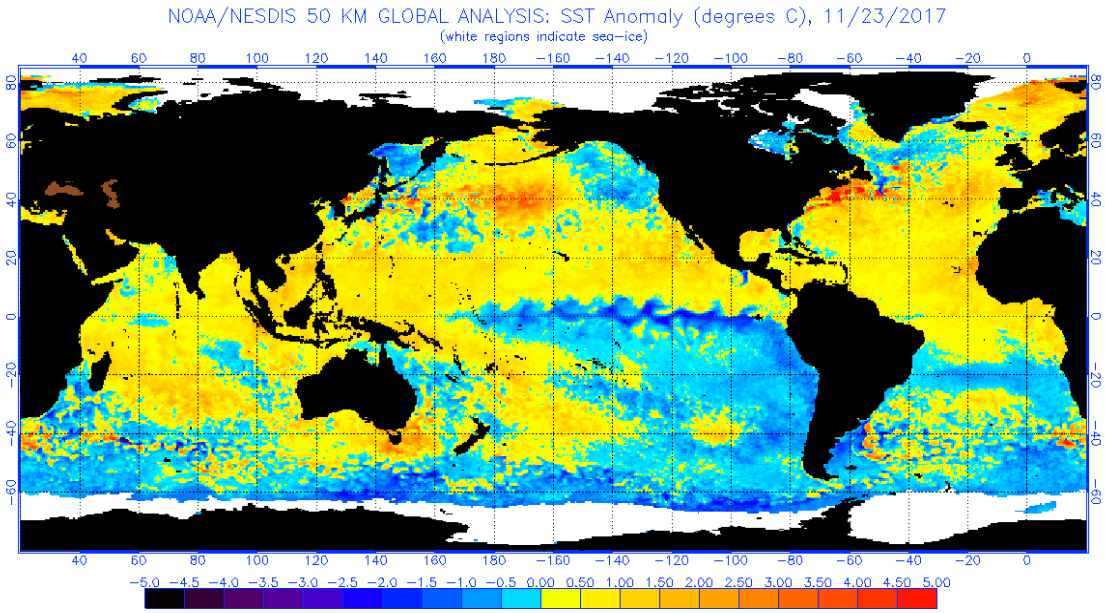
2. NOAA satellites are part of a network that forms a crucial component of the global weather observing system. Currently there are two satellites in near-circular polar orbits,

roughly at right angles to each other, at a height of 530 mi (850 km). The height of a satellite determines its period - the time it takes to circle the Earth once. For a NOAA satellite, this is 102.1 minutes. Today's NOAAs weigh just over 1.7 tons and require power of 475 Watts from their solar paddles when all systems are working. There are other weather polar orbiters, including the Russian Meteor series at a higher elevation of around 740 mi (1,190 km) and a period of 109.4 minutes. Polar orbiters look down at the planet from a relatively low altitude, around 620 mi (1,000 km), which is only about 0.08 of the Earth's diameter.



3. Satellites provide meteorologists with high-quality images along a swathe of the Earth's surface that shifts from one orbit to the next as the planet rotates beneath the satellite. If a satellite is launched to 22,400 mi (36,000 km) above the equator, its complete orbit takes 24 hours. At 2.8 Earth diameters from the Earth's surface, such a satellite is a long way out in space. This is called the geosynchronous (or geostationary) orbit, because the period of a satellite is the same as the time the Earth takes to rotate once about its axis. Thus, the satellite keeps pace with the spinning planet, racing along eastward at a speed of just over 2 mi/sec (3 km/sec) and appearing to hover over the equator. This type of orbit ensures that the satellite always sees the same "full-disk" face of the Earth, producing a new image of either all or part of the region every 30 minutes. There are five weather satellites distributed fairly evenly around the equator, operated by different agencies. Meteosat's are run by the European weather satellite organization, known as EUMETSAT; the two US GOES (Geo-stationary Operation Environmental Satellite) orbiters are overseen by NOAA and GMS (Geostationary Meteorological Satellite) is operated by the Japanese Meteorological Agency. The Current Operational

Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Anomaly map needs to be fully integrated into meteorology reports to explain high pressure and droughts caused by oceanic hydrocarbon heating pumps and low pressure by oceanic refrigeration and cold-water upwelling.



B. The difference between high and low pressure across the Earth's surface is the basic driving force that makes the air move. Take as an example the difference in pressure between the centers of the Iceland Low and Azores High during the North Atlantic winter, assessed using the extreme-season maps. This turns out to be about 25 mbar. By determining the distance between the two, which is something like 1,500 mi (2,500 km) one calculates the horizontal gradient of pressure - or how fast pressure changes across the sea surface. In this case, it would be around 1 mbar per 60 mi (100 km). This is a fairly steep gradient and means that the sea-surface wind speed midway between the Azores and Iceland is, on average during the winter, about 16 m/sec or some 56-58 km/hr (35 or 36 mi/hr). A large pressure difference between a high and a low that are close will produce a steep gradient and a strong force to drive the air. A large pressure difference between a high and a low that are close will produce a steep gradient, however, will generate less force. The steeper the gradient, the stronger the wind. The difference between the "head" of air above a high and that above a low drives the air from the high toward the low. This flow will decrease the mass of air in the column above the high, causing pressure to fall, and will increase the mass of air in the region of the low, causing pressure to rise. Although air flows from high-pressure regions toward low-pressure areas, the direction of the flow, or wind, is not straight from one to the other. The Earth's rotation causes the wind to be deflected so that it spirals out of the highs and into the lows The direction of the mean prevailing winds across the Earth's surface in January and July is strongly related to the direction of the isobars. Isobars are graphic representations of this wind on weather maps.

1. Regional winds are too numerous to mention. All are related to the critical location of low and high pressure systems that act to channel the airflow in a particular direction. Local topography can also accentuate its strength by "squeezing" wind between two areas of high ground. In some parts of the world, such as areas of the Mediterranean basin, well-known winds blow over quite restricted areas They occur when the pressure patterns display a particular distribution - like the northerly Mistral that shoots down the Rhone valley in southern France between a slow or stationary low pressure system over, say, central Europe and a high located across Biscay. There are many regional winds around the Mediterranean, including the hot, dry southerly Sirocco whose baking heat comes from its source over the Sahara In contrast, the wintertime northeasterly Bora is associated with the cold, gusty conditions found across the Adriatic shores of the Dinaric Alps. There is also the Santa Ana wind of southern California. This hot, dry, northeasterly blows parchingly over the Los Angeles basin and is frequently linked to the wildfires that are a notorious risk for properties on the upwind flanks of that city. In addition to the risk of fires, they are hazardous for drivers and pilots. Desert winds rise in a clock-wise pattern from a high pressure East of the Sierras. Air extends from the mountains and is compressed and warmed, becoming less humid. Winds gust through the canyons at 40 to 60 mph.

2. Along many of the world's spring and summertime coastlines, cool, "fresh" air, often blows onshore as the sea breeze. The all-important thermal difference across the coast means that in the tropics sea breezes can generate all year round, while in higher latitudes they are generally only warm season phenomenon. Sea breezes have distinct leading edges that move inland more or less parallel to the coastline, quickest across low-lying areas. The "front' has a lobelike structure whose passage leads frequently to an abrupt fall of temperature (as the sea air is cooler) and increase in humidity (because the sea air is damper). The wind direction can change rapidly too. Often the denser sea air, which may be up to 980 ft (300 m) to 1,300 ft (400 m) deep, scoops up the warmer land air ahead of it to produce a line of cumulus clouds that are organized parallel to the coast. Such clouds can produce showers along this sea breeze "front". After dark, as the land surface cools more rapidly than the sea, the pressure difference switches to drive a gentle land breeze toward the sea through the night. Similar circulations can occur across the shores of sizable lakes. The US Great Lakes, for example, experience daytime lake breezes during some spring and summer days, as air blows onto the surrounding land across their shores.

3. Pressure is related to the weight of the air above the point at which the measurement is taken. The air is compressed under its own weight, so its density also decreases with

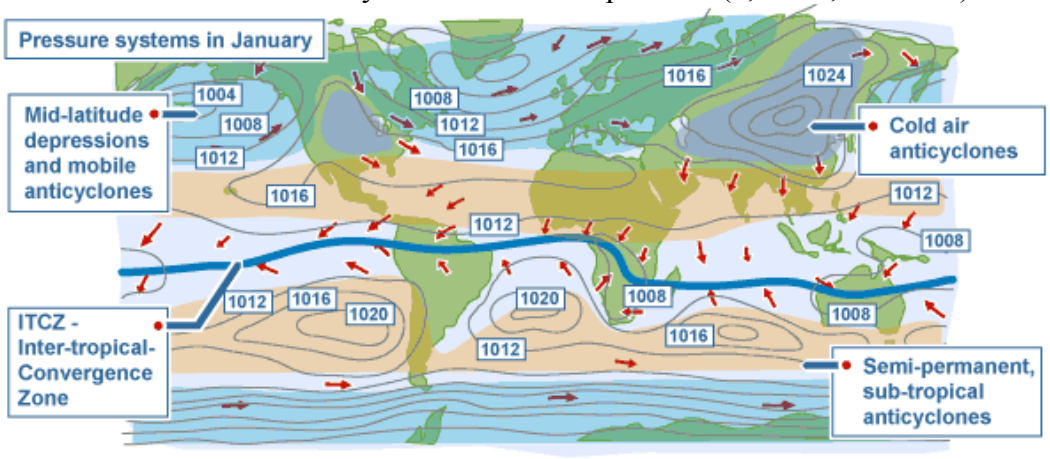
height. The annual global mean-sea-level pressure is 1013.2 mbar, which relates to an air density of 1.23 kg/m^3. At the top of the Empire State Building in New York, USA, it is typically 53 mbar lower than at sea level; air at the harborside in New York is about 3% denser than the air at the top of the Empire State Building. Going up through the highest peaks leads to thinner and thinner air, down to a density of 0.48 kg/m at the top of Mount Everest, where the average pressure is 315 mbar. Commercial jets normally use cabin pressures between about 850 and 800 mbar, which is about the same as being in the open air between 4,900 and 6,600 ft (1,500 and 2,000m) above sea level . Such jets cruise at a level where the outside pressure is around 250 to 200 mbar because that is where they are most fuel-efficient.

4. High pressure areas tend to be associated with dry, settled conditions, whereas low pressure regions relate to the frequent occurrence of cloudy, wet and windy weather. In contrast to the maritime lows in the winter hemisphere, the extensive cold continents are marked mainly by the presence of very large highs, or anticyclones The centers of these two major features lie deep in the middle-latitude continental interiors of Asia and North America. The most intense is the Asian High, with a long-term value above 1,040 mbar; the center over the United States is less intense than the Asian High (about 1,020-1,025 mbar) but nevertheless, it still has a strong influence on the regional weather. The highs are the products of intense radiative cooling that occurs across these vast land masses in the winter. In addition to the cold continental winter anticyclones, regions of high pressure occur across the subtropical North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. These are the Azores and Hawaiian Highs, which dominate the weather in these regions. They are warmer than their continental counterparts, and deeper, stretching throughout the depth of the troposphere. Cold anticyclones are shallow, recognizable as highs only up to 1 mi (1.5-2 km) above the surface.

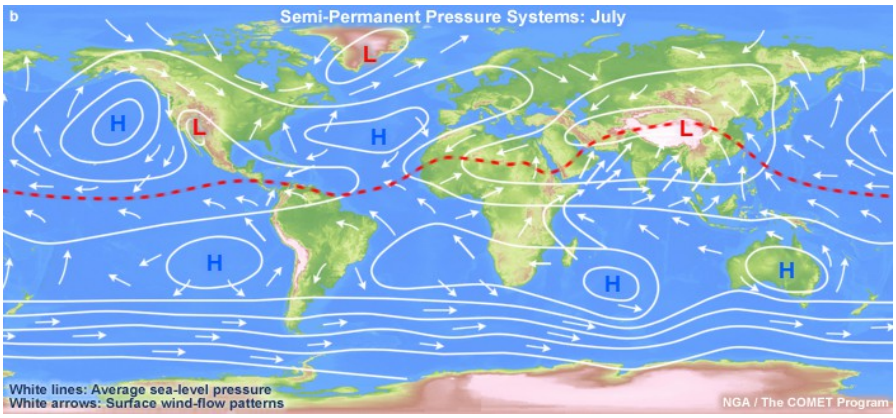
5. Polar regions are subjected to seasonal changes of pressure. The Arctic tends to experience a weak high in the winter and a shallow low in the summer. The Antarctic experiences relatively high pressure throughout the year. In middle and high latitudes, the broad continents of the northern hemisphere are intensely cold in the winter. There is an east-west difference, however with their eastern flanks colder than the western. This is true of both Eurasia and North America. The coldest conditions on the east coasts are caused by the prevailing winds, which blow off the cold continents. In contrast, the west coasts experience milder conditions in part because of the tropical maritime air borne by the traveling frontal lows that approach from the ocean. These are complemented by warm ocean currents that stream toward the western coasts. Both the Gulf Stream/North Atlantic Drift and the Kuro Siwo/North Pacific Current are crucial. The tropics experience a very small annual temperature range between the warmest and coolest months, because there is little variation in the amount of solar radiation received throughout the year. In contrast, throughout the extratropics, the winter is significantly colder than the summer, so the annual round of warming and cooling is a basic means of defining the seasons. The Roaring Forties of the Southern Ocean persist virtually all year, blowing powerfully between the oceanic subtropical highs and the circumpolar low-pressure region. Apart from Antarctica and Australia, the less extensive continents of the southern hemisphere do not have any substantial high associated with them Only

Australia is large enough in the subtropical/middle latitudes to produce an anticyclone and, thus, influence the mean wind pattern regionally.

6. Toward the equator the subtropical anticyclones reveal a broad area of low-latitude minimum of pressure known as the Equatorial Trough across the intensely heated southern continents of South America, Southern Africa and Australia. The middle-latitude southern ocean is characterized by an elongated circumpolar belt of low pressure, which is virtually unbroken, unlike the northern lows. Its presence is a reflection of depressions that travel unimpeded around the open southern ocean, providing the strong westerly winds associated with the Roaring Forties that skirt the Antarctic continent. In contrast, the North Atlantic and Pacific storm tracks run much more southwest/northeast, influenced by the alignment of eastern North American and eastern Asian coastlines in the middle latitudes. Warm subtropical anticyclones are located over the South Pacific, South Indian and South Atlantic Oceans, which give way northward to the Equatorial Trough. There are no continental highs because these regions are strongly heated in the summer and are characterized by this shallow low-pressure (1,005-1,010 mbar) feature.



7. The centers of low pressure, so marked over the northern oceans in January, are much weaker or barely discernible in July, having shifted pole-ward. The extensive continental anticyclones are now replaced by large-scale low-pressure features. Over Asia, this change is marked by a depression centered across western India and Pakistan. The switch over this continent from extensive high to extensive low pressure is linked to the evolution of the monsoon from its winter to summer phase. The summer hemisphere subtropical highs intensify or become higher. Both exhibit an increase of some 5 mbar and migrate a few degrees of latitude northward As in winter, the east-west continental/oceanic pattern in this hemisphere is caused by the breakup of the major pressure features into very large highs and lows. The Earth-girdling Equatorial Trough, over the continents especially, exhibits a substantial seasonal migration toward the equator. The subtropical anticyclones in the wintertime southern hemisphere form a virtually complete belt, while the circumpolar lows still occur around the Antarctic with noticeable low pressure values.



8. The relative locations of the highs and lows in January and July determine the pattern of prevailing winds and thus, in part, the nature of the weather experienced around the Earth. In January, the North and South Atlantic, and their surroundings, are influenced by the important source regions of air: the two subtropical anticyclones. At the surface, the winds flow clockwise out of these in the northern hemisphere, and anticlockwise in the southern hemisphere. Parts of these outflows run toward the equator from both highs as the Northeast and Southeast Trades. Together, these culminate in the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). The Trades are known for their strength and constancy over the tropical oceans, but they slow dramatically as they converge toward each other and enter the ITCZ. This feature, most noticeable over the oceans, is typified by the infamously light and variable winds of the Doldrums. The Trades exist throughout the year, with marked and important migrations north and south of the ITCZ, particularly over the tropical continents. The ITCZ reaches its northernmost limit during the height of the northern summer, its most "famous" excursion being across southern Asia. This seasonal change in the surface winds across India, for example, is the signature of the Monsoon, which takes its name from an Arabic word meaning "season".

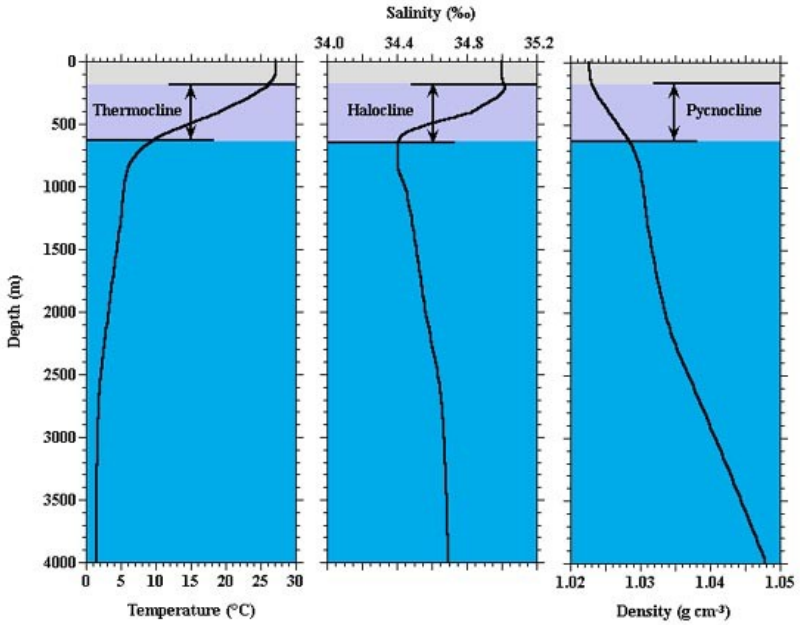
9. Each hemisphere displays three distinct types of vertical air circulation, known as cells. The deepest, most powerful and most extensive is the Hadley, or tropical cell. It generally comprises very vigorous, tropical thunderstorms (known as "hot towers") associated with the low level convergence of warm, moisture-laden air in the ITCZ. Flow from the top of this thundery zone, in the upper troposphere, toward both poles. This air gradually cools as it moves poleward and, at around 30°N and 30°S, sinks through the troposphere. Surface return flows from subtropical highs toward the ITCZ as the Northeast and Southeast Trade Winds. Much weaker than the Hadley cell, the Ferrel, or middle latitude cell is comprised of low-level currents of air that flow poleward form the subtropical highs. A region of rising air, at around 50°-60°N and 50°-60°S, represented by the large-scale rise of the warm, moist air in frontal depressions. These common frontal depressions are the major source of precipitation for middle and higher latitude areas of the world, for example over much of western Europe the southern Andes and South Island, new Zealand. A return flow in the upper troposphere that heads toward the upper outflow from the ITCZ. These two flows converge above the subtropical highs, and are matched by the two currents that diverge directly below them at the surface. The final component of vertical air circulation is the weak Polar cell It sinks gently in the

highest latitudes, associated with surface highs. Surface flow toward the equator, some of which ultimately undercuts the warm-sector tropical maritime air in the frontal zone. This forms the leading edge of the polar air behind a cold front. A weak return flow from above the frontal depressions toward the poles.

C. Earth's oceans are immense. Approximately 70 percent of the Earth's surface is covered with oceans, 97% of Earth's water covering nearly three-quarters of the plante, 72%. Oceans cover 71% of the planet and are incredibly deep. Whereas the average height of the earth's land is 2,755 feet, the average depth of the world's oceans is 12,450 feet. On the surface, warm waters flow in great circular gyrations and sea level rises and falls with the rhythm of the tides and the undulations of the waves. In the deep sea below, the cold ocean moves in a slow and relatively steady course. Two of the most important characteristics of ocean water are its temperature and salinity. Together they help govern the density of seawater, which is major factor controlling the ocean's circulation, both horizontally and vertically.

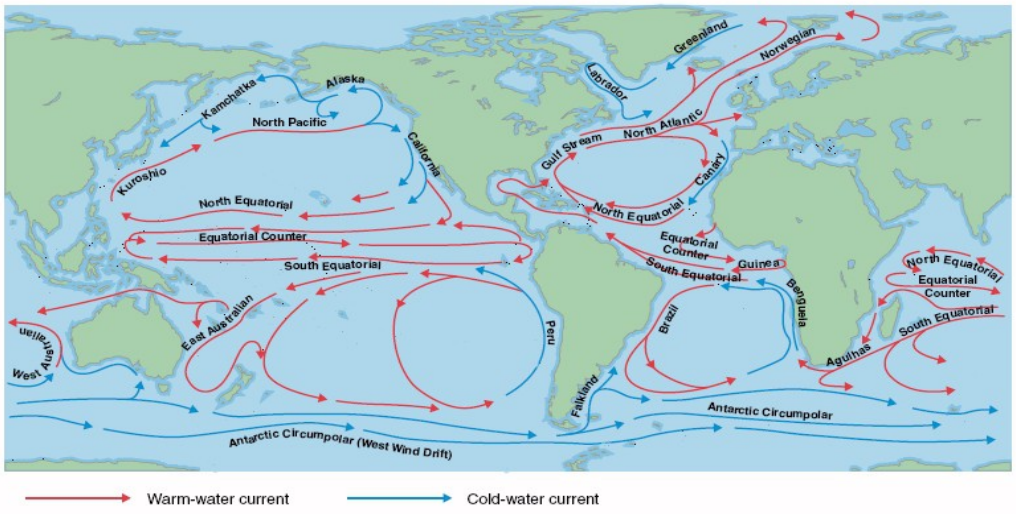
1. The water molecule - two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom - has some truly amazing properties. It has a large, positively charged oxygen atom on one end, and two negatively charged hydrogen atoms on the other. These oppositely charged ends act like a magnet, the positive side attracting particles with a negative charge and the negative side attracting particles with a positive charge. Water dissolves more substances in greater quantities than any other liquid. When water molecules move about freely, they are water vapor - a gas. An increase in temperature will cause the water molecules in the gas to move around faster, causing it to expand and become less dense. In cooler temperatures, the molecules slow down and some form weak bonds between their hydrogen atoms, thus forming a liquid - water. The ocean can store great amounts of heat, because lots of energy must be added before the water molecules break their bonds and evaporate as water vapor. In really cold temperatures, all of the hydrogen atoms within the water molecules attach to each other in a six-sided ring and form a solid - ice. Because the angle between oxygen and hydrogen in the ice crystal is greater than in its liquid form, it is slightly more open and therefore less dense; this is why ice floats in water When seawater freezes, salt crystals cannot quite squeeze into the ice structure, so they are excluded and the salinity of the surrounding water increases. The attraction of hydrogen atoms in water also produces a high surface tension. The only liquid with a higher surface tension is mercury, well-illustrated by its ability as a liquid to form small beads and roll around. Probably the most important properties of seawater is its density. The density of seawater increases when either temperature is lowered or salt is added; conversely its density decreases when heated or fresh water is added. An increase in salinity will raise seawater's boiling point and lower its freezing point and vice versa. The oceans transports warm water on the surface and cold water below. Winds transport heat, create waves, and drive currents on the ocean's surface.

Temperature, Salinity and Density of Water at Certain Depths



2. The saltiness of the sea generally refers to the amount of dissolved inorganic minerals (salts) in the ocean, in scientific lingo this is called salinity. Within seawater, dissolved salts are in the form of ions, or charged particles. The most common ions - the major constituents of seawater - are chloride (55 percent by weight), sodium (31 percent), sulfate (8 percent), magnesium (4 percent), calcium (1 percent), potassium (1 percent) and bicarbonate, bromide, boric acid, strontium, and fluoride (all less than 1 percent). The ocean also contains dissolved gases (carbon dioxide, nitrogen and oxygen), nutrients (silica, nitrogen and phosphorous) and minute or trace amounts of iodine, iron, manganese, lead, mercury and gold. There are three main sources of the sea's saltiness: weathering of rocks on land, volcanic gases and circulation at deep sea hydrothermal vents. When water combines with carbon dioxide it becomes acidic. Consequently, rain tends to be slightly acidic, dissolving rocks and sediments in a slow process called weathering. Calcium carbonate rocks are particularly vulnerable to weathering by acidic rainwater. River water has less chloride and calcium and more magnesium than ocean water. Volcanic eruptions that spew gas rich in chorine and sulfate from Earth's interior account for some of the missing constituents. Deep-sea vents or chimneys occur along mid-ocean ridges where plumes of mineral-rich superheated water erupt from fissures in the seafloor. Heated by molten material below, the temperature of the water emanating from an active hydrothermal vent field can range from a warm 25°C(77°F) to a fiery 400° C (752°F). Intense pressure at vent depths some 2500 meters below the sea surface allows the water temperature to rise above its boiling point and remain as a liquid, hence the term superheated. Because the hot vent water is less dense than the surrounding cold seawater, buoyancy drives it upward. Chemical interaction with the underlying molten material causes circulating seawater to lose magnesium and gain calcium.

Thermohaline Circulation



Credit: Maricopa.edu

3. The continual, unstoppable circulation of water occurring below the ocean surface is known as thermohaline circulation (THC). In the case of the Atlantic and Gulf Stream currents, warm, salty water from tropical latitudes is transported northward, where the naturally colder weather extracts heat from the surface water, thereby allowing it to cool, increase in density and sink. That water then flows back toward the equator. Sea-surface circulation is essentially wind-driven, although both warm and cold ocean streams do have an important impact on the weather and climate over the sea and across adjacent land areas. The Gulf Stream, the North Atlantic Drift and the Kuro Siwa are all examples of warm water being exported from the tropical boilerhouse and all three have a significant impact on the climates of distant shores. The principal warm ocean current of the southern hemisphere are known as the Brazil and Agulhas Currents. The extensive region of warm water that washes the shores of eastern Australia is also significant. In contrast, the cool Canaries and the California Currents are parts of the grand design to transport cooler water toward the equator for warming. On the way, they influence the weather along the adjacent coastlines dramatically. The western flanks of the southern continents are influenced by cold oceanic flows toward the equator in the form of the Peru (or Humboldt), the Benguela and the West Australian Currents. As with the cold California Current, the Humboldt Current is associated with the extensive low cloud and sea fog that occurs along the part of the coasts of Peru and Chile. In comparison to the northern hemisphere's ocean circulation, the southern oceans are markedly cooler, because they are influenced by the cold Antarctic Circumpolar Current at high latitudes.

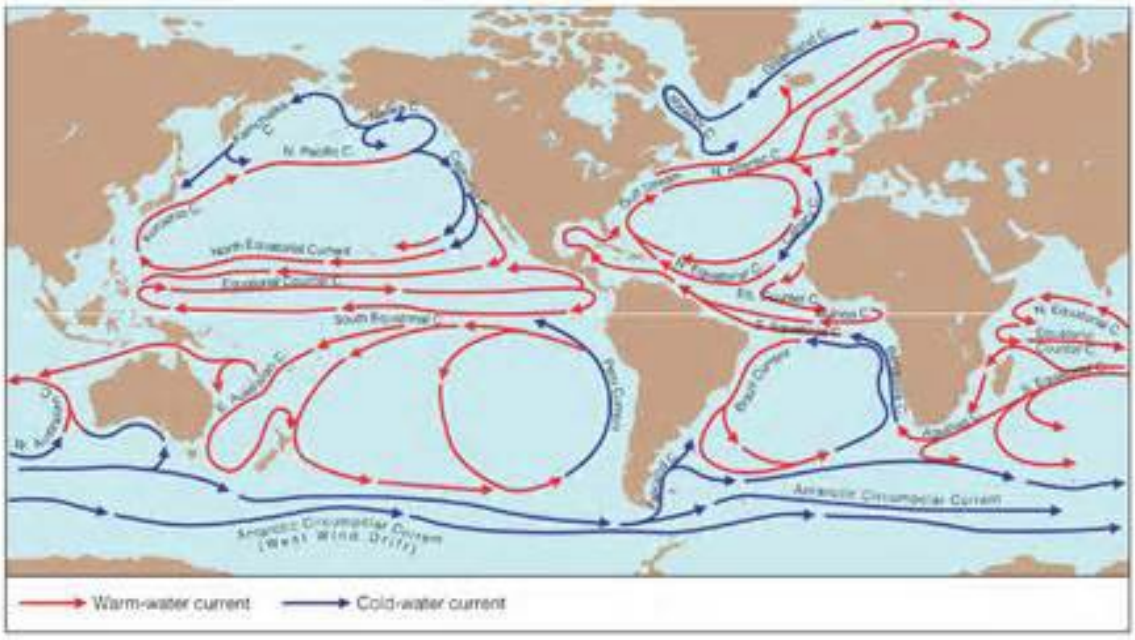
4. El Niño and La Niña together, make up the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO). A La Nina event involves abnormally cool water in the equatorial Pacific, while El Niño occurs when the water is warmer than average. The 1982-1983 El Niño caused disastrous flooding in Peru. Yet the same event resulted in droughts in Indonesia and Australia. The ’82-’83 event also hurt marine life and people dependent upon that life. The warm surface waters of El Niño cut off the circulation of cold, nutrient rich water from deeper in the Pacific. The lack of deep-water nutrients knocked out the base of the

marine food chain and thereby starved both fish and fishermen. During the 1997-1998 El Niño, torrential rains flooded California and caused disastrous mudslides.

5. The equatorial Pacific not only experiences el Niño however; on occasion the South Oscillation (SO) index can experience its antithesis known as la Niña. During la Niña the central and eastern tropical Pacific waters tend to become much cooler than average. La Niña is also linked to generally cooler than average surface land temperatures across the tropics and subtropics in Asia. High pressure and temperature develop around the San Joaquin Valley in California. There is also evidence of increased tropical storm activity in the North Atlantic during la Niña and decreased activity during el Niño. Relatively wet weather occurs across large areas of the Gulf Coast, Indonesia, Australia and southern Africa, while lower than average rainfall is observed over southern Brazil, Uruguay, northern Argentina and east Africa. The North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) is a phenomenon that is essentially a "see-saw" in mass exchange between the North Atlantic's Azores High and Iceland Low during the winter season. A negative NAO index means much weaker than average flows across the Atlantic toward Europe, and cooler winters across much of that continent. A positive NAO index occurs when there is a large pressure difference between the Azores and Iceland; such a steep gradient is associate with stronger westerly flow into Europe and generally more vigorous starveling lows. It is linked to milder, wetter than average winters over much of Europe and also to cooler than average conditions across comparable eastern North American latitudes.

6. In a single day, the entire planet spins once around to the east. Because the circumference of Earth is great at the equator than at the poles, the Earth must move faster at the equator than at the poles for both places to rotate completely in the same amount of time. Earth moves approximately 1600 kilometers per hour (1000 mph) at about 2 degrees of latitude and 800 kilometers per hour (500 mph) at 60 degrees of latitude. The resulting Coriolis effect can be observed in that ice movements were not parallel to the wind, but at an angle some 20 to 40 degrees to the right of the wind. If the direction of flow is averaged over the entire mixed layer the net transport is about 90 degrees to the right. Ekman transport is very important along continental margins where it can cause coastal upwelling. Several regions of the world wind blows parallel to the coast and Ekman transport causes the surface water to flow offshore. To replace the offshore-flowing surface water, cold nutrient-rich water wells upward from below; this is called coastal upwelling. Areas of coastal upwelling are some of the most fertile regions in the sea. Here, phytoplankton (floating plants) use upwelled nutrients to photosynthesize and grow in prolific numbers. During years when El Niño is particularly powerful, coastal upwelling weakens and major fisheries typically collapse. Upwelling also occurs within the equatorial region of the sea and in the southernmost ocean (north of Antarctica). Near the equator the trade winds blow from east to west and Ekman transport causes the surface waters to deflect to the north and south, away from the equator. Cold nutrient-rich waters well upward from below and create a narrow equatorial zone of fertile water rich with life.

Ocean gyres



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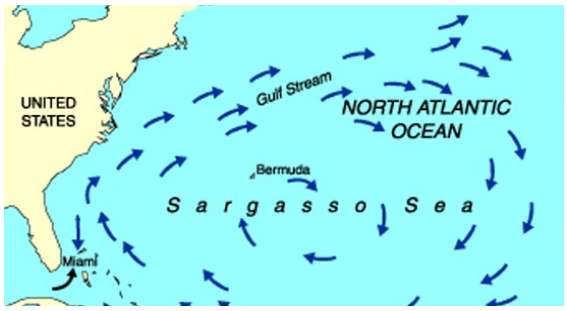


7. The combined effects of wind-driven motion at the sea surface and the distribution of land cause the surface waters to the global ocean to move in a series of large circular flows, called gyres. These gyres are distinct features within the world's oceans; they are separated by flow at the equator and play a major role in the transport of heat in the sea and air. Circulation in the North Atlantic ocean illustrates how gyre systems form and operate throughout the sea today. Winds over the northern half of the North Atlantic tend to blow toward the east, and in the south, the trade winds blow toward the west. Oceanographers name winds and currents based on where they are flowing to, and meteorologists name them on where they are coming from So the trade winds that blow from the eat are easterlies to the meteorologist and westerlies to the oceanographer. With the winds blowing from the west in the north and east in the south of the North Atlantic, Coriolis and Ekman transport cause the surface water to flow toward the middle of the North Atlantic Ocean. The convergence of surface water causes a literal pileup of water in the middle, in an area known as the Sargasso Sea. This process - surface water piling up, flowing outward and to the right below the mixed layer - creates a large gyre of currents circulating clockwise in the North Atlantic. A similar pattern occurs in the South Atlantic except that because Coriolis acts to the left, the gyre circulates counterclockwise. Ocean gyres also occur in the Pacific and Indian oceans, although the Indian Ocean system is modified by seasonal changes in the monsoon winds. Around the

Antarctic, where no land boundaries exist to block flow, a globe-encircling, or circumpolar, current flows around the entire Southern Hemisphere. Additionally, beneath the westward-flowing equatorial currents lies an undercurrent going in the opposite direction. Typical open-ocean currents, not including boundary currents such as the Gulf Stream and its pacific counterpart, the Kurishio, flow at speeds of less than 2 kph (1 mph).

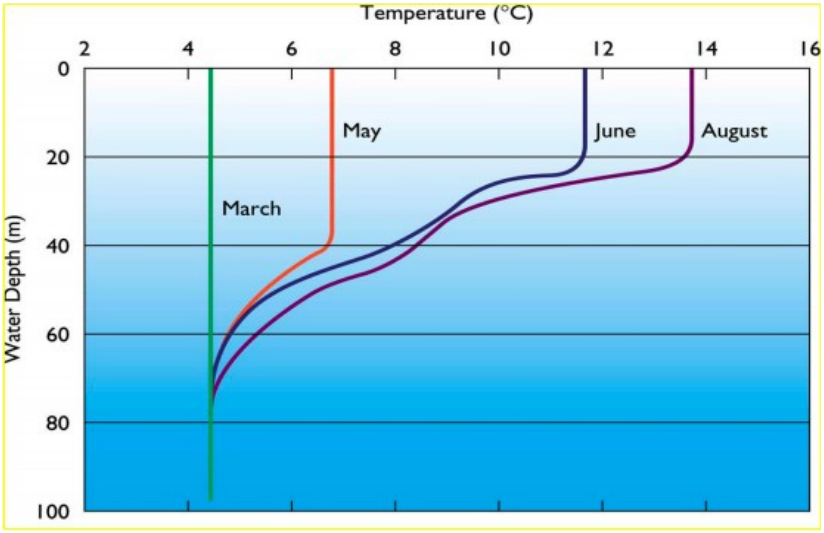
8. Just as wind drives circulation at the ocean's surface, gravity drives flow in the deep sea. On average, the ocean is some 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) deep. Therefore, most of the ocean lies below the mixed layer. Beneath these two areas lies the deep sea. Water motion in the deep sea is slow, driven by gravity and caused primarily by changes in the density of seawater. The cooler and more salty the sea gets, the heavier and denser it becomes For the most part, it is at the surface, the interface of the air and sea, that temperature or salinity change. If the density increases ocean water will slowly sink and flow downward until it reaches a level of equal density or the seafloor. Almost all of the ocean's deep water forms through the effects of cooling and freezing at high latitudes. Little bottom-water actually forms in the Pacific or Indian oceans; most of it comes from the Atlantic. By far, the area that generates the most bottom water lies just south of Greenland in the North Atlantic. Here, the warm, salty waters of the Gulf Stream merge with cold waters flowing south around Greenland. When these waters collide they produce prodigious amounts of cold, salty water that cascades downward and spreads throughout the deep Atlantic. This deep-water mass is known as North Atlantic Deep Water mixes with water flowing around Antarctica and then moves into the Pacific and Indian oceans. The very densest seawater forms during the southern winter beneath the Antarctic ice shelf. Here, the water is extremely cold and very salty, so it sinks all the way to the seafloor, spreads out, and flows northward, beneath the somewhat less dense, southerly-flowing North Atlantic Deep Water. However, Antarctic Bottom Water generally stays in the Atlantic Ocean because ridges on the seafloor block its path. Cold bottom water also forms during the winter in the Arctic, but because of the surrounding continents and seafloor ridges it remains within the Arctic Ocean basin. Since there are few means of mixing water in the deep ocean, water masses tend to move as distinct layers flowing within the sea. Each water mass has a suite of characteristic properties, such as temperature, salinity, oxygen, and silica content.

Ocean Depths

9. Within the global ocean are smaller-scale features that play a supporting role in the big picture and greatly influence coastal environments. Partially enclosed, relatively large embayments of the ocean are called regional seas, or gulfs. Examples include the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of Maine and the Caribbean Sea. Circulation within a gulf or sea may be controlled by local changes in depth, river inflow, wind and ocean currents. Seasonal increases in river discharge can often be traced as a spreading plume of freshwater. For instance, using satellite imagery or water mass properties, the outflow or plume of South America's Orinoco River can sometimes be traced for hundreds of kilometers as it flows into the Caribbean Sea. The narrow, swift flow and incessant wanderings of the warm Gulf Stream are one of the dramatic and easily observed physical phenomena in the sea. The first chart of the Gulf Stream made by Benjamin Franklin and his whaler cousin, Timothy Folger, shows a relatively large river of water moving northward along the coast from Florida up to North Carolina, where it veers to the east, widens and continues across the North Atlantic. The Gulf Stream is approximately 50 to 75 kilometers wide, about 2 to 3 kilometers deep, and flows at a rate of 3 to 10 kilometers per hour. It has been estimated that in some areas, the Gulf Stream transports somewhere on the order of 70 million cubic meters of water each second, about a thousand times the amount of water moved by the Mississippi River. When the Stream bends to the north, breaks off, and forms a ring, it is called a warm-core ring. They are usually 100 to 200 kilometers across and have a central core of warm subtropical water from th3 Sargasso Sea and cooler, outside waters that rotate clockwise. A meander that bends southward, breaks off, and traps cold water at its center forms a cold-core ring rotating counterclockwise. There can be 10 or more rings at a single time, each drifting slowly westward for an average of about 4 ½ months. Eventually rings coalesce with the parent Gulf Stream and disappear from view. The Gulf Stream has an important influence on climate. It is a great transporter of heat from the tropics to the poles and brings warmth to coastal lands on the

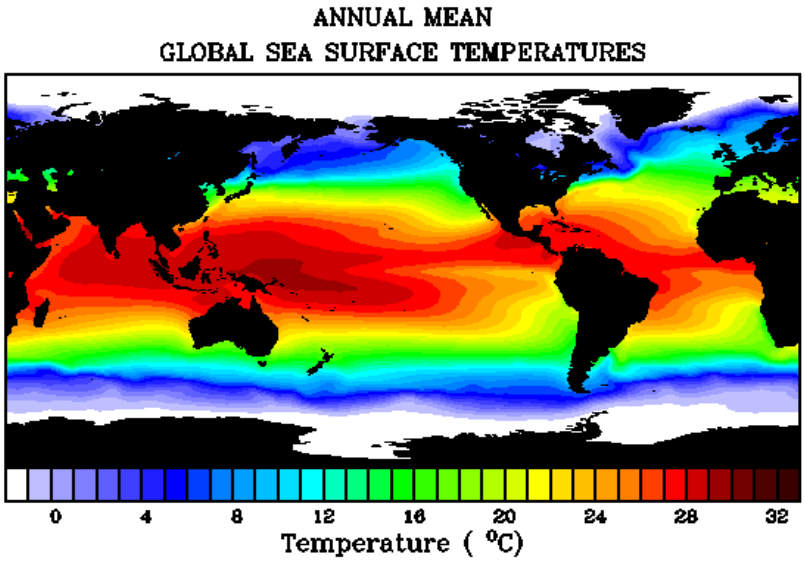
East Coast of the United States and along the western shores of Europe. Tropical fish have even been found along the shores of Cape Cod, carried off-course by the Gulf Stream. To the north, where its warm waters collided with the cold waters of the Labrador current, thick banks of fog hover over the sea and land.

Thermocline



10. Within the ocean there is a layer with a depth of 330 ft (100 m) or so, through which the water temperature drops rapidly. Known as the thermocline, it separates the upper warmer zone from the much colder deeper reaches. Normally, the thermocline is near the surface in the eastern equatorial Pacific, some 160 ft (50 m) down, and it slopes gently down toward the western side, where it is found at a depth of about 660 ft (200 m). If there were no wind stress on the surface of the ocean, the thermocline would be nearly horizontal. In this region, however, the persistent Trades drive water westward, lifting the thermocline toward the surface in the east, and depressing it in the west. The fact that the westward-driven surface water is steadily warmed by sunshine and, therefore, is lower density means that the surface of the sea slopes up toward the western equatorial Pacific. When the Trades are blowing at their strongest, the sea level in the western basin is over 1.6 ft (0.5 m) higher than in the east. This very broad, flattened mound of warm water occurs around Indonesia and New Guinea. As the SO index gradually moves to a low-value phase, when the Tahiti/Darwin difference is small, the relaxation in the normally strong Trades leads to the thermocline becoming less tilted. It drops by more than 330 ft (100m) in the east and cuts off the cool, upwelled water from the Ecuador/Peru coastal zone. Thus, the sea level flattens out along the equator, falling in the west and rising in the east. In association with this, the warm surface water flows eastward as a long, low wave known as a Kelvin wave, reaching South America a few months later, where it turns north and south along the coast. This leads to an increase in sea level and the migration of fish. The northward branch of warm water influences marine life as far north as Vancouver, Canada. The eastward migration of the warm water across the equatorial Pacific causes the air above it to become moist and warm. It

also gains sufficient buoyancy to produce massive convective cloud and torrential rain in regions that otherwise are persistently arid.

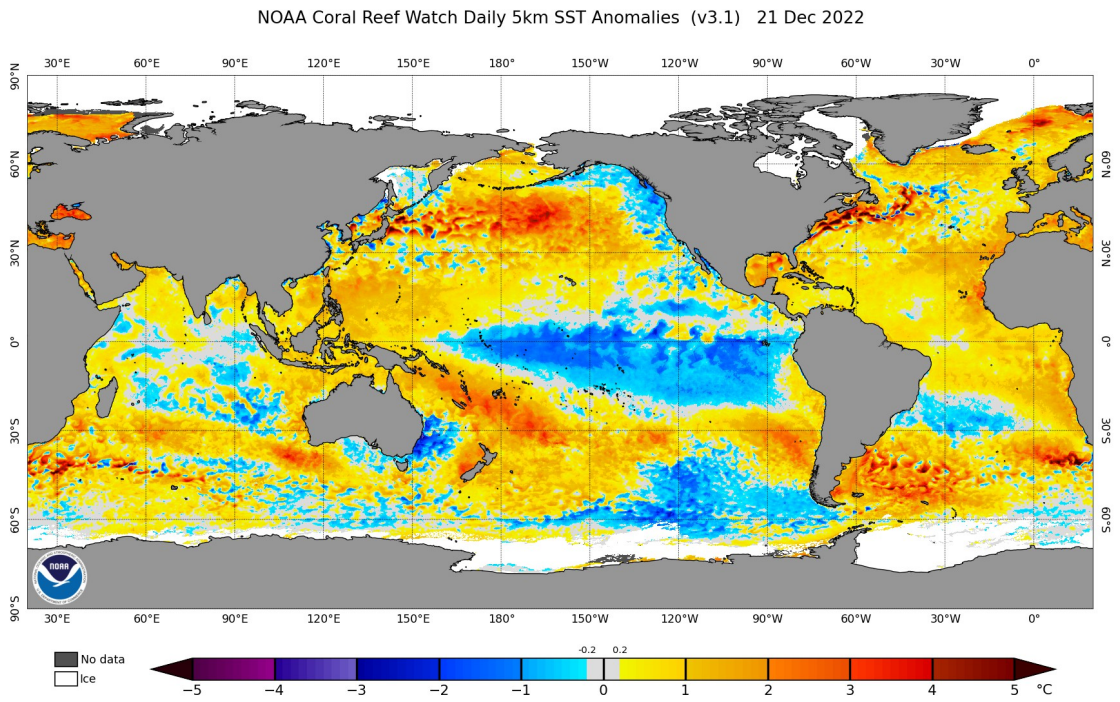


11. Sea surface temperature (SST) and Anomaly is one of the most important indicators of climate variability and long-term climate change. The Australian Bureau of Meteorology and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) produce global maps to monitor surface temperature. SSTs are used to monitor many modes of climate variability such as El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO), the Pacific decadal oscillation (PDO), the Atlantic multi-decadal oscillation (AMO), and the Indian Ocean dipole (IOD). Heat loss estimates have been made for SST measurements from buckets that occur during the time between the hauling of buckets from the ocean surface and the reading of thermometers. Although NOAA produces a SST Anomaly chart, they do not understand that it is cool waters that make rain and warm water drought, and are not in command of the artificial heating and cooling of the ocean, except that they can chill a bleached coral reef, to protect polyps against being killed by excessively warm waters.

12. There is very limited window of legitimate use of oceanic heating and cooling pumps. Chilling the water around coral reefs jeopardized by global warming is the only reason to alter ocean temperature, that withstands any meteorological argument. Heating pumps can be used to melt routes through the Arctic and Antarctic ice, however, due to record low polar ice, polar habitat loss and global warming, heating pumps must be prohibited, except during emergency, and then extinguished immediately after the exercise. Oceanic heating pumps cannot be allowed for commercial use in the polar regions by the oil extraction, shipping and scientific research industries, to extend their work beyond the natural season allotted to it, and they must learn to mothball operations in the winter. Ice breaker ships seems fair, by comparison with devastating ice-melting caused by thermal pollution. Oceanic hydrocarbon heating pumps need to be detected extinguished and removed by magnet and cable to an oil tanker or warship and swiftly sold to a refinery for conversion to a more stable hydrocarbon. Normally, a chemical inhibitor such as 15 parts

per million of 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC) is added to the tank during transport to prevent polymerization, but this lasts only three months and tankers can idle longer. This inhibitor scavenges rust and other impurities within the tank that can act to initiate polymerization. Oxygen (about 10 ppm) is also required to be dissolved in the styrene monomer for the TBC to do its job. The TBC concentration decreases with time as it scavenges impurities; 15 ppm concentration would probably be mostly used up in possibly 3 months (even less time if ambient temperatures are warmer). Without the inhibitor, the styrene monomer can polymerize with oxygen to form a styrene-oxygen copolymer or benzaldehyde and/or formaldehyde and polymerize with the release of heat. The heat further accelerates the polymerization releasing more heat. Check temperature, inhibitor and polymer content at least once a week during warm weather. Increase monitoring frequency if stored at greater than 70ºF for longer than 30 days. Minimize storage time. TBC seems to be SIRC's (Styrene Information and Research Center) secret ingredient for the chemical extinguishment of styrene fires on land and at sea. A serious effort needs to be made to extinguish hydrocarbon heating pumps at sea to end drought and high heat worldwide. To redress the 50 year drought caused by global warming, it is necessary that oceanic heating pumps are prohibited, to protect the polar ice, and regional climates against drought.

15. Oceanic cooling pumps typically use cold water upwelling to cool surface water using cooler deepwater. Cool waters increase condensation and the thermocline can be used to generate electrical energy using Ocean Thermal Electrical Conversion (OTEC). The moderately cool water typically has a beneficial effect on climate, moderately increasing rains, cooling the summer and protecting coral reefs and climate against excessive heat. However, A.S. Trust & Holdings blend of pure hydrocarbon refrigerant, that was designated R441A by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) in 2011. Following its development and approval, meteorologists began witnessing enormous atmospheric river (AR) that would cause unprecedented flooding events. The addition of refrigerant, the cold water upwelling arrangements, seems to generate far more moisture than natural oceanic condensation would produce and the excess water in the atmosphere comes down as torrential rains and monsoons, that cause excessively high waters and flooding.



16. To restore the climate to its natural condition, it is necessary that Navies around the world observe the current operational National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Australian Bureau of Meteorological, Sea Surface Anomaly (SST) Anomaly Map to extinguish, all detectable human caused thermal pollution from the ocean. The United States and Canada must first extinguish the refrigerated cold water upwelling along the eastern Coast of Canada and southern Aleutian Islands of Alaska, in response to the deadly, extreme cold weather in December 2022. To restore the climate in the northern hemisphere, to a nearly natural state, United States, Canada, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia must join together to prohibit the melting of polar ice on the Northwest Passage *force majeure* to protect polar bears, harp seals and climate. The large hotspot in the Atlantic and new hotspot in the Pacific must be extinguished, to be sure to end the droughts in Maine, California and the south-western states and in south east Asia. The artificial cooling of La Niña must be prohibited and removed to redress extreme flooding events in Pakistan and Gulf Coast states.

17. In general, Admirals are bound to extinguish and remove any and all hostile oceanic heating and cooling pumps they discover, anywhere in the world, for the benefit of victims of climate change disasters in developing countries. Care should be taken to ameliorate thermal pollution, in order calculated to cause a minimum of discomfort to humans as the climate shifts to a slightly cooler natural temperature pursuant to Art. 195 of the Law of the Sea, International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (Polar Code), International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), Convention on the Prohibition of Hostile Military and Other Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD), Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

§35b Precipitation

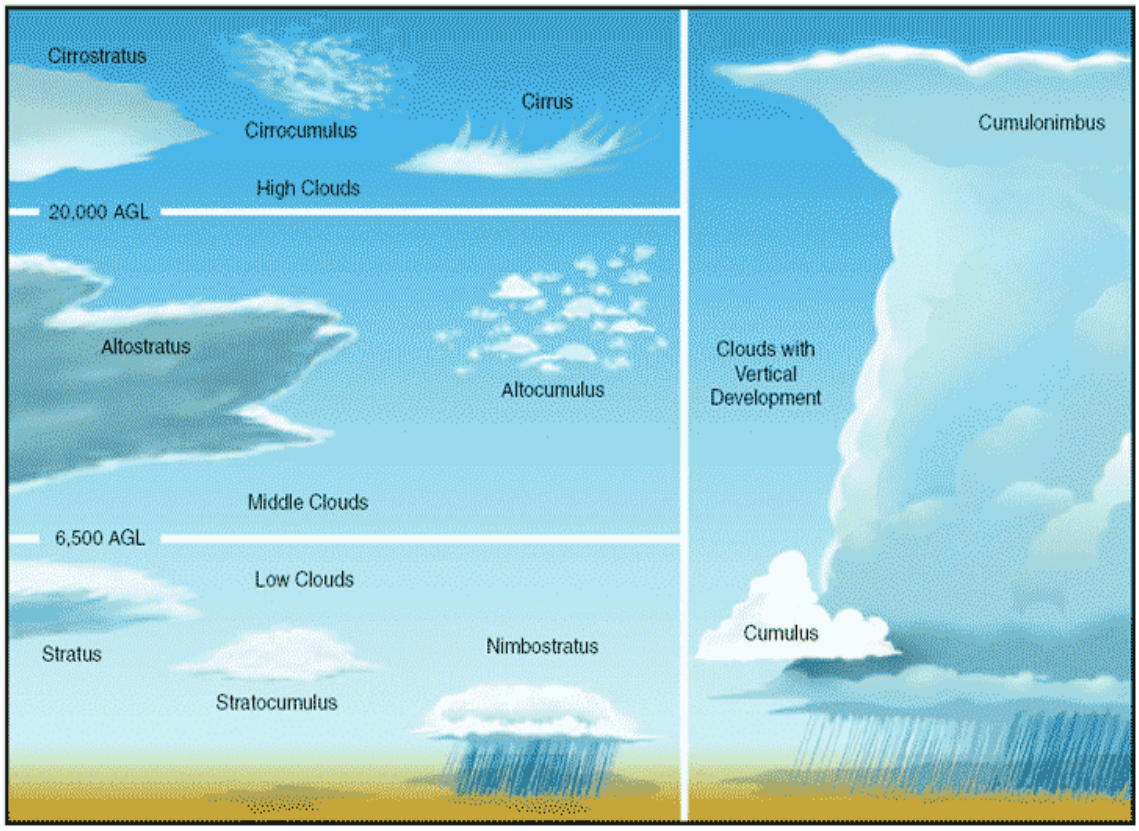
A. Water is heavy, near sea level, a cubic meter of air weight about 2.6 lb (1.2 kg) while one of water weight 2,200 lb (1,000 kg). Clouds stay aloft, despite the weight of the water, because they are associated with rising air. A cloud's look and extent are expressions of how the air has risen to produce them Extensive layer cloud- like stratus or stratocumulus - are formed by widespread ascent that is relatively gentle. In contrast, puffy cumulus or cumulonimbus are related to strongly ascending air across a more limited area. In general air ascends in small cumulus clouds at a rate of 1-5ms, whereas large cumulonimbus clouds have air rushing through at up to 30 ms. All clouds are formed by the cooling of moist air down to its dewpoint temperature. Further cooling causes the water vapor to condense gradually out of the air as myriad cloud droplets. In some cases, a volume of ascending air may be about six hundred feet across (200 m); in others, it may be as long as six hundred miles (1,000 km) across. The speed with which air rises varies.

1. All cloud droplets have a nucleus around which they have condensed - known as the cloud condensation nucleus (CCN). These microscopic particles have a variety of sources, including blowing soil, volcanic eruptions, industry (e.g. smoke) and the spray from breaking waves. Their number varies from ocean to continent, and with height within the troposphere, but a typical value at sea level is around 100-200 million in every 35 cubic feet (or every cubic meter). Cloud droplets vary in size depending, for example, on the number of such condensation nuclei, how much water vapor there is available, and the strength of the up-currents within the cloud. The incredibly tiny cloud droplets are so small that their terminal fallspeeds are much lower than the speed of the updrafts that create the clouds. They settle at about 1 cm/sec, while the larger ones do so at about 1 ft/sec (30 cm/sec). Generally, larger cloud droplets are found in convective clouds (cumulus clouds, formed by relatively warm air that pulls away from the Earth's surface; these generally fairly small clouds transport heat up into the atmosphere by the process of convection), where they can grow within the fast updrafts.

2. Meteorologists recognize a large variety of cloud types. They are defined in basic ways related to their essential shape: for example, a sheet or layer is "stratiform" while those with lumpy upper surfaces and flat bases are :cumuliform". The terms "stratus" - for layer cloud - and "cumulus" - for lumpy cloud - are the basic building blocks for cloud names. In addition to these indicators of form, meteorologists recognize three different heights at which clouds occur - simply low, middle and high. Which level a particular cloud falls into depends on the height of its base above the surface. So, low cloud can, for example, be stratus (a monotonous layer of cloud); stratocumulus (a sheet of cloud that has a subtle "lumpy" form to it); cumulus (a shallow, bubble-topped cloud); or cumulonimbus (the tallest, or deepest, cumulus cloud from which a shower falls - indicated by the inclusion of "nimbus" in its name). The many varieties of cloud at middle levels are prefixed by "alto" - altostratus and altocumulus, for example. In addition, nimbostratus occurs as middle levels, as a deep layer of precipitating cloud. The highest level clouds are prefixed by "cirro". In contrast to the low and middle types,

they are composed entirely of ice crystals. As well as cirrostratus and cirrocumulus, there are the elegantly striated "cirrus" that can occur as patches or long fibrous elements, which don't fit either of the cumuliform or stratiform forms. Clouds are formed by moist air rising in air bubbles, However, moist air also rises on a very much larger scale within lows, or depressions. This occurs across tens to hundreds of thousands of square miles of the earth's surface during the formation of a typical low. Therefore, depressions are cloud laden, often with deep layer cloud that can produce widespread precipitation. As lows track across the earth, the cloud is borne with them.

Cloud Types



3. So long as the ascending or descending air is unsaturated (cloud-free), it will cool or warm respectively at the rate of 5.5°F per 1,000 feet (9.8°C per kilometer). Once condensation begins, a cloud appears. The process of condensation actually releases heat, which warms the surrounding air. This means the ascent within clouds causes the air to cool much more slowly than in cloud-free ascent. Some days, conditions can be such that convective clouds develop into a distinct patter of long lines, separated by clear air. These lines may stretch for many tend or hundreds of miles along the direction of the wind and are known as cloud streets. They are formed when there is a temperature inversion (a rise in temperature with height) a few miles above the surface, and when the wind direction remains constant with height below this level, with a speed of at least 13 knots at the surface.

4. Fronts are significant weather features in middle and higher latitudes. Fronts are shallow sloping zones that separate extensive air masses that have different values of temperature and humidity. Cold and warm fronts are the leading edges of cold and warm air masses that sweep generally toward lower or higher latitudes respectively. Cold fronts are somewhat steeper and warm fronts somewhat shallower. A front is normally about half a mile (1 km) deep, which means that it intersects the surface across a region some 60 mi (100 km) wide. Therefore, the weather changes associated with a front do not normally occur instantly, but gradually over a transition zone Broadly, the passage of a warm front brings warmer, moister air and a veering of the wind direction. This means that the wind shifts in a clockwise direction, typically over the space of an hour or so, from southeasterly to southwesterly in the northern hemisphere in the southern hemisphere, the wind will shift from northeasterly to southwesterly. The leading edge of the warm frontal rain can occur some 120-180 mi (200-300 km) ahead of the surface front and cause a few hours of precipitation before the arrival of the warm sector air.

B. For precipitation to occur, there must be a means by which cloud droplets or ice crystals can grow larger and heavy enough to fall as drizzle, rain, snow or hail. Clouds with tops warmer than 5°F (-15°C) are composed of cloud droplets of varying size, which collide as they settle. The larger drops fall faster and sweep up smaller drops by a process known as coalescence. The number of raindrops that form within these clouds depends on the liquid water content, the range of droplet sizes, the strength of the updraft within the cloud - which determines the time available for the droplet to grow - and even the electrical charge carried by the droplets. If, by some process, cloud drops grow large enough to attain a fallspeed greater than the ascending air speed, they will fall as rain. A borderline cloud/drizzledrop has a diameter of about 0.02 cm (0.2 mm), while a typical raindrop has a diameter of about 0.7707 in (2 mm); a raindrop of this size falls at up to 21 ft/sec (6.5 m/sec). Drizzle is formed of drops with a diameter of between 0.02 to 0.05 cm (0.2 and 0.5 mm). Drizzle falls from shallow stratus, within which weak up-currents of some 4 in/sec (20 c/sec) occur, while vigorous tropical cumulus cloud will generate updrafts of many meters a second to produce raindrops of up to 0.2 in (5 mm) in diameter. Even when drops do become large enough to fall out of the cloud, they suffer some evaporation in the subcloud layer, between the cloud-base and the surface. If the air in this layer is dry and the raindrops small, they may completely evaporate on their way down. Sometimes it is possible to observe this evaporation when shaft of rain or snow can be seen falling from clouds. The shaft will narrow toward the ground surface, vanishing above it. Such features are called virgae or fall-streaks.

1. The global pattern of annual precipitation is strongly related to those of pressure and wind. In middle latitudes, widespread (spanning hundreds of kilometers) precipitation is generated by the ascent of warm, moist air over fronts that sweep across the oceans and adjacent continents. The pattern of dry areas (with less than 20 inches - 500 mm in a year, for example) can be related to a number of causes. Even if the atmosphere provides a means of lifting the air to cool it enough for the water vapor to condense into clouds, little rain or snow is produced. The aridity of the middle-latitude continental interiors is partly due to a rain-shadow effect: for example, the high pains of the United States, and the dry region of western Argentina, in the lee of the Andes. Other areas, such as Siberia

in Russia, which is east of the Urals and north of the Himalayas, are generally arid because, in winter, the massive anticyclone suppresses any ascent and is very cold. In contrast the interior of the United States is exposed to very large incursions of moist air from the Gulf of Mexico. During the summer, these provide the essential ingredient of the torrential, thundery downpours that can be linked to severe phenomena like large hailstones or even tornadoes. The marked aridity of the Sahara, Arabia and the Thar Desert of northwest India is essentially an expression of the sinking portion of the Hadley cell. The same is true of the Australian and Kalahari Deserts, and indeed the regions of scant rainfall that stretch across the eastern tropical/subtropical oceans. Another group of arid land areas runs down western South America and Southern Africa These are affected by the presence of cold ocean currents that flow toward the equator along the coasts The Atacama and Namib Deserts are here, because the cold water suppresses any rain-producing ascent but lies under extensive layer cloud just offshore In face, at Calama in northern Chile, no rainfall at all was reported in a 400-year period up to 1971.

2. With the very high humidity levels within the oceanic tropics, and the intense surface heating there, it is no surprise that the world's rainfall records are held by the region. The largest rainfall total for any 12 month period was recorded in Cherrapunji in the Indian tea-growing region of Assam. It returned an accumulation of 86.2 ft (26.27 m) from August 1860 to July 1861. The same station also holds the wettest month record: 9.6 ft (2.93 m(in July 1861. The largest 24 hour fall comes from the island of Reunion in the western Indian Ocean, where an unbelievable 6.1 ft (1.87 m) was recorded during 15-16 Match 1952. Sometimes hurricanes and typhoons are created within the regime of the Trade Winds, producing widespread heavy rain as well as their notoriously dangerous winds. Places where 80-120 in (2,000-3,000 mm) are observed are regions where the ITCZ is active, where mountainous costs face onshore flow, where hurricanes, typhoons or cyclones run across land areas, and where mountainous islands like Indonesia trigger locally heavy showers. Much of the heavy rainfall that falls across Southeast Asia and West Africa is monsoonal, while some of the large amounts over the Caribbean, Central America, the Phillipines, Vietnam northward to Japan, and Madagascar are produced by intense tropical cyclones. These traveling rotating storms tend to be embedded in the larger-scale northeast and southeast Trades. Often, they are born on the eastern flanks of oceans and make landfall on their western flanks. This annual pattern masks the seasonal migration of the ITCZ, so the heavy rainfall over Southeast Asia occurs during the summer monsoon. Conditions during the winter monsoon are mainly dry.

3. Under normal conditions, water freezes at 32°F (0°C). However, in the atmosphere, where water particles exist as extremely small cloud droplets, this is far from the case. Even at high altitudes within the troposphere, many cloud particles remain liquid in what is termed a supercooled state. Except at very low temperatures, liquid water will not freeze unless minute impurities are present. These are much less likely to occur in the very small droplets that form clouds than in substantial bodies of water where freezing occurs at 32°F(0°C) (Therefore, it is better to define 32°F (0°C) as the melting point of ice). In the atmosphere, only one cloud droplet in a million is frozen at 14°F(-10°C), a couple of hundred or so in a million are frozen at -22°F(-30°C) and only at -40°F(-40°C) and below will they all be ice crystals. Ice crystals that grow from vapor alone take on

different characteristic shapes depending on the temperature range within which they are created. As they descend through progressively warmer layers, they become more complex in shape. Similarly complex form changes can occur if they ascend on updrafts into cooler regions of a cloud. The freezing of supercooled water on to ice crystals is a second mechanism of growth. It is known as riming, which is essentially the same process that causes the deposit of rime as a frost. The most effective surface to freeze water upon is an ice crystal, so if supercooled droplets touch one, they freeze instantly. Crystals may grow at varying rates depending on how much supercooled water freezes on to them, and larger ones can capture others as they fall at higher speeds. The icy particles formed in this manner are known as graupel, which fall and fracture when they crash into cloud droplets. As these descend, they often stick together to produce snowflakes. Most of the rain in middle and higher latitudes starts life as snow, even in the summertime. Perhaps surprisingly, the heaviest snowfalls do not occur in the coldest air. In middle and high latitude areas, the most common mechanism for producing substantial snowfalls is the frontal low - across the Rockies, the Andes and the European and New Zealand Alps, for example. Widespread, deep accumulations are often associated with air that streams through a depression's warm sector, although temperatures must be subzero right down to the surface.

4. Sleet is generally defined as snow that is melting as it settles on the surface although in the USA the term is used for very cold raindrops that freeze into small ice pellets if they fall through a fairly deep layer of air just above the surface. Freezing rain occurs when raindrops fall from a higher, above-freezing region of air into a shallow subzero layer at the surface. The rain freezes on impact with all sorts of surfaces. During an ice storm, the accumulations of frozen rain (sometimes termed glaze) are so large that telephone lines come down, tree branches snap off and walking and driving are treacherous. An accumulation of a few cm of ice is fairly common in susceptible regions - over northeastern USA for example. They can reach some 12 in (30 cm) in extreme cases. Hail comprises of large pieces of ice that form within, and fall from, a cumulonimbus cloud. Such deep convective clouds are characterized by strong updrafts and downdrafts. The hailstones grow from graupel (ice crystals), which act as a nucleus, becoming larger due to the accumulation of supercooled water droplets as they are borne upward on the rapidly ascending air. It is not uncommon for golfball-size hail to occur in the United States during the summer. It may seem paradoxical that we see such cold, icy objects in the warmest season; it's because convective clouds reach their greatest (and coldest) elevations when the surface is most strongly heated (in the summer), and they are most moisture-laden when evaporation rates are highest (also in the summer).

5. Dew forms by the direct condensation of water vapor on to the ground, most noticeably on the grass. Dew will occur under conditions that favor the generation of radiation fog. It is deposited before such fog develops, but is often observed when there is no fog at all. On these occasions, the cooling is sufficient to produce a dewfall, but is not intense enough to affect condensation within the lowest layers of the atmosphere. In regions where precipitation is generally sparse, dew can provide an important source of water for both plants and animals. The most common form of frost is hoar frost it is the equivalent of dew, but the water vapor is deposited as ice crystals in the form of scales,

needles, feathers, etc. on blades of grass, bushes and other surfaces. Like dew, hoar frost develops under clear, calm conditions. The temperature to which the air must cool to produce frost is not the dewpoint, but the frost-point. This is defined as the temperature to which the air must be cooled (at fixed pressure) to saturate it with respect to an ice surface, rather than a liquid water surface. A less common form of frost, which often produces dramatic forms, is rime. This occurs when supercooled cloud and fog droplets come into contact with cold surface to form masses of white ice crystals. Rime is most commonly found in upland areas during winter. Visible frost does not always occur when the air temperature falls below 32°F (0°C). Sometimes the air is so dry that overnight chilling is not intense enough to squeeze any water out of the air as a deposit of frost. Nevertheless, if the surface temperature reaches or falls below 32°F (0°C), ground frost is reported.

6. Fog is defined as a condition where the horizontal visibility is 3,300 ft (1,000 m) or less because of the presence of water droplets suspended in the atmosphere. Thick fog is defined as having visibility of c. 300 ft (100 m) or less. Impaired visibility of more than 3,000 ft (1,000 m) is defined as mist. In land on a cloudless, calm night when the air has low humidity, there will be a large flow of radiation from the Earth surface. If the sky is cloud-free, but the air is humid, the water vapor present will also absorb some of the outgoing radiation and, like a cloud layer, will radiate some of it back to the surface and lower layers, keeping them warmer than they would be otherwise. Calm, cloud-free conditions can produce radiation fog. Radiation fog is most common when chilling is strongest, during the fall and winter, and it is confine to land areas. Its frequency depends on the distance from the sea and the local lie of the land. Such fog tends to occur more frequently across-low-lying areas, like valleys, into which cool air drains slowly during the hours of darkness. Marine cooling is so minimal that it does not lead to radiation fog. Hill fog often occurs in moist warm sectors of frontal depressions, where the cloud base is low. Arctic sea smoke, occurs, occasionally, when cold air spills over much warmer water, the extreme temperature gradient through the air just above the water triggers very localized rapid ascent of bubbles of air, within which the water vapor condenses as narrow plumes These plume features are known as Arctic sea smoke or steam fog. They can occur over open water in the Arctic and over lakes in middle latitudes in the winter. Cooling of the air can also occur when a warm air mass flows across a colder surface, in which case heat is transferred downward from the air. This can reduce the air temperature to its dewpoint, producing saturation, then advection fog. Advection fog is commonly found in areas of poleward moving tropical maritime air that is cooled by contact with the sea's surface. Persistently cool areas of ocean witness more frequent advection fog, although it is not very common within the tropics.

7. Lightning is a massive electrical discharge between one cloud and another, from a cloud into te air, or between a cloud and the ground, and thunder is the audible component of the process. These two always go hand in hand. Meteorologists do not agree on the way in which electric charge become separated within thunderclouds. The leading theory is that when hail and graupel fall through a layer of supercooled water and ice crystals that form the cloud, there is a transfer of positive charge from the slightly warmer hail to the colder cloud particles. The larger hail becomes negatively charged,

accumulating such charge in the lower layers of the cloud. Conversely, the water and ice crystals gain positive charge and tend to accumulate in the upper reaches of the cloud on the updraft. As the lower negative charge grows with the evolution of the cloud, it induces a region of positive charge below it on the surface, which moves along beneath the drifting cloud. This positive charge tends to be concentrated on objects that protrude from the surface and that are relatively isolated.

8. Although dry air is quite a good electrical insulator, the potential difference that will grow under the right conditions is so enormous that a massive discharge is unavoidable. A difference of about 300,000 volts/ft (1,000,000 volts/m) is typical and will lead to a current of up to 100,000 amperes. Lightning that reaches the ground first develops within the cloud, where electrons move rapidly down toward the base of the cloud, but in a stepped fashion. Every discharge runs for 330 ft (100 m) or so, then halts for about 50 millionths of a second before continuing downward. This process is continued as an invisible stepped "leader" until near the ground, the potential gradient is so large that an upward positive current leaves the surface from tall objects such as trees and buildings. Once these two currents meet, electrons flow down to establish a channel that is used by a larger return stroke. This massive, brilliant upcurrent is what we see, and it lasts typically for about one ten-thousandths of a second.

9. Only about one in five lightning strokes are from cloud to ground. Each instantly heats the channel of air through which it flows by about 54,000°F (30,000° C). This means that the air expands incredibly quickly and very dramatically to produce a shock wave, which travels away from the lightning stroke at the speed of sound. The light from lightning reaches our eyes instantaneously, but the sound of thunder emanates from it at about 1,000 ft/sec (330 m/sec). This forms the basis for a rule that we can use to estimate our distance from the ground stroke. Count the seconds between the flash and the thunder - every second indicates a distance of about 1,000 ft (330m). A pause of three seconds means that the lightning is about 0.6 mi (1 km) away. This rule holds good for distances of up to 3 mi (5 km), beyond that, we do not often hear thunder, because the sound is absorbed and refracted by the air.

10. Rainbows are visible when the Sun shines upon the falling drops - and it must be shining rom behind us as we look toward the shower. This means broadly, that in the morning, rainbows will be visible in the west, and in the afternoon, in the east. When sunlight enters a raindrop, some of it passes straight though, while the remainder is reflected back by the rear surface of the drop. The angle at which this occurs is about 42 degrees; as the light enters the raindrop, each ray is refracted slightly differently, as is each ray leaving the drop. When combined with the internal reflection, this double refraction splits the "white" sunlight that shines on to a drop into its component colors, the same way that a prism spits white light into the colors of the spectrum. When this happens within a mass of falling raindrops, we see a rainbow. Refracted red light enters our eyes from higher drops, and violet light from lower drops. As a result, the brilliant rainbow we see is red at tis top and violet at its bottom. Occasionaly, there may be fainter, but noticeable, secondary rainbow. This forms when sunlight enters the raindrops

at such as angle that a double internal reflection occurs. As a result, the light that finally leaves such drops is fainter and the colors weaker.

C. Cloud seeding, a form of weather modification, is the attempt to change the amount or type of precipitation that falls from clouds, by dispersing substances into the air that serve as cloud condensation or ice nuclei, which alter the microphysical processes within the cloud. The most common chemicals used for cloud seeding include silver iodide and dry ice (frozen carbon dioxide). The expansion of liquid propane into a gas has also been used and can produce ice crystals at higher temperatures than silver iodide. The use of hygroscopic materials, such as salt, is increasing in popularity because of some promising research results. Seeding of clouds requires that they contain super-cooled liquid water—that is, liquid water colder than zero degrees Celsius. Introduction of a substance such as silver iodide, which has a crystalline structure similar to that of ice, will induce freezing nucleation. Dry ice or propane expansion cools the air to such an extent that ice crystals can nucleate spontaneously from the vapor phase. Seeding of warm-season or tropical cumulonimbus (convective) clouds seeks to exploit the latent heat released by freezing. This strategy of "dynamic" seeding assumes that the additional latent heat adds buoyancy, strengthens updrafts, ensures more low-level convergence, and ultimately causes rapid growth of properly selected clouds. Cloud seeding chemicals may be dispersed by aircraft or by dispersion by anti-aircraft guns or rockets located on the ground. For release by aircraft, silver iodide flares are ignited and dispersed as an aircraft flies through the inflow of a cloud. When released by devices on the ground, the fine particles are carried downwind and upwards by air currents after release. Cloud seeding is under-regulated by local weather modification boards established under state statute. Cloud seeding must be disclosed to the public.

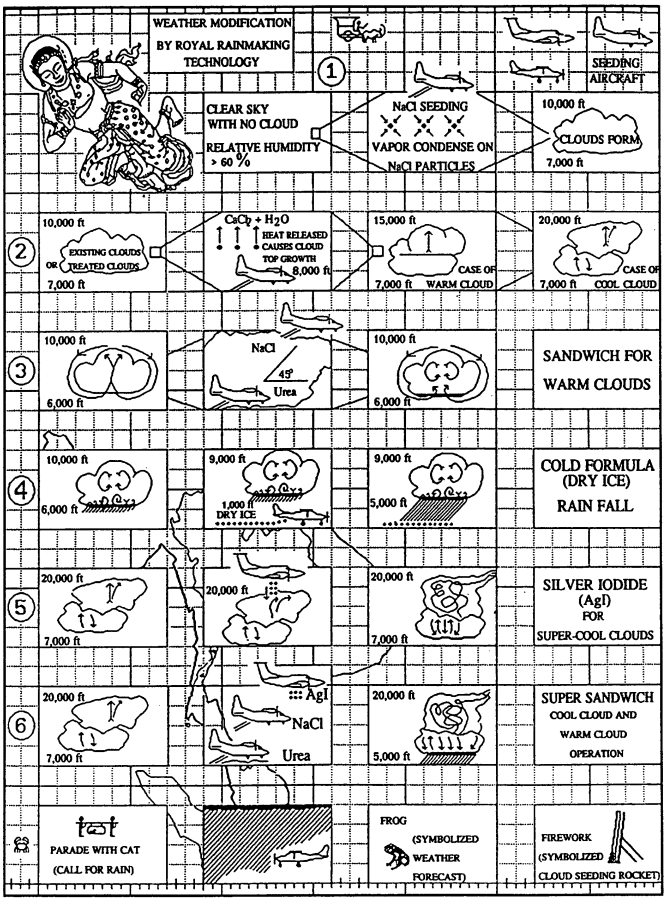
1. Vincent Schaefer (1906–1993) discovered the principle of cloud seeding using dry ice in July 1946. Within the month, Schaefer's colleague, the noted atmospheric scientist Dr. Bernard Vonnegut (brother of novelist Kurt Vonnegut) is credited with discovering another method for "seeding" supercooled cloud water using silver iodide. The first attempt to modify natural clouds in the field through "cloud seeding" began during a flight that began in upstate New York on 13 November 1946. Schaefer was able to cause snow to fall near Mount Greylock in western Massachusetts, after he dumped six pounds of dry ice into the target cloud from a plane after a 60 mile easterly chase from the Schenectady County Airport. From March 1967 until July 1972, the U.S. military's Operation Popeye cloud-seeded silver iodide to extend the monsoon season over North Vietnam, specifically the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The operation resulted in the targeted areas seeing an extension of the monsoon period an average of 30 to 45 days. The 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron carried out the operation to "make mud, not war". In 1969 at the Woodstock Festival, various people claimed to have witnessed clouds being seeded by the U.S. military. This was said to be the cause of the rain which lasted throughout most of the festival. An attempt by the United States military to modify hurricanes in the Atlantic basin using cloud seeding in the 1960s was called Project Stormfury was discontinued. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of Interior sponsored several cloud seeding research projects under the umbrella of Project Skywater from 1964 to 1988, and NOAA conducted the Atmospheric Modification

Program from 1979 to 1993. The sponsored projects were carried out in several states and two countries (Thailand and Morocco), studying both winter and summer cloud seeding. Reclamation sponsored a small cooperative research program with six Western states called the Weather Damage Modification Program, from 2002–2006.

2. About 24 countries currently practice weather modification operationally. The largest cloud seeding system in the world is that of the People's Republic of China, which believes that it increases the amount of rain over several increasingly arid regions, including its capital city, Beijing, by firing silver iodide rockets into the sky where rain is desired. There is even political strife caused by neighboring regions which accuse each other of "stealing rain" using cloud seeding. In Australia, CSIRO conducted major trials between 1947 and the early 1960s: in the Snowy Mountains, on the Cape York Peninsula in Queensland, in the New England district of New South Wales, and in the Warragamba catchment area west of Sydney. Only the trial conducted in the Snowy Mountains produced statistically significant rainfall increases over the entire experiment. In Tasmania seeding resulted in increased rainfall by 30% in autumn and seeding has continued ever since. Russian military pilots seeded clouds over Belarus after the Chernobyl disaster to remove radioactive particles from clouds heading toward Moscow. The Russian Airforce tried seeding clouds with bags of cement on June 17, 2008, one of the bags did not pulverize and went through the roof of a house. In October 2009, the Mayor of Moscow promised a "winter without snow" for the city after revealing efforts by the Russian Air Force to seed the clouds upwind from Moscow throughout the winter. In India, Cloud seeding operations were conducted during the years 2003 and 2004 through U.S. based Weather Modification Inc. in state of Maharashtra. In 2008, there are plans for 12 districts of state of Andhra Pradesh.

3. Treatment of atmospheric conditions has long been attempted to increase rain, prevent or suppress hail, and disperse fog. Examples of surfactants useful in practicing the present invention include nonionic surfactants such as alkyl phenyl ether of polyethylene glycol; trimethyl nonyl ether of polyethylene glycol; and alkyl ether of polyalkylene glycols and ionic surfactants such as C I-I CHKC H)C H,CH(SO Na) zm m floz; 4 Q 2 s) zI2 4; 4 9 2 H C H CH(SO,,Na)CH CI-I(CH C H CH(C H)CH SO Na and C l-l CH C(C l-l :CHSO ONa The surfactants can also be incorporated as components of synthetic detergents which include mixtures of surface-active agents with inorganic salts, such as: sodium tripolyphosphates, pyophosphates and sodium sulfates. One commercial synthetic detergent useful in practicing the present invention includes a mixture of sodium tripolyphosphate and sodium lauryl sulfate. RETEN 2l0, a'polyelectrolyte manufactured by Hercules Powder Company and a polyelectrolyte manufactured by Calgon Catalogued as 823-C have been found suitable for practicing the present invention. One example of a commercially available mixture of water-soluble polyelectrolytes and surfactants useful with the present invention is Ultra-Blend 100 manufactured by The Witco Company. Chinese use of missiles was tested by India to improve the chance of rain to 60% from 40% for airplane cloud seeding. The Chinese regularly seed clouds with large truck borne missiles in times of drought and Hail suppression and rain enhancement rocket projectile based on warm cloud catalyst CN106839900 (A).

4. Cloud making requires better study because clouds are necessary to make rain and there are usually no clouds during the times of drought and forest fire when cloud seeding is justified and airport fog dispersing surfactants seem to have been abused to make rain to clean the air. Contrails left by jet aircraft engines create small clouds in a clear sky. Contrails are condensation trails that happen when hot engine exhaust momentarily condenses ice crystals into pencil-thin vapor trails that quickly vanish like the wave behind a boat, like breath on a cold day. Contrails are formed when hot humid air from the engines mixes with the colder surrounding air. The rate at which contrails dissipate is entirely dependent on weather conditions and altitude. If the atmosphere is near saturation, the contrail may exist for some time. Conversely, if the atmosphere is dry, the contrail will dissipate quickly. Chemtrails, is a conspiracy theory regarding contrails that linger for hours and will spread out to form large areas of "cloud" cover. Chemtrails have returned positive for aluminum, barium, bacteria, virus, human blood, and molds. Aircraft engines emit water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO2), small amounts of nitrogen oxides (NOx), hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, sulfur gases, and soot and metal particles formed by the high-temperature combustion of jet fuel during flight.



5. Weather modification by royal rainmaking technology US 20050056705 A1 published March 17, 2005 describes the process of cloud-making as comprising the steps of 'Triggering' which is a technique to activate cloud formation using fine powder of hygroscopic materials such as sodium chloride; 'Fattening' which is a technique to encourage or promote cloud growth by dispersing giant nuclei of exothermic-hygroscopic materials such as calcium chloride to cause updraft by exothermic reaction and thereby activate collision and coalescence of the cloud droplets; 'Moving' which is a technique to move cloud mass to a designated target area; and 'Attacking' which is a technique to initiate rainfall from the cloud.

6. Cloud formation, condensation process and enrichment of newborn clouds is done by upgrading the Cloud Condensation Nuclei (CCN) property and broadening its spectrum

in the convective air plumes. Cloud making begins when the sky is clear or only a few cumulus clouds have just formed in the morning and the average relative humidity up to an altitude of 7,000 feet is not less than 60% in the locality. This step is done by dispersing tons of powder of various size spectrum of low critical relative humidity and hygroscopic chemicals, sodium chloride in this case, into the volume of air at or a few thousand feet above the level of cloud formation or convective condensation level (CCL), at a distance upwind of the designated target area and at a time before natural cloud forming. “Fattening” increases raindrop formation and builds up cloud volume by promoting Collision and Coalescence Process of the cloud droplets (i.e. to cause broadening of cloud droplet spectrum) and increasing in-clouds updraft due to the energy released from the exothermic reaction. This step begins when the cloud tops of the cumulus clouds formed from Step I reach 10,000 feet. This step is done by dispersing tons of powder of a few hundred microns of exothermic-hygroscopic chemicals, calcium chloride (CaCl2), into the updraft portion of clouds at a level of about 8,000 feet. After seeding, the rate of cloud growth increases due to increasing of the updraft and inducing of moist air into the cloud base. The numbers of big raindrops increase continuously due to active collision and coalescence of cloud droplets. Clouds grow from this step can be classified into two categories depends on the temperature of the cloud top and the rain producing mechanisms. The two categories of clouds are the ‘warm cloud’ and the ‘cool cloud’. In brief, if the top of the cloud reaches above freezing level in the sky (higher than about 18,000 feet), it is defined as ‘cool cloud’, otherwise, it is ‘warm cloud’.

7. The aim of “Moving” is to move cloud from one area to cause rainfall in any designated target area far away. Moving a cloud from a plain area to a neighboring designated target area downwind is done by dispersing exothermic-hygroscopic chemicals, such as calcium chloride from a dense cloud mass formed by “Fattening” located upwind to a target area at a level not less than 1,000 feet above said cloud base. This causes lifting up and the cloud mass starts moving along the wind to a target locality, then the “Sandwich Technique” is applied, while simultaneously super-cool chemical such as dry ice is dispersed at a level about 1,000 feet below the cloud base to enhance rainfall. Causing rainfall can be caused to expand against direction of wind onto a designated target area in an area in need of water, from a dense cloud resting on the windward side of a mountain, in an area in need of water, where a cloud forms but is blown away yet is stuck on the other side of a mountain. To retain such cloud and cause it to fall back as rain onto the locality is possible by fattening cluster of small clouds upwind from the designated target area, to the dense cloud mass to cause merging of growing small cloud masses into the dense cloud mass and attacking the growing small cloud masses using ‘Sandwich Technique’ to initiate rainfall in the locality and thus cause drawing the dense cloud mass to expand back and fall as rain against direction of the wind onto the designated target area.

8. The aim of the third step of rainmaking, is to initiate rainfall from warm clouds by cloud seeding technique called ‘Sandwich Technique’. This is the case for warm cloud seeding. The aim of this technique is to initiate rainfall by promoting the giant raindrops to increase in-cloud loading factor and cooling the cloud base due to endothermic reaction. This step begins when cumulus clouds have formed and move along the wind

approaching the target area and the cloud tops reach 10,000 feet or higher but can not grow further to reach the freezing level or about 18,000 feet (i.e. the 'warm cloud' type). The sandwich technique is done by dispersing tons of hygroscopic chemicals at two levels, at the cloud top and at the cloud base, at the same time. Powder of the cloud condensation nuclei which is sodium chloride and powder of endothermic-hygroscopic chemicals which is urea in this case are dispersed into the clouds at the top and the base, respectively and simultaneous. The two seeding aircraft fly on the opposite side of the clouds making an angle of 45 degrees to each other. After seeding, the height of the treated cloud base levels down by about 1,000 feet due to the cooling of cloud base temperature and heavy loading of bigger raindrops of the cloud volume. The cloud becomes mature and starts to fall as rain.

9. The aims of the fourth step, 'Enhancing' are to maintain attacking and to enhance rainfall onto the ground, and in addition, to prolong raining duration by cooling the sub-cloud base air mass resulting in cut off buoyancy, increase the downdraft, increase the relative humidity and reducing the evaporation of the raindrops. This step can be applied after treated clouds move along the wind to cover the target area. Enhancing is done by dropping dry ice flakes at about 1,000 feet below the cloud base. The rainfall rate increases gradually, much greater number of giant raindrops reach the ground, strong downdraft increases and feeds back the moisture into the neighboring cloud bases and causes the continuation of rainfall, resulting rain enhancement in terms of the amount, rain duration and area coverage.

10. A cool cloud seeding aircraft must have the internal pressure control thus capable of operating at an altitude of 30,000 ft. and must be equipped with all the scientific instruments necessary for measuring and recording the meteorological data. The seeding criteria are that when the cumulus clouds move along the wind approaching a target area and the cloud tops grow above the freezing level and reach 20,000 feet. The qualified clouds must have 0.5 gm/m^3 of super-cool liquid water content or higher and 5 m/sec in updraft or higher at the level of 21,500 feet. Initiating rainfall from cool clouds is done by supplying the artificial ice nuclei into a cool-cloud top to produce rapid glaciation of the super-cool cloud liquid water content (SLWC) in the updraft by freezing the super-cool droplets so they can rime the rest of the cloud water into graupels. Freezing of droplets enhances the release of latent heat, increases cloud buoyancy, increases the updraft, and induces more moist air into the cloud base. Those seeding-induced graupels grow much faster than raindrops of the same mass so that a larger fraction of the cloud water is converted into ice precipitation before falling through the freezing level and finally melt to be raindrops. The cool cloud process is done by ejecting 5 to 15 flares each of 20-gram of silver iodide into the cloud top at the seeding flight altitude of normally about 21,500 feet. Each flares normally bums for about 40 seconds and falls 1 to 1.5 kilometers in the cloud and produces a lot of silver iodide particles to cause freezing of the super-cooled droplets.

11. Attacking Mixed (warm and cool) cloud by cloud seeding technique is called 'Super Sandwich Technique'. The AgI Seeding or so-called Glaciogenic Seeding Technique, preferentially freezes the larger super-cool drops so they can rime the rest of the cloud

water into graupel much faster. This faster conversion of cloud water into ice precipitation enhances release of latent heat, thus increases cloud buoyancy, increases the updraft, and induces more moist air into the cloud base. A larger fraction of the cloud water is then converted into ice precipitation before falling through the freezing level and finally melts as rain. Thus, this step is done by combining warm and cool cloud attacking techniques together simultaneously; in this case by dispersing the endothermic-hygroscopic chemicals such as sodium chloride particles at the mid-cloud level (about 10,000 feet), and urea particles at the cloud base level (Sandwich), ejecting 5 to 15 of 20-gram flares of Silver Iodide into the cloud top at the altitude of about 21,500 feet, and dry ice seeding at 1,000 ft below the cloud base of the same treated clouds, simultaneously. The qualified clouds must have 1.0 gm/m3 or higher of super-cool liquid water content and 8 m/sec or higher in updraft at the level of 21,500 feet. After seeding by the Super Sandwich Attacking Technique, the treated clouds, in most cases, start to rain right after or shortly after seeding onto the designated target area. The 'Royal Rainmaking Technology can be further applied to prevent hail formation. By applying the 'Super Sandwich Technique' to cause rainfall at a time point before hail starts to form. Such operation can suppress hail formation and alleviate the damage to life or properties and especially the agriculture crops. Furthermore, to provide clear view of the flight path for aviation safety, over-seeding is done by dispersing excess amount of exothermic-hygroscopic chemicals, such as powder of calcium chloride into a cloud mass. The dense cloud mass will separate into a clear flight path.

12. All clouds are formed by the cooling of moist air down to its dewpoint temperature. Further cooling causes the water vapor to condense gradually out of the air as myriad cloud droplets. The amount of water vapor contained in saturated air depends on the air temperature. Cold air is capable of holding small amounts while very warm air can contain much more. All cloud droplets have a nucleus around which they have condensed - known as the cloud condensation nucleus (CCN). These microscopic particles have a variety of sources, including blowing soil, volcanic eruptions, industry (e.g. smoke) and the spray from breaking waves. Their number varies from ocean to continent, and with height within the troposphere, but a typical value at sea level is around 100-200 million in every 35 cubic feet (or every cubic meter). For precipitation to occur, there must be a means by which cloud droplets or ice crystals can grow larger and heavy enough to fall as drizzle, rain, snow or hail. Clouds with tops warmer than 5°F (-15°C) are composed of cloud droplets of varying size, which collide as they settle. The larger drops fall faster and sweep up smaller drops by a process known as coalescence. The number of raindrops that form within these clouds depends on the liquid water content, the range of droplet sizes, the strength of the updraft within the cloud - which determines the time available for the droplet to grow - and even the electrical charge carried by the droplets. If, by some process, cloud drops grow large enough to attain a fall-speed greater than the ascending air speed, they will fall as rain. A borderline cloud/drizzle-drop has a diameter of about 0.02 cm (0.2 mm), while a typical raindrop has a diameter of about 0.7707 in (2 mm); a raindrop of this size falls at up to 21 ft/sec (6.5 m/sec). Drizzle is formed of drops with a diameter of between 0.02 to 0.05 cm (0.2 and 0.5 mm). Drizzle falls from shallow stratus, within which weak up-currents of some 4 in/sec (20 c/sec) occur, while vigorous tropical cumulus cloud will generate updrafts of

many meters a second to produce raindrops of up to 0.2 in (5 mm) in diameter. It is therefore proposed to adapt rainmaking techniques to use mountaintop and fire fighting water cargo airplane and helicopter borne snow machines to seed clouds without the use of any chemicals but artificially frozen H2O snow.

Article 10 Public Land

§36 Wilderness Conservation

A. Currently 39 percent of the Nation's lands are conserved by the public and 26 percent of its waters are marine protected areas, 3 percent of protected waters are no take marine reserves. The President's promise to protect 30 percent of the Nation's land and water by 2030 is best described as treason. 30 percent is less than 39 percent. Although there is considerable development on some of this land 34.7 percent of land is officially protected by federal and state governments in the United States. The moral is to conserve more land and water. Globally, 15% of the Earth's land and 10% of its territorial waters are covered by national parks and other protected areas; coverage of marine protected areas increased by almost 300% in the last decade; and eight in 10 key biodiversity areas worldwide lack complete protection. 70.8%, 361.132 million sq km of the world's 510.072 million sq km surface is water, 29.2%, 148.94 million sq km is land. According to the World Resources Institute, more than 80% of the Earth’s natural forests already have been destroyed. Up to 90% of West Africa’s coastal rain forests have disappeared since 1900. According to scientists at International Union for the Conservation of Nature and UN Environment's World Conservation Monitoring Centre, there are 202,467 protected areas today, covering almost 20 million square kilometres or 14.7% of the world’s land, excluding Antarctica. That falls just short of the 17% target set for 2020 by the Convention on Biological Diversity under the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The size of marine protected areas has increased from just over 4 million in 2006 to nearly 15 million square kilometres today, covering four per cent of the Earth's oceans.

1. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) also known as the World Conservation Union (IUCN) ratified the first IUCN classification scheme in 1978, and amended Categories of Protected Areas in 1994. 1. Strict Nature Reserve/ Wilderness Area. Protected area managed mainly for science or wilderness protection. 1a. Strict Nature Reserve. Area of land and/or sea possessing some outstanding or representative ecosystems, geological or physical features and/or species, protected primarily for scientific research and/or environmental monitoring. 1b. Wilderness Area. Large area of unmodified or slightly modified land and/or sea, retaining its natural character and influence, without permanent or significant habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural condition. 2. National Park. Protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation. Natural area of land and/or sea, designated to (a) protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations, (b) exclude exploitation or occupation inimical to the purposes of designation of the area, and (c) provide a foundation for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational, and visitor opportunities, all of which must

be environmentally and culturally compatible. 3. National Monument. Protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features. Area containing one, or more specific natural/cultural features of outstanding or unique value because of its inherent rarity, representative, or aesthetic qualities or cultural significance. 4 Habitat/Species Management Area. Protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention. Area of land and/or sea subject to active intervention for management purposes to ensure the maintenance of habitats and/or to meet the requirements of specific species. 5. Protected Landscape/Seascape. Protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation. Area of land, with coast and sea as appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological, and/or cultural value, and often with high biological diversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance, and evolution of such an area. 6. Managed Resource Protected Area. Protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems. Area containing predominately unmodified natural systems, managed to ensure long-term protection and maintenance of biological diversity while providing sustainable flow of natural products and services to meet community needs.

2. The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural (UNESCO) provides for international protection of Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites. The 1972 World Heritage Convention links together the concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties. There are currently 738 biosphere reserves in 134 countries, including 22 transboundary sites that belong to the World Network of Biosphere Reserves. Biosphere reserves are nominated by national governments and remain under the sovereign jurisdiction of the states where they are located. There are 1,154 World Heritage Sites in 163 countries on the List, 43 are transboundary. Sites may be protected for their cultural, natural or mixed qualities. In 2001 UNESCO began protecting Global Geoparks that combine conservation with sustainable development while involving local communities, at present there are 177 Geoparks in 46 countries.

B. The U.S. has 2.3 billion acres of land. However, 375 million acres are in Alaska and not suitable for agricultural production. The land area of the lower 48 states is approximately 1.9 billion acres. To put things in perspective, keep in mind that California is 103 million acres, Montana 94 million acres, Oregon 60 million acres and Maine 20 million acres. Only 66 million acres are considered developed lands. This amounts to 3% of the land area in the U.S., yet this small land base is home to 75% of the population. Developed and rural residential make up 139 million acres, or 6.1% of total land area in the U.S. About 349 million acres in the U.S. are planted for crops. This is the equivalent of about four states the size of Montana. Four crops -- feeder corn (80 million acres), soybeans (75 million acres), alfalfa hay (61 million acres) and wheat (62 million acres) -- make up 80% of total crop acreage. All but wheat are primarily used for biofuel and to feed livestock. The amount of land used to produce all vegetables in the U.S. is less than 3 million acres. Some 788 million acres, or 41.4% of the U. S. excluding Alaska, are grazed by livestock. More than 309 million acres of federal, state and other public lands are grazed by domestic livestock. Another 140 million acres are

forested lands that are grazed. Forest lands comprise 747 million acres. Of these lands, some 501 million acres are primarily forest (minus lands used for grazed forest and other special categories).

1. The Natural Resources Council of Maine reports 2,263 million acres of land in the United States, 786 million acres of federal and state land combined (34.7 %), 588 million acres of federal land (26.0%) and 198 million acres of state land (8.7%). The NRCM table details state and federal government ownership of lands open to public access in the United States. This includes parks, forests and grasslands; it excludes land used for such purposes as office buildings, prisons, or B29 irrigation projects. The total area covered by urban parkland in the United States exceeds one and a half million acres, with parks ranging in size from the jewel-like 1.7-acre Post Office Square in Boston to the gargantuan 490,125-acre Chugach State Park in Anchorage. Their usage dwarfs that of the national parks—the most popular major parks, such as Lincoln Park in Chicago receive upwards of 20 million users each year, and New York's Central Park gets about 35 million visits annually.

Public Land in the United States, by Agency 2017

Agency	Acres
Interior Department	485.6 million
Bureau of Indian Affairs	55 million
Bureau of Land Management	245 million
Bureau of Reclamation	6.6 million (7.1 million inc. easements)
Fish and Wildlife Service (interior, non-add federal or public)	90 million (interior, withdrawn from public domain)
National Park Service	89 million (270 million with National Forests, and 467 million with related State, County and City Parks)
Forest Service	181 million
Wilderness Preservation System (non-add)	109 million
Department of Defense	30 million
USACE	7.8 million
Total Federal Land (BIA non-add)	649.4 million
State Lands	197.5 million
City Park	>1.5 million
Total Public Land in United States	903.4 million

Source: Interior Department. Trust for Public Land City Parks Facts Report 2011, Natural Resources Council of Maine (NRCM)

2. Federal lands, for which ownership is claimed by the U.S. federal government, pursuant to Art 4 Sec. 3 Clause 2 of the US Constitution. The National Resource Council of Maine, produces a state by state table that distinguishes federal, state and total acres in the United States. As of March 2012, out of the 2.27 billion acres (918.6 million hectares) in the country, about 28% of the total, 636 million acres (257.2 million hectares) was owned by the Federal government. The NRCM table is based on one produced in 1995 by National Wilderness Institute. All data was corroborated, expanded and, where necessary, corrected and updated, with the exception of that in column "Owned by State." Figures for total areas of states reflect land acreage only and are from the US Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States (1991). Federal land ownership is volatile; land is acquired and disposed of, transferred between agencies and reclassified frequently. The federal data in this table are changing continually and it should be assumed that the state data are as well. BLM data are from US Bureau of Land Management, Public Land Statistics: 1998 (vol. 183) US Dept. of Interior, Washington, DC, 1999. Forest Service data are from the US Forest Service, Lands and Realty Management, US Department of Agriculture. Land Areas Report, September 30, 1999. The gross acreages of many National Forests are larger due to other land owners (including private inholdings) within the Forests' boundaries. National Wildlife Refuge data are from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Realty, 2000. The Army Corps of Engineers data includes only the 456 lakes on or around which there is some recreational activity. This data includes both the land and water area. The Corps owns other lands which do not have any designated recreational activity. Data from: US Army Corps of Engineers Water Resources Projects. Fee Ownership and Acres for Intensive Recreation Report. 1999. Tribal Lands are held in trust but not owned by nor administered by the federal government. These lands are not included in either the "Total Area Owned by State and Federal Gov'ts" or "Owned by Federal Gov't" columns. The Federal and State acreages for the State of Alaska are given as they will be when all lands due to the State and to the Native Corporations as per the terms of the Alaska Statehood, Alaska Native Claims Settlement and Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Acts are conveyed. With the exception of one reservation on Metlakatla Island, there are no tribal lands per se in Alaska. Instead, Native villages and regions were incorporated and a total of 44 million acres of land is being conveyed to the Corporations from the Federal Government. This land is now privately owned by the Native Corporations.

Public Land Ownership by State, 2017
(acres)

State	Total Area	Owned by State & Fed Gov't	% of Total Area	Owned by Fed Gov't	% of Total Area	Owned by State	% of Total Area
AK	365,039	325,700	89.22	219,900	60.24	105,800	28.98
AL	32,480	1,236	3.81	840	2.59	396	1.22
AR	33,328	3,949	11.85	3,287	9.89	653	1.96
AZ	72,730	38,979	53.59	28,895	41.10	9,084	12.49

CA	99,823	42,288	42.36	40,045	40.12	2,244	2.25
CO	66,387	28,459	39.86	23,541	35.46	2,917	4.39
CT	3,101	180	5.79	6.79	0.22	173	5.58
DE	1,251	88	7.05	27.28	2.18	60.90	4.87
FL	34,558	9,069	26.24	4,333	12.54	4,737	13.71
GA	37,068	1,735	4.68	1,385	3.74	349.7	0.94
HI	4,111	549	13.36	524.88	12.77	24.20	0.59
IA	35,760	370.74	1.04	104.34	0.29	266.40	0.74
ID	52,980	35,245	66.66	32,496	61.36	2,748	5.19
IL	35,580	836.78	2.35	430.88	1.21	405.90	1.14
IN	22,957	522.35	2.28	216.65	0.94	305,7	1.33
KS	52,367	479.5	0.92	167.20	0.32	312.30	0.60
KY	25,429	900	3.54	789.30	3.10	110.50	0.43
LA	27,882	2,132	7.65	1,387	4.97	744.6	2.67
MA	5,016	277.85	5.54	45.95	0.92	231.90	4.62
MD	6,256	429	6.86	84.58	1.35	344.40	5.51
ME	19,754	1,060	5.36	170	0.86	889.20	4.50
MI	36,358	8,169	22.47	3,680	10.12	4,489	12.35
MN	50,955	8,952	7.57	3,573	7.01	5,379	10.56
MO	44,095	2,655	6.02	1,625	3.69	1,030	2.33
MS	30,025	1,653	5.51	1,545	5.15	108.50	0.36
MT	93,156	32,473	34.86	27,277	29.28	5,196.4	5.58
NC	31,179.50	2,180.47	6.99	2,044.47	6.56	136	0.44
ND	44,156.2	2,187.41	4.95	1,375.31	3.11	812.10	1.84
NE	49,201.90	785.76	1.60	538.86	1.10	246.90	0.50
NH	5,740.20	908.41	15.83	744.21	12.96	164.20	2.86
NJ	4,748.20	840.98	17.71	101.08	2.13	739.90	15.58
NM	77,673.60	31,554.72	40.62	22,854.72	29.42	8,700	11.20
NV	70,275.80	56,972.28	81.07	58,846.08	80.99	126.20	0.18
NY	30,223.40	11,174.55	36.97	79.56	0.28	11,095	36.71
OH	28,209.90	678.96	2.59	256.98	0.98	421.70	1.81

OK	43,954.60	1,008.75	2.29	571.35	1.30	435.40	0.99
OR	61,441.90	19,403.60	31.58	16,407.70	26.70	2,995.90	4.88
PA	28,684.80	4,228.29	14.74	571.69	1.99	3,656.60	12.75
RI	668.80	61.16	9.14	1.66	0.25	59.50	8.90
SC	19,271	1,000.42	5.19	794.22	4.12	206.20	1.07
SD	48,574.70	3,659.78	7.53	3,569.88	7.35	89.90	0.19
TN	26,380.80	2,814.75	10.67	1,092.75	4.14	1,722	6.53
TX	167,625	3,216.40	1.92	2,391.40	1.43	825	0.49
UT	52,587.50	37,019.77	70.40	33,194.97	63.12	3,824.80	7.27
VA	25,342.70	2,449.87	9.67	2,102.97	8.30	346.90	1.37
VT	5,919.40	486.17	8.21	390.97	6.60	95.20	1.61
WA	42,612.50	15,513.50	36.41	11,648.40	27.34	3,865.10	9.07
WI	34,761.00	5,633.61	16.21	1,987.71	5.72	3,645.90	10.49
WV	15,415.70	1,530.00	9.92	1,080.80	7.01	449.20	2.91
WY	62,147.20	33,964.23	54.65	30,099.43	48.43	3,,864.80	6.22
Total	2,263,222	785,659	34.71	588,135	25.99	197,524	8.73

Source: Natural Resource Council of Maine 2011

1. Alaska's 35,000 miles of convoluted coastline is half that of the whole United States. In summer, temperatures can hit one hundred degrees. In winter, readings plunge to seventy-five below zero, with temperatures remaining at about forty below zero for weeks of darkness. North of the Arctic Circle, the Kobuk sand dunes shift in the wind; farther south, glaciers, one bigger than the state of Rhode Island, calve into deep bays and inlets. Alaska's Mount McKinley is the highest mountain in North America. Thousands of miles of rivers course through Alaska, and its lakes number in the tens of thousands, though much of the state is arid, receiving less than twenty inches of precipitation a year, except in the southeast panhandle, where precipitation is heavy enough to produce rain forests of giant Sitka spruce and hemlock. The public lands of Alaska are managed: 31.8 million acres by the National Park System; 22.9 million acres by the National Forest System; 106.6 million acres by the BLM as National Resource Lands; 77 million acres in the Wildlife Refuge System; 56 million acres in the Wilderness Preservation System; 3,352 miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers; and 2,037 miles of National Trails. The Japanese invasion of the Aleutian Islands in 1942, was the only time in the war that American soil in the Western Hemisphere was invaded and occupied by enemy troops. During the spring of that year, 2,500 American soldiers died in combat on the islands of Attu and

Kiska. The 300,000 American soldiers created the territory's first airfields, radio stations, sewers, and schools. Alaska became a state in 1958 and in 1960 the 9 million acre Arctic Wildlife Refuge was established. Alaska was given 104.6 million acres of BLM land. Alaska could retain 90% of the royalties generated from oil and mineral leases on the remaining public domain. In all other states, income from subsurface federal leases could not exceed 25% of the royalties earned.

C. Although federal land agencies make internal distinctions between different grades of land they supervise, undeveloped land from all agencies can be designated to the Wilderness Preservation System created by the Wilderness Act signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson on September 3, 1964. At its signing, the Wilderness Act immediately designated as wilderness 9.1 million acres of national forest, national park, and wildlife refuge land. The NWPS includes wilderness on four types of lands managed by the U.S. Government: National forests, National parks, National wildlife refuges, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands. The wilderness system has grown from 9.1 million acres from its beginning to roughly 111.7 million acres today, totaling 762 Wilderness Areas. That equals less than two percent of the lower 48 states. In the lower forty-eight states, the great bulk of land might qualify for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. By agency standards, few places were pristine or "untrammeled" enough to be classified as wilderness. If the ground showed any evidence of any past alteration, such as an overgrown road or an abandoned mine shaft, chances were the entire tract would be eliminated for its lack of purity. Of 256 areas surveyed in the East, only three sites were identified as potential wilderness.

1. To remedy this situation, Congress passed the Eastern Wilderness Act in 1973. The new law added sixteen parcels in thirteen states for a total of 207,000 acres, and made it clear that if an area had recovered significantly from prior abuse, as was often the case in the fast-growing forests of the humid East, it was on its way back to a pristine condition and could be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. In 1972 the Forest Service Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE) studied 56 million acres and recommended 12.3 million acres, or 19 percent of the roadless areas for wilderness protection. The second review in 1977, called RARE II identified almost three thousand potential wilderness areas in thirty-eight states, for a total of 62 million acres, but only 15 million acres of national forestlands were to be set aside as wilderness. The wilderness system preserves the wildest of our wild lands with the highest level of government protection. Today, the National Wilderness Preservation System includes more than 111.7 million acres of protected wilderness areas for all Americans to enjoy.

2. National Wilderness Protection System under 16USC§1131 is the direction for non-park service land management to stay on the National Trail System Act. A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally

appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

D. The world's forests, which once covered forty percent of the earth, have been greatly reduced since human first began cutting them down thousands of years ago. Only twelve percent of the earth is still covered by intact forest ecosystems. From 1990 to 2000, more than half a million square miles of forest were deforested globally - an average of 53,000 square miles a year. World consumption of wood for fuel and materials is increasing at a rate that is roughly proportional to the rate of world population growth, and has risen 2.5 times to 3.4 billion cubic meters from 1950 to 1991. World paper consumption, which was barely twenty-two million metric tons in 1930, grew tenfold between 1930 and 1990 and increased by a third again to 324 million metric tons, just from 1991 to 2001. Rising demand for lumber and plywood as well as to provide land for ranching and farming, has caused half of the world's tropical rain forests to have been lost within the last half of the twentieth century alone. Chainsaws are consuming the great northern forests of Siberia at twice the annual rate of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon. Some seventy-six nations have lost all of their old-growth forests. More than fifty percent of the old growth of coastal British Columbia has already been logged. Nineteen of the twenty primary watersheds on Vancouver Island have already been clearcut. Government logging plans target much of the country's old growth for extinction. The destruction of the world's forests is one of the major concerns of our age. Each year the world loses some 37 million acres of forests. According to United Nation's estimates, almost 40 percent of Central America's forests were destroyed between 1950 and 1980. During the same period, Africa lost 23 percent of its forests and the Himalayan watershed 40 percent. On the other hand, they are still finding new wilderness acres.

1. Many of the world's forests are privately owned: Japan, 67 percent; Norway, 87 percent; Federal Republic of Germany, 75 percent; Great Britain, 62 percent; France, 71 percent. The demise of the Soviet Union and free market developments in China are giving rise to even more private landowners. For example, Hungary has privatized most of its forests since 1989, and today boasts 300,000 private forest landowners. Likewise, in 1984, China allotted 20 million hectare of barren hills as family timberland to some 50 million households. Private forest land predominate in the United States, too. About 8 million private forest owners control almost 60% of the nation's commercial forest land (nearly 300 million acres), with more than half (162 million) of these are located east of the Mississippi. The most common methods to privatize the forest sector in the past three decades have varied by economic type. Transfer of property rights is completed either through the sale of forest resources to the highest bidder or to a preferred beneficiary with or without a financial transaction. Restitution involves governments handing back productive assets to former owners through transfer of resource tenure, revenue ownership and management rights to individuals or corporate bodies. Transfer of use rights to private companies, communities or households maintains government ownership of the forest resource. It involves either an administrative allocation or resources or a

lease through competitive tenders. Governments may outsource forest management and operational activities such as inventory, harvesting, silviculture and forest protection. Ownership of forest land is highly varied. In the United States, approximately 58% of the commercial forest land is owned by non-industrial private owners, 28% is in public ownership, and 14% is owned by forest industrial concerns. Objective of these owner groups may be very different. Major objectives of landowners frequently include on or more of the following: (a) managing for a specific value such as timber or wildlife; (b) managing for multiple resource values simultaneously such as combinations of timber, wildlife, recreation, watershed, and range uses, and (c) managing for ecosystem values such as biodiversity, forest health, old growth or sustainability.

2. Currently, humans directly or indirectly appropriate some 40 percent of the primary production of the earth's land area. Forty-six percent of the world's closed forests have been converted to other uses during the past 8,000 years. Of the 54 percent that remain less than half represent forest areas that are sufficiently large and undisturbed to be considered natural ecosystems. Forty-eight percent of these natural forests are boreal, and 44 percent are tropical. Plantation forests, usually dominated by a single species, account for approximately 3 percent of the world's total closed forest cover. Major forest conversions occurred centuries and even millennia ago in regions such as eastern Asia, western Europe, the Middle East and Mesoamerica. Developed countries, with 90 percent of the world's temperate forests, went through a period of extensive deforestation in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, a conversion fueled by both agricultural expansion, particularly in North America, and timber needs generated by war and the industrial revolution. The industrial revolution brought about a significant transition from multiple-product forestry to single-use wood production. Forest cover in Europe, the Nordic countries, and North America has increased, often significantly during the twentieth century. However much of the forest that has been restored is biotically depauperate compared with earlier forests.

3. Most of the earth's lands and waters are still in natural and semi-natural conditions. The future disposition of these remaining natural and semi-natural ecosystems most of which are outside protected areas, will determine how much of the earth's biodiversity will be conserved. As of 1987 cropland occupied roughly 11 percent of the total land area of all the world's continents combined (excluding Antarctica) and deforestation had affected roughly another 3 percent of the total land area beyond the forest and woodland estate already converted to cropland. Of the world's dry rangelands, some 24 million square kilometers, accounting for approximately 18% of the earth's total land area, are at least moderately desertified. Losses of wetlands have been estimated at 6% of the total land area over the past century alone. Only a small fraction of this loss is due to creation of cropland. About 38% of the world's terrestrial biomass have been either converted to alternative land uses or altered in such a way as to seriously affect native biodiversity. Approximately 62% of the earth's land area is still in a natural or semi-natural state. An estimated 48% of the world's land area has been subjected to low human disturbance and 28% to medium human disturbance. In the estimated 62% natural or semi-natural areas, parks and similar reserves now cover 6% of the earth's land area. This leaves roughly 56% of the earth's land area still in natural or semi-natural ecosystems and open to

multiple potential uses. Coastal areas are vulnerable to human activities. Mangroves and salt marshes are dredged, filled and channelized, natural shorelines are replaced with jetties, marinas, and resort and industrial developments. Coral reefs are destroyed by anchoring, cyanide fishing and land-based sources of siltation. Aquaculture is expanding in both estuarine and nearshore systems and exotic species are introduced both purposefully for aquaculture and accidentally via oceangoing vessels. An estimated 5% of the world's mangroves have been cleared for aquaculture, with the loss for some countries and islands in Southeast Asia exceeding 50%. Open marine systems are altered by such diverse disturbances as deep-sea mining and noise pollution from boat traffic and other sources.

4. One of the most insidious problems facing forest areas is parcelization of land: the division of larger tracts into smaller ones. According to one source, about three million acres are converted every couple of years into parcels that are less than 100 acres in size, and during the same time frame about 2.5 million acres of forest are "developed" into other uses. All states offer programs to owners that tax lands based on "current use" or on actual "yields" from forests that can substantially reduce the property tax burden. More than 6.2 million acres of farm and forest land have been protected from development since land trusts came on the scene in the United States. The proportion of trees on farms and in forests varies considerably among countries, but two trends seem almost universal in the tropics: the number of trees in forests is declining, and the number on farms is increasing. In a survey of 64 communities in Uganda, for example, the proportion of land under forest declined from 4% to 2% between 1960 and 1995, while that under agriculture increased from 57% to 70%. The proportion of agricultural land under tree cover increased from 23% to 28%.

5. Tropical forests contain two-thirds of the world's plants on only about twelve percent of its land area. One forest reserve in Costa Rica has more plant species than the whole of Great Britain; one river in Brazil has more fish species than all the rivers of the United States; one hectare (about 2.5 acres) of Amazonian forest may have forty times the number of species of a typical temperate forest hectare, which usually has only two to twenty tree species. A hectare of Atlantic coastal forest in eastern Brazil was found to contain 476 tree species, including 104 never seen before in that type of forest and five previously unknown tree species. Each year, an area about the size of Louisiana (thirty-three million acres) is being lost to deforestation in the tropics. From 1981 to 1990, about 385 million acres of tropical forest were destroyed - an area three times the size of France. From 1990-2000, 212 million acres were lost to deforestation. To date, the world has lost more than half of its tropical rainforest. The world is now losing more than 130 species a day to extinction. In Asia and Africa, a significant amount of deforestation is being driven by demand for wood from the People's Republic of China and Japan. China banned all domestic logging in the mid-1990s in response to severe domestic flooding. Former Liberian President Charles Taylor, a convicted felon indicted by the United Nations as a war criminal, found that he was able to trade tropical timber cut in Liberian and neighboring countries with Chinese traders for weapons. He used these arms to fight a ruinous civil war in Liberia and to conduct wars with neighboring countries that produced enormous human suffering and hundreds of thousands of

refugees. Indonesia still has 235 million acres of tropical forest, the third largest tropical forest area in the world (after Brazil and the Democratic Republic of Congo), but half is already degraded by human activity and some of the degradation is severe. Since 1996, an average of almost five million acres a year of natural forests have been deforested in Indonesia, and that country's accessible natural forest may disappear in less than 12 years. Illegal logging is rampant accounting for seventy-three to eighty-eight percent of all wood cut in the country. Globally illegal logging costs developing nations at least $10-15 billion per year of forest resources from public lands.

6. Temperate-zone forests increased globally by about five million acres between 1980 and 1990, the aggregate estimates of timber acreage obscure local devastation. U.S. wood growth in the aggregate now exceeds wood removals by more than seven billion cubic feet. However some regions continue to be devastated by irresponsible logging. During the 1980s, for example, bottomland hardwood forests in the south were converted to agricultural use so rapidly and extensively that, by 1985, only a million of the original twenty-four million acres of bottomland hardwoods remained in the lower Mississippi River Delta. Similarly hidden in the overall statistics, softwood cutting on commercial timber lands substantially exceeded growth from the late 1950s or early 1960s well into the 1980s. In Europe, more than a fifth of the trees have moderate to severe defoliation, most probably caused by air pollution, drought, nutrient loss and insect damage. Today, only about one percent of Western European forests can still be considered old growth. Similarly, in the lower forty-eight United States, only one percent of the aboriginal forest land remains frontier forest" as defined by the World Resources Institute.

7. The Siberian taiga contains half of the world's remaining evergreen forests and a fifth of the entire world's remaining forests, absorbing carbon dioxide emissions for the industries in Europe and Russia and serving as a global storehouse of carbon. Yet, the taiga is currently being destroyed at an increasing rate by massive industrial logging operations and by a huge increase in first that, in 2004, burned an area half the size of France and polluted the air as far away as Seattle. Many forests were deliberately put to the torch by loggers in order to get government logging concession at reduced costs, so the timber can be sold to China. By some estimates, thirty to fifty percent of these lands may still be untouched by human activities. Covering an area the size of the continental United States and twice the size of the Brazilian Amazon, taiga play critical roles in global climate as a carbon sink and source of oxygen. Taiga also provides sustenance to indigenous hunters, trappers and fishermen, as well as to endangered Siberian tigers, giant brown bears, sable, and elk. Yet, the taiga is being cut at the rate of some ten million acres a year, and the Russian government wants to increase timber production in order to stimulate its struggling, resource-dependent economy. Siberian soils are often thin and fragile, and growing seasons are short, making recovery from clearcut logging difficult. In addition, two-thirds of Siberia rests on permafrost, and clearcutting can lead to melting of the permafrost, turning the ground to bog and releasing large quantities of climate-destabilizing methane gas. Environmentalists have only recently begun using Russia's nascent judicial system to force timber companies to start obeying requirements to conduct environmental impact reviews and enforcement is lax. Local environmentalists in Russia complain about large amounts of illegal logging.

8. Total global coverage of forest plantations around 1990 was estimated at 100 million to 155 million hectares, with approximately 75 percent of this in temperate regions. About 50 percent of all plantations in developing countries were established during the 1980s. Thirty developing countries have forestry policies that favor plantation development over natural forest extraction. Plantations are calculated to provide just 7-10 percent of the world's industrial wood. Reforestation provides an alternative use for India's nearly 175 million hectares of unproductive wastelands. Two major approaches to reforestation are underway. One involves largely government-sponsored initiatives to reforest with monoculture plantations that focus on wood production, commonly using exotic species such as eucalyptus. The other involves community-based initiatives that rely on largely natural forest regeneration and a wide mix of forest products.

9. Sustainable Development Goal 15 of the 2030 Agenda, adopted in 2015 by world leaders, calls for action to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss by 2030. The UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2030 envisions a world in which all types of forests and trees outside forests are sustainably managed, contribute to sustainable development and provide economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits for present and future generations. It is estimated that by 2050, more than half of the world's population will face water stress. Given that forested catchments provide three-quarters of all freshwater used worldwide, safeguarding the water-providing capacity of forests is even more urgent. 1.6 billion people need forests for food. 80% of all biodiversity on land live in forests and trees. Strategic placement of trees in urban areas can cool the air between 2°C and 8°C. Large urban trees are excellent filters for urban pollutants and fine particulates. A tree can absorb up to 150 kg of CO_2 and sequester carbon to mitigate climate change. Wood can be used for cooking and heating. Trees can provide food such as fruit, nuts and leaves. Trees properly placed around building can reduce air conditioning needs by 30% and save energy used for heating by 20-50%. Trees provide habitat, food and protection to plants and animals, increasing urban biodiversity. Landscaping, especially with trees, can increase property values by 20%.

E. Worldwide humans used an estimated 90 billion tons of resources produced an estimated 2.12 billion tons of garbage in 2016, which it incinerated, buried, exported and recycled. 99 percent of purchased goods are trash within 6 months. Leftover food accounts for ή of what ends up in landfills. Some estimates conclude that ¾ of all the things Americans throw out could have been composted or recycled. Food and other biodegradable waste comprises 44 % of the total. Close behind are dry recyclables such as plastic, paper, cardboard, metal and glass, with a combined 38 percent. The rest spans a range of materials including wood, rubber and leather. Plastic waste is a particular challenge – and far too much ends up in the oceans. In 2016, the world generated 242 million tonnes of plastic waste – 12 percent of all municipal solid waste. Unlike organic waste, plastic can take hundreds to thousands of years to decompose in nature. This waste leads to considerable health and environmental damage. Plastic waste is causing floods

by clogging drains, causing respiratory issues when burned, shortening animal lifespans when consumed, and contaminating water bodies when dumped into canals and oceans.

1. Only about 39 percent of the trash is collected in developing countries, compared to nearly 100 percent in high-income countries. Open dumping is prevalent in lower-income countries, where landfills are not yet available. About 93 percent of [uncollected] waste is burned or dumped in roads, open land, or waterways. The World Bank estimates that low income countries will generate three times more trash in 2050 than they do today. Building and using landfills is typically the first step toward solving this problem in a sustainable way. Yet only three percent of the waste is deposited in landfills in low-income countries, compared to 39 percent in high-income countries. Recycling, which requires infrastructure investment, accounts for only 3.7 percent of trash disposal in low-income countries, compared to 29 percent in high-income countries. In Japan, where there is much less room for landfills and a higher population density, people are good about composting and recycling. Swedish recycling plants are so revolutionary that they have run out of their own trash. As a result, they had to bring in some from other countries to keep their recycling plants running, solid waste has various sources.

§37 Interior Department

A. Interior Sec. Deb Haaland, is the first Native American Cabinet Secretary pursuant to equal employment opportunities without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, or age in the Interior Department and Forest Service in Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 under 42USC§2000e-16(e) and Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government. To avoid future FY 20 account deficits the Secretary must be made to understand how to calculate balance available pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 under 31USC§1502. The Secretary must prohibit and destroy slash piles left on all public and private timber land, especially National Forests, to restore habitat and prevent large modern wildfires. She must deploy warships and oil-tankers to extinguish oceanic heating pumps with 15 parts per million of 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC) for three months, cable them out of the ocean and swiftly transport the self-combusting railcars to a refinery for conversion to a more stable hydrocarbon to prevent drought, regional warming and melting of the polar ice-caps. Oceanic cooling pumps also need to have refrigerant removed from benign cold water upwelling tech, and be turned off and removed to prevent floods and extreme cold events. The President's treasonous propaganda to conserve 30 percent of America's land and water by 2030 must be overruled because the moral is more, more than 39 percent of the Nation's lands and 26 percent of its waters, must be conserved, the quality of conservation on public and private lands must be improved and anti-pollution enforced everywhere.

1. Asbestos abatement is key to renovation or demolition 40CFR§61.145. The federal government must be held liable for the costs of asbestos abatement in buildings that were contaminated with asbestos, especially as the result of federal government financed construction. It is necessary to refer the abandoned slums at the historical Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs National Park 24USC§18 and §20 and St.

Elizabeths Hospital §161 et seq. to the Interior Department for Environmental Protection Agency authorized asbestos and mold abatement contracts to enable demolition or rehabilitation 40CFR§61.145 pursuant to $10 million for two $5 million local grants. The Secretary of the Interior has raised the limit on Title X of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, Public Law 95-625 Federal grants to economically hard-pressed communities specifically for the rehabilitation of critically needed recreation areas and facilities, and for the development of improved recreation services to $5 million under 16USC§2501-2514. Approval of the Prospectus by the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is necessary because +/-$10 million total expenditures will be over $1.5 million 40USC§3307. The Department of Housing and Urban Development will conclude the lead soil abatement 40CFR§745.227 needed to make low income housing, free camping, swimming pools and hot tubs, safe for children, in less than five years 24CFR§905.200 and legislate an asbestos abatement spending category.
2. The Bureau of Indian Affairs was established in 1824 under the War Department and was transferred to the Department of the Interior, originally created by Congress as the Home Department March 3, 1849. Interior manages more than 480 million acres, more than 671 million acres including 191 million acres of National Forests, or about 20 to 28 percent of the land area of the United States, 700 million acres of subsurface minerals, and nearly 760 million acres of submerged land in seven marine national monuments. The Department has jurisdiction over 1.7 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf. Interior manages 417 units of the national park system, 566 national wildlife refuges, 153 national forests, 72 fish hatcheries, 21 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 27 national monuments in BLM's national conservation lands. Over 488,000 acres of high-priority abandoned coal mine sites have been reclaimed through the OSM's Abandoned Mine Lands program. FWS acts to protect over 2,300 endangered and threatened species, more than 1,660 of which are in the United States. The Department maintained an 'Indian email war FY14-FY20' with 567 federally recognized Tribes in the lower 48 States and Alaska and provides support to a service population of more than two million people with 56 million surface acres and 59 million acres of subsurface mineral estates. There are 96 BIA-funded corrections programs and 190 bureau and tribal law enforcement programs. The BIE provides education services to 47,000 individual students in 23 States attending 183 elementary and secondary schools and dormitories and supports 33 BIE-funded community colleges, universities, and post-secondary schools.

3. Interior is the steward of 20 percent of America's lands. Interior has nearly 70,000 employees located in approximately 2,400 locations across the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Territories, and Freely Associated States. The Forest Service employs 33,000 for a total of 103,000. Interior benefits from approximately 580,000 volunteers who provide more than 10 million hours of service, valued at an estimated $243 million per year. Annually, more than 67 million visits are made to BLM public lands, nearly 324 million visits to national park units,235 to national forests, more than 50 million visits to national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries, and more than 30 million visits to Reclamation recreation sites. The Department is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States. Reclamation manages 492 dams and 338 reservoirs that

deliver water to 31 million people and one out of every five western farmers irrigating 10 million acres of farmland. Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce approximately 20 percent of the Nation's energy, including 17 percent of natural gas, 26 percent of oil, and 44 percent of coal. Federal lands also host projects that account for a significant portion of the Nation's renewable energy generating capacity, including 15 percent of hydropower, four percent of wind-power, 42 percent of geothermal energy, and 34 percent of solar energy. Interior provides unbiased, multi-discipline science for use in understanding, mapping, and managing natural resources and hazards. Data are available to the public from over 8,200 stream-gages, 3,100 earthquake sensors and two earth observation satellites–the Landsat 7 and 8 missions, 155,000 USGS-authored citations and 82,000 USGS publications.

3. Carbon is not the most toxic pollution produced by the energy sector – nuclear waste, algae, etc. Carbon dioxide is a cherished treasure of the plant kingdom, that should not excessively give rise to germaphobia amongst animals, unless they are having difficulty breathing. We are all carbon based life-forms. Progress towards ending internal combustion engines is encouraging to self-determinate consumers. The Administration released a preliminary report to the National Climate Task Force—*Conserving and Restoring America the Beautiful* in 2021 recommending a 10-year, locally led campaign to conserve and restore America's lands and waters. Haaland makes good paying union jobs plug orphan oil and gas wells and clean up abandoned mines. The 2022 budget includes $73.0 million to start transitioning Interior's 30,800 fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs). Testifying before Congress earlier this year, Secretary Haaland spoke to the importance of strengthening the Government's relationship with Tribes as a Presidential priority and her plan to achieve this goal through more meaningful Tribal consultation that incorporates Tribal input. Earlier in 2021, the Administration held its first meeting of the White House Council on Native American Affairs.

B. The Department of Interior is funded by current and permanent appropriations. Current appropriations are annually reauthorized by Congress, permanent appropriations include many sources of revenues such as mineral leasing and park fees. Current appropriations plus permanent appropriations equal total Interior revenues minus total budget authority equal undistributed offsetting receipts to reduce the deficit at the end of the year and pay for current appropriations in the beginning of the year, without altering the budget request or forfeiting revenues. The definition of undistributed offsetting receipts justifies the White House Office of Management and Budget total estimates, and does not apply to interests accounted by Treasury Bureau of Fiscal Service. The Interior has no relationship with the Treasury Balance. The Department's collected a total of $29.9 billion receipts FY 22, $17.7 billion in current authority plus $12.1 billion in permanent funding in 2022. With a budget authority of $27.3 billion there were $2.7 billion undistributed offsetting receipts at year end. Going forward inflation in current appropriations is estimated at 2.5 percent administration and 3 percent Indian Affairs. The Interior Secretary must adopt the method of calculation of undistributed offsetting receipts to better avoid another deficit of -$366 million FY 21. The $11.7 billion FY 17 and FY 18 budget requests are overruled because current appropriations equal budget

request. Now the calculation of profits as undistributed offsetting receipts or balance available is a breeze pursuant to the Anti-Deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1502.

1. The Department's 2022 budget totals $17.6 billion in current authority ($17.4 billion in net discretionary authority)—an increase of $2.5 billion, or 17 percent, from the 2021 enacted level. An additional $330.0 million is available through a budget cap adjustment to ensure necessary funds are available in the event of a severe fire season without harming other Interior programs. The budget also provides an estimated $9.5 billion in permanent funding in 2022. Within the increase for 2022, $218.6 million will be used to cover fixed-cost increases, such as rent and Federal salary adjustments. The Secretary must adopt the method of calculation of undistributed offsetting receipts to better avoid another deficit of -$366 million FY 21. The $11.7 billion FY 17 and FY 18 budget requests are overruled because current appropriations equal budget request. Now the calculation of profits as undistributed offsetting receipts or balance available pursuant to the Anti-Deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1502 is a breeze. Current appropriations plus permanent appropriations equal total Interior revenues minus total budget authority equal undistributed offsetting receipts to reduce the deficit at the end of the year and pay for current appropriations in the beginning of the year, without altering the budget request. The Department's collected a total of $29.9 billion receipts FY 22, $17.7 billion in current authority plus $12.1 billion in permanent funding in 2022. With a budget authority of $27.3 billion there were $2.7 billion undistributed offsetting receipts at year end. Going forward inflation in current appropriations is estimated at 2.5 percent administration and 3 percent Indian Affairs.

Interior Department Balance Available FY 17 – FY 24
(millions)

Year	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
Budget Request; Current Appropriations	13,576	13,535	11,961	16,473	15,670	17,777	18,310	18,860
Receipts	9,579	10,799	13,246	10,340	10,859	12,103	12,466	12,840
Total Interior Revenues	23,155	24,334	25,207	26,813	26,529	29,880	30,776	31,700
Total Budget	-19,246	-19,722	-21,997	-25,316	-26,865	-27,286	-28,105	-28,991

Authority								
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	3,909	4,612	3,210	1,497	-366	2,594	2,671	2,709

Source: Zinke, Ryan (access denied); Bernhardt, David; Haaland, Deb. The Interior Budget in Brief. FY 18, 19, 21 and FY 22

2. Receipts include Total Revenues from Outer Continental Shelf, Onshore Mineral Leasing, Other Offsetting Receipt and Other Receipts. Outer Continental shelf revenues are projected to increase 33 percent from $3.8 billion FY 21 to $5 billion FY 22 after reasonable 3 percent growth FY 20 – FY 21. Revenues from Onshore Mineral Leasing increase 6 percent to $3.4 billion FY 22 from $3.2 billion FY 21. Other Offsetting Receipts and Other Receipts go down 4.4 percent and 5.5 percent respectively.The hyper-inflationary increase in total current appropriations FY 20 and FY 22 is justified in compensation for unlawful budget cuts, for which $450 million are due CR 18 and $2.4 billion FY 19, thereby justifying the $16.5 billion FY 20 request, that incurred a $355 million account deficit FY 20.

Interior Current Appropriations by Bureau FY 17 – FY 24
(millions)

Year	FY 17	CR 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
Total Current Appropriations	13,576	13,535	11,961	16,476	15,671	17,606	18,139	18,687
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	1,260	1,259	1,038	1,386	1,326	1,638	1,687	1,738
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	118	112	129	147	128	170	175	180
Bureau	103	98	132	150	125	181	186	192

of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)								
Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation (OSMR)	253	251	122	258	223	312	321	331
US Geological Survey (USGS)	1,085	1,078	860	1,271	1,316	1,642	1,691	1,742
Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	1,520	1,509	1,226	1,648	1,584	1,915	1,973	2,032
National Park Service (NPS)	2,932	2,924	2,730	3,371	3,113	3,494	3,599	3,707
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	2,860	2,842	2,398	2,580	2,115	2,725	2,807	2,891
Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)	0	0	0	1,367	1,647	1,348	1,388	1,430
Bureau of Trust Funds Adminis	0	0	0	109	108	111	114	118

tration (BTFA)								
BIA CA	2,860	2,842	2,398	4,056	3,870	4,184	4,309	4,439
Bureaus subtotal	10,131	10,073	8,635	12,287	11,685	13,536	13,941	14,361
Department Offices								
Office of the Secretary (OS)	271	269	135	287	103	131	135	139
Office Insular Affairs (OIA)	108	108	195	166	115	122	126	129
Office of the Solicitor (OTS)	66	65	66	67	87	95	98	101
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	50	50	52	57	59	66	68	70
Office of the Special Trustee of American Indians (OSTAI)	139	138	107	0	0	0	0	0
Departmental Offices subtotal	634	630	555	577	364	414	427	439
Department-wide								

Programs								
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	465	462	516	517	525	525	541	557
Office of Natural Resource Revenue	0	0	138	147	148	170	175	180
Central hazardous Materials Fund	10	10	10	22	10	10	10	10
Wildland Fire Management	943	986	989	1,070	993	1,110	1,143	1,178
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	0	0	0	232	310	330	340	350
Natural Resource Damage and Assessment (NRDA)	8	8	5	8	8	8	9	9
Working Capital Fund	67	67	56	56	61	91	94	97
Department Wide Program	1,493	1,533	1,714	2,052	2,055	2,244	2,312	2,381

s subtotal								
Bureau of Reclamation (BR)	1,307	1,289	1,049	1,680	1,670	1,533	1,579	1,626
Central Utah Project Completion	11	10	8	21	21	20	21	21
Total Current Appropriations	13,576	13,535	11,961	16,617	15,795	17,747	18,280	18,828
Adjustment for Mandatory Current Accounts	0	0	0	-59	-57	-57	-57	-57
Adjustments for Discretionary Receipts Offsets	0	0	0	-82	-67	-84	-84	-84
Total Current Appropriations	13,576	13,535	11,961	16,476	15,671	17,606	18,139	18,687

Source: Current Appropriations by Bureau. Zinke, Ryan (access denied), Bernhardt, David, Haaland, Deb. The Interior Budget in Brief. FY 18, 19, 21 & 22

3. FY 20 - FY 22 budget authority is significantly altered from the FY 21 request. The presentation is that FY 21 budget authority declined from FY 20, in most programs except Indian Affairs, and they are compensated with hyperinflation FY 22, at the expense of Native Americans, although she has honored the abolition of excessive Office of the Secretary payments to states that were never authorized to be distributed to any state but Alaska under Sec. 20001(b)(5) of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) of 2017 (P .L . 115-97, Dec. 22) and the Interior is overestimating Office of Surface Mining

Reclamation and Enforcement. Having checked the internal consistency of estimates, there is no recourse but to accept the numbers given in the FY 22 budget, and stabilize with 3 percent inflation on aforementioned restoration of the Interior to its former levels of socially and environmentally responsible administrative responsibility.

Interior Total Budget Authority by Bureau FY17 - FY24
(millions)

Year	FY 17	CR 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
Total Interior Budget Authority	19,246	19,722	21,997	25,316	26,865	27,286	28,105	28,991
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	1,464	1,459	1,617	1,772	1,623	1,959	2,018	2,078
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	118	129	130	147	128	170	175	180
Bureau of Environmental Safety (BES)	103	98	136	150	125	181	186	192
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation (OSMR)	730	888	826	2,373	1,114	1,182	1,218	1,254
US Geological	1,086	1,078	1,260	1,272	1,317	1,643	1,692	1,743

Survey (USGS)								
Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	2,935	2,946	3,037	2,952	3,227	3,554	3,661	3,770
National Park Service (NPS)	3,551	3,632	4,085	3,938	4,146	4,602	4,740	4,882
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	2,983	2,974	3,287	2,732	3,151	2,847	2,932	3,020
Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)	0	0	0	1,367	2,497	1,348	1,388	1,430
Bureau of Trust Fund Administration (BTFA)	0	0	0	641	594	602	620	639
BIA subtotal	2,983	2,974	3,287	4,740	6,242	4,797	4,940	5,089
Bureaus subtotal	12,970	13,204	14,378	17,344	17,922	18,088	18,630	19,188
Departmental Offices								
Office of the Secretary	1,705	2,195	2,559	2,096	1,915	2,148	2,212	2,279
Insular Affairs (OIA)	652	629	658	734	645	684	705	726
Office	66	65	66	67	87	95	98	101

of the Solicitor (OTS)								
Office of the Inspector General (OIS)	50	50	55	57	59	66	68	70
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OSTAI)	297	280	258	256	0	0	0	0
Departmental Offices (DO) subtotal	2,770	3,219	3,596	3,210	2,706	2,993	3,083	3,176
National Indian Gaming Commission	18	19	19	21	21	18	19	19
Department-wide Programs								
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	465	462	516	517	525	525	541	557
Office of Natural Resource Revenue	0	0	138	147	148	170	175	180
Central	10	10	10	22	10	10	10	10

hazardous Materials Fund								
Wildland Fire Management	943	986	989	1,070	993	1,110	1,143	1,178
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	0	0	0	232	310	330	340	350
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR)	586	354	575	544	616	618	637	700
Working Capital Fund	67	67	56	56	61	91	94	97
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund	0	0	0	0	1,616	1,527	1,573	1,620
Department-wide Programs (subtotal	2,071	1,879	2,284	2,588	4,279	4,381	4,513	4,692

)								
Bureau of Reclamation (BR)	1,396	1,382	1,698	2,122	1,906	1,778	1,831	1,886
Central Utah Completion Act (CUC)	21	19	22	31	31	28	29	30
Total Interior Budget Authority	19,246	19,722	21,997	25,316	26,865	27,286	28,105	28,991
Forest Service	[6,077]	[6,649]	[6,333]	[8,150]	[8,371]	[9,161]	[9,436]	[9,719]
Public Land	[25,323]	[26,371]	[28,330]	[33,466]	[35,236]	[36,447]	[37,541]	[38,710]

Source: Total Budget Authority by Bureau. Zinke, Ryan (access denied), Bernhardt, David, Haaland,Deb. FY 18, 19, 21 &22 The Interior Budget in Brief. US Department of Agriculture Budget in Brief FY 21 [Forest Service Transfer to Interior]

C. The Bureau of Indian Affairs was established in 1824 under the War Department and transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1849. The Department maintains relationships with 567 federally recognized Tribes in the lower 48 States and Alaska and provides support to a service population of more than two million people including 1.9 million natives. The mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is to enhance the quality of life, promote education, economic opportunity and carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian Tribes, and Alaska Natives. Indian Affairs plays a primary role in carrying out Federal trust, treaty, and other responsibilities. **T**he Congress set the basic framework of Federal Indian policy in enacting the Trade and Intercourse Acts passed between 1790 and 1834. The central policy of the Acts was to subject all interaction between Indians and non-Indians to Federal control. The Acts prohibited non-Indians from acquiring Indian lands, except with the specific approval of the Congress. Trading with Indians was made subject to Federal regulation. The underlying objective of this early Federal policy was to protect Indians against incursions by non-Indians, since exploitation of Indians was one of the major causes of fighting and conflict between Indians and non-Indians on the western frontier. In fact, the War Department was established in 1784 with its primary mission to "negotiate treaties with the Indians" and with the armed militia at the disposal of Indian commissioners. Over the next 50 years, laws regulating trade between non-Indians and Indians were enacted and a network of Indian agents and subagents was established.

When trade restrictions proved ineffective in maintaining peaceful relations between Indians and their neighbors, the Indian Removal Act of 1830 institutionalized the forced removal of Indians.

1. By 1849, with the creation of the DOI, the BIA passed from military to civilian control, and its primary mission was to train Indian people for farming or trades. The General Allotment Act of 1887 was to assimilate the Indian by giving him/her individual ownership of Indian lands. In the nearly 50 years of the allotment period, Indian land holdings were reduced from more than 136 million acres to less than 50 million acres. As a result, the Congress passed the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 to halt the allotment policy and create a foundation for tribal self- government. Tribes were urged to adopt elected democratic governments consistent with the concept of self-government. From 1953 to 1964, the Congress passed several bills terminating the special Federal relationship between several Indian Tribes and the United States to de-emphasize its custodial functions. However, in the mid-1960s the Federal Government abandoned termination in order to focus greater efforts on the development of both human and natural resources on Indian reservations. In 1970, President Nixon called for self-determination of Indian people without the threat of termination of the trust relationship over Indian lands. Since that date, self-determination has been the basis of Federal Indian policy as more operational aspects of Federal programs are transferred to tribal management. With the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) in 1980, the United States advanced the notion that national parks in North America can protect the homelands and lifestyles of indigenous peoples while conserving ecosystems.

D. Mining leases by the Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement generate the vast majority of revenues in the Interior Department. Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce approximately 20% of the Nation's energy, including 17% of natural gas, 26% of oil, and 44% of coal. Federal lands also host projects that account for a significant portion of the Nation's renewable energy generating capacity, including 15% of hydropower, four percent of wind-power, 42% of geothermal energy, and 34% of solar energy. Annually, more than 67 million visits are made to BLM public lands, nearly 324 million visits to national park units, more than 50 million visits to national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries, and more than 30 million visits to Reclamation recreation sites. Interior has responsibility for the largest land trust in the world. Today, the Indian trust encompasses approximately 56 million surface acres and 59 million acres of subsurface mineral estates. On these lands, Interior manages nearly 151,000 leases for uses such as farming, grazing, and oil and gas production on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes. The Office of the Special Trustee manages approximately $5 billion of trust funds held in about 3,500 trust accounts for approximately 250 Indian Tribes, and about 404,000 open Individual Indian Monies accounts.

E. Created in 1946 through a government reorganization during the Truman Administration, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is the successor to the General Land Office (established in 1812) and the U.S. Grazing Service (originally called the

Division of Grazing and renamed in 1939). The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is an agency within the United States Department of the Interior that administers more than 247.3 million acres (1,001,000 km^2) of public lands in the United States which constitutes one-eighth of the landmass of the country. BLM estimates they manage 245 million surface acres, one-tenth of America's land base, and 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate. BLM Manages the National Conservation Lands, including 27 national monuments, 21 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 224 wilderness areas. BLM land contains more than 174 million acres outside Alaska in the eleven Western states – more than 48 million in Nevada alone (60 percent of the state's total acreage) – but odd lots crop up in a number of Eastern states: 589 acres in Wisconsin, 12 in Illinois, 3,962 in Louisiana, for example. In 2017, BLM had over 10,000 employees and over 28,000 volunteers worked to conserve and protect the natural and cultural resources on public lands and provide recreational and interpretative opportunities and programs.

1. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is the chief administrator of public grazing lands on which some 21,000 ranchers graze 7 million cattle, sheep, and goats. It controls the leasing program for oil, gas, coal, oil shale, and geothermal sites and the\ administration of claims for gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, molybdenum, and uranium mining on its own lands as well as those on another 370 million acres of national forests and other federal land units. It manages 7.9 million acres of commercial forest, from which it produces about 1.22 million board feet of timber each year, most of it from a 2.1 million acre parcel in western Oregon once given to the Oregon and California Railroad and later taken back. Its domain includes 35 million acres of wetlands, 85,935 miles of fishable streams, and thousands of archaeological sites, petroglyphs, pictographs, and fossil remains. Finally, the BLM administers some 25 million acres of land that are potential additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

F. Between 1804 and 1870 there were 110 scientific explorations west of the Mississippi River. The national park system began in 1832 when Congress withdrew the region of Hot Springs, Arkansas, from appropriation by the various land laws and declared it the first natural federal preserve for the medicinal value of its hydrotherapy under 16USC§361 *et seq*. On March 1, 1872 Congress created Yellowstone National Park as "a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" without appropriating money for its protection. Slowly in a piecemeal fashion, the national park system grew: Mount Rainier, 1899; Crater Lake, 1902 (Judge William Gladstone Steel funded the park himself and served as its superintendant without pay); Mesa Verde, 1906; Petrified Forest, 1906; Grand Canyon, 1908; Zion, 1909; Olympic, 1909; Glacier, 1910; Rocky Mountain, 19156; Hawaii Volcanoes, 1916. By 1916, twenty national monuments had been declared by Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson, by executive order. In 1916 Congress passed and President Woodrow Wilson signed the Act to create the National Park Service "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

1. Park visitation has risen tenfold since 1950 and by the 1990s the national parks were

subjected to as many as 400 million total visits every year. The Land Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is authorized a ceiling of $900 million annually for park acquisition. There are approximately 24,000 privately owned "inholdings" checker-boarding the national park system. Purchase is always preferred and this can be accomplished through a declaration of taking. There are a number of areas left in the lower forty-eight states that are deserving of park status. Candidate areas include a Grasslands National Park in Montana, a Tallgrass Prairie National Park in Kansas/Missouri, a Great Basin National Park in Utah/Nevada, a Big Sur National Seashore or National Park in California, and a Bioluminescent Bay National Park in Washington.

G. The National Wildlife Refuge System Act of 1966 set the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to provide, preserve, restore and manage a national network of lands and waters sufficient in size, diversity and location to meet society's needs for areas where the widest spectrum of benefits associated with wildlife and wildlands is enhanced and made available. The National Wildlife Refuge System is 90 million acres, exceeding the size of the national park system, although all but 13 million of its acres lie in Alaska. Of the 408 refuges outside of Alaska, 65 percent are west of the Mississippi River. Over 90 percent of their lands were withdrawn from the public domain. The system operates in seven different biomes, characterized by distinct communities of soil types, vegetation, and animals. Refuges were described as islands of habitat once widespread within each biome. The system is composed of 424 wildlife and waterfowl refuges, plus an assortment of related sites for waterfowl production. On these lands dwell at least 220 species of mammals and 260 species of amphibians and reptiles, 63 of which are endangered. More than 600 of the 813 bird species found in the United States spend at least one season within the refuge system. Many of the bird refuges are along the four major north-south migratory routes, the Atlantic, Mississippi, Central and Pacific flyways. Other refuges have been established to preserve the habitat primarily for an individual species, such as the elk at the National Elk Refuge in Jackson, Wyoming, or to reintroduce a species to an ancestral or otherwise suitable territory.

1. Since the development of modern wildlife management in the 1930s, no American wildlife has been exterminated by sport hunting. Refuges record more than 30 million visits a year. Nearly 80 percent of visitation takes place on only forty of the existing 424 refuges. Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge in Maryland and Virginia for example, receives about one million visitors a year. FY 1984 the nation spent $90 million for on-site care of the whole Wildlife Refuge System. The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) employed 5,200 people, 1,500 of whom work on refuges, although only about 960 people were actually stationed on the refuges. FWS runs the national fish hatcheries, conducts law-enforcement programs, administers the Endangered Species Act (ESA) along with more than 150 other acts of Congress (or portions of them), oversees animal damage control, conducts wildlife research, manages migratory birds in association with international treaties, evaluates the impacts of public works projects on wildlife, administers grant programs for state wildlife agencies and provides technical assistance on wildlife matters to nearly anyone who asks for it.

G. The federal forest reserves were transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Forestry in 1905 and renamed national forests in 1907. The United States has 154 protected areas known as National Forests covering 188,336,179 acres (762,169 km2/294,275 sq. mi). The USDA Forest Service employs 33,000 employees and has responsibility for more than 191 million acres of public land. National Forests and Grasslands provide Americans with 193-million spectacular acres of wildlands. 9,126 miles of scenic byways to drive, 148,295 miles of trails to hike, 4,418 miles of wild and scenic rivers to float, 5,107 campgrounds to pitch tents, 1,200 boating sites and 328 natural pools to swim in. The 193 million acres of National Forests include 35.2 million acres of designated wilderness and more than 4,400 miles of national wild and scenic rivers, plus some 23,000 recreational facilities. These lands contain more than 10,000 plant species, more than 3,000 animal species, more than 400 of the nation's 1,312 (2007) federally listed threatened or endangered plant and animal species, and some 2,900 species designated as "sensitive" because their welfare is in doubt. The national forest system is 191 million acres in size, comprising about 18% of the remaining commercial forestland in the country, with 153 individual national forests and eighteen grassland units in forty-four states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, including nine million acres of wetlands and riparian areas, along with twenty national grasslands totaling four million acres. The national forests cloak the slopes of nearly every major mountain range.

H. The Indians put their feet where the animals had gone, and established a network of trails that laced through the woodlands and mountains of the East for the purposes of hunting and trading. When the Europeans came, they put the same network to their own purposes, which included not only hunting and trading, but settlement, the footpaths gradually widening into horse trails, then wagon roads, interconnecting with the rivers to forma transportation system that serviced the needs of the loose coalition of colonies between the Atlantic Coast and the banks of the Mississippi. Into the West, some trails blazed instead of followed. Lewis and Clark heading over the High Plains to the Rocky Mountains from their camp on the upper Missouri in 1804. Two decades later, the first trading caravans began rumbling southwest from St. Louis to the settlements in a foreign land called New Mexico, along the Santa Fe Trail, and from there north along the Taos Trail. The Oregon Tail or the California Trail, wore a tracery of ruts. The Mormons too blazed the Mormon Trail to the Great Salt Lake and then to San Bernardino in Southern California. In 1876 the Appalachian Mountain Club (AMC) was formed by a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). The AMC is now the oldest mountain club and largest with 35,000 members in the USA). In 1910 the Green Mountain club set its members to work cutting a 265 mile footpath in the wilderness between the Canadian border and the Massachusetts state line called the Long Trail.

National Trail System

1. President Kennedy exhorted youths to walk 50 miles in a day. On October 2, 1968, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed into law two bills, one creating the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the other the National Trails System. The National Trail System was begun with the immediate designation of the Appalachian Trail, running 2,100 miles through 12 states, from Springer Mountain in Georgia to Mount Katahdin in Maine, and the Pacific Crest Trail, running 2,350 miles from the Mexican border to the Canadian border through the states of California, Oregon and Washington, as the first scenic trail. The act also named an additional fourteen trails as worthy of study. As of 198 more than 23,650 miles of scenic and historic trails have been designated. Another 752 recreation trails comprise more than 8,000 miles. Of the 752 National Recreation Trails, 499 are under federal management, 12 are jointly administered by federal, state, and local governments, 78 are administered by the states, 138 are administered by local governments, and 26 are managed by private organizations.The number of miles of trails peaked in the 1940s at 144,000 miles. Between 1932 and 1950, 20 million acres were added, but the number of trail miles decreased by 3,000 miles. By 1974 the trail system mileage was only two-thirds what it had been forty years earlier, and by 1980 only 101,000 mile remained. According to a report released in 2019 by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety the number of pedestrians killed by those drivers has skyrocketed by 81 percent in the last decade. The Department of Transportation must contribute an estimated 1.5 percent of their budget to recreational trails under 23USC§206.

I. Since the first Earth Day on April 22, 1970 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been working for a cleaner, healthier environment for the American people. The FY 21 Budget coincides with EPA's 50th Anniversary in 2020. Over the last 50 years, the Agency has worked to fulfill its mission of protecting human health and the

environment by improving the nation's air, cleaning up land and water resources, and providing a cleaner, healthier environment. The Nation has made great progress in ensuring community water systems meet all health-based drinking water standards, making rivers and lakes safe for swimming and boating, reducing the smog that clouded city skies, cleaning up lands that were once used as chemical dumps, and providing Americans greater access to information on the safety of the chemicals. Federal data in a recent Government Accountability Office (GAO) report suggests that approximately 60 percent of Superfund sites overseen by EPA are in areas that are vulnerable to wildfires and different types of flooding. Approximately 73 million Americans live within three miles of a Superfund Remedial site, roughly 22 percent of the U.S. population. This includes 23 percent of all children in the U.S. under the age of 5. Recent research shows Superfund cleanup actions lowered the risk of elevated blood lead levels by roughly 13 to 26 percent for children living within 1.24 miles. Residential property values within three miles of Superfund sites increased between 18.7 and 24.4 percent when sites were cleaned up and deleted from the NPL.

§38 Wildfire

A. Fires can generate large amounts of smoke pollution, release greenhouse gases, and unintentionally degrade ecosystems; campfires should be small and contained in the wet season. Global annual burned area estimates approach 350 MHa (869 million acres) per year, and annual pyrogenic CO2 emissions can exceed 50% of fossil fuel combustion emissions. This may be a dramatic underestimate of the smoke released by summer forest fires, that darkens skies on the West Coast, and may have been mistaken for fossil fuel smog by regulators for 50 years, with a brief hiatus since vehicle emissions standards were enforced in 1970 and 2000 when prescribed burns came back into fashion in the eastern rainforest and spread like wildfire to fuel the western fire season and agricultural expansion fires in the Amazon jungle since 2014. Fire, nature's primary disturbance regime, has historically occurred in forests and woodlands, most frequently as low-intensity fires, with occasional large fires of high intensity. Unlike forest fires of a century ago, those of today are increasingly and more frequently destructive to forests, private property and air quality. Such fires are promoted by (a) the long history of fire suppression, (b) the buildup of dead wood that accompanies fire suppression slashing efforts that exceed the capacity of burners to tolerate unhealthy smoke, (c) the unabated cutting of shade-tolerant understory trees that accompany fire suppression, and (d) the continuing trend toward global warming due to the vicious cycle of forest fires causing drought and drought causing forest fires.

1. Forest fires, and the pyromania of prescribed burns and agricultural fires, kill the greenery, dry out the landscape, the plants and soil; forest fires and prescribed burns often cause smaller creeks and springs to dry up completely, and invariably result in a dryer, more flammable and hostile environment, until all the biomass is burned up, and there is no more fuel. After prescribed burns some logs are so flammable they can be ignited with a match. Dead wood piled vertically on the ground, near flammable snags, called fire ladders, can enable a fire to extend explosively above the canopy of young trees with their closely packed crowns; or small, live trees that form fire ladders of explosive fuel as

they reach into the crowns of the large, old trees under which they grow. When the fire reaches the canopy and spreads from canopy to canopy, the forest fire becomes a wildfire, and will probably grow larger until it is contained and consumes all the available fuel, or it will burn and spread until the wildfire is extinguished by firefighters or sufficient rainfall. Destroying fire-ladders and thinning overcrowded plantations are the legitimate wildfire prevention activities, that should not intend "to burn".

2. Lightning may ignite the flammable debris on the forest floor for a few minutes while needles and leaves are burned up, and scorch a tree but then the fire goes out in about five minutes. Very rarely, large, rainless, summer lightning storms, will ignite grasslands and flammable debris, and the risk of lightning strike can be increased by metal in the soil or metallic litter. The most common reason that lightning storms cause major fires is probably because a camper is inspired by the dark and cool, but rainless, summer lightning storm weather, to light and abandon a campfire, they otherwise would not have lit in the summer fire season, or would have fully extinguished, if it did not look like rain. Unextinguished campfires in flammable debris, will cause the duff to smolder in an ever enlarging circle, that will ultimately ignite branches and trees. Campfire safety is highly reliant upon the digging of a campfire pit of mineral soil from which all flammable debris and roots are removed. In fire season, campfires must be dry extinguished with mineral soil, if there are not gallons of water available to eliminate all smolder. In fire season, including when the winds kick up, after the first rain, it is best not to have a campfire at all, and eat cold food or cook over a backpacking stove.

B. Fire exists in almost every part of the world and is the most common disturbance of vegetation. Between 300 and 400 million hectares burn annually wordwide, much of it in Africa. The Global Fire Monitoring center (GFM) and the Global Observation of Forest Cover Fire Implementation Team have called for international joint efforts to launch an operational space-borne fire monitoring system that will allow real-time and complete coverage of wildland fire events and fire impact around the world. The total global area burned in 2002 and 2003 – of which about half was in Africa – appears to be comparable to long term averages, in the annual range of 300 to 400 million hectares per year. Wildland fires continue to claim lives, destroy valuable private and public property and emit compounds that affect the composition and functioning of the atmosphere. Wildland fires and land-use fires consume an estimated average of more than 9 billion tonnes of vegetative biomass globally each year. On average, nearly 100,000 wildfires burn approximately 7 million acres of land each year. In the United States 10 times more land is burned than commercially logged.

1. The fire maps show the locations of actively burning fires around the world on a monthly basis, based on observations from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) on NASA's Terra satellite. The colors are based on a count of the number (not size) of fires observed within a 1,000-square-kilometer area. White pixels show the high end of the count — as many as 30 fires in a 1,000-square-kilometer area per day. Orange pixels show as many as 10 fires, while red areas show as few as 1 fire per day. The fire map is not believed to be an accurate depiction of U.S. West Coast fires due to the large size of these fires of tens to hundreds of thousands of acres. In

developing countries charcoal manufacturing for urban cooking fires, is a significant controlled cause of industrial timber depletion, involving the use of fire. The major error of NASA satellite world forest fire map is that it omits and underestimates wildfires in the Pacific Northwestern United States, Canada, Greenland and Australia, at that time, and overestimating the charcoal fires in the southern hemisphere and south east Asia where government rainmaking and commercial logging moratorium are thought to be winning the firefight as Cambodia finishes de-mining.

2. During 1998-2015 a study of satellite data found that burned area declined about 24 percent, with much of the decrease occurring in the world's grasslands and savannas. They found that precipitation had little influence on the long-term decline in global burned area — but human activity, and particularly agriculture, was a strong driver. In some places, particularly tropical forest landscapes, the researchers found that agricultural activity was actually associated with an increase in fires, probably as a result of agricultural waste burning and especially deforestation in the Amazon rainforest to make room for cropland. Although these increases were outweighed by the areas where agriculture was associated with a reduction in burned area, mainly in grassland and savanna landscapes, where there's less biomass available to burn and where fire may be less abused as a land-clearing or management tool.

3. Although not on the NASA fire map, in 2017 there were forest fires in Greenland. In southern Europe along the Mediterranean, the total area burned is already roughly three times the normal amount of summer wildfires. Back in June, 60 people died over the course of one weekend in Portugal due to wildfires. Thirty people were killed when the fires reached roads on evacuation routes. Those fires don't seem to be abating, in part because of the hotter, drier temperatures, warmer temperatures have extended the regions fire season, potentially making weather like this increasingly the region's new normal. Earlier in spring of 2017, Ireland, an island perhaps most synonymous with dampness battled fires primed, in part, by 75-percent less rainfall. Wildfires are also plaguing Siberia in Russia. Over 1.6 million hectares (3.95 million acres) of Russia are on fire. Back in June, South Africa was ablaze, and in New Zealand in February (during their summer) the city of Christchurch called a state of emergency after a wildfire sent thousands running from their homes and destroyed homes, and killed a pilot. In January, Chile, for whom like New Zealand January is summer, battled a similar unusual number of wildfires due to a combination of drought and high temperatures. After some trouble with agricultural fires a few years ago South Asians have led the world to adopt a rainmaking policy to extinguish open burns. Her Majesty Queen Sirikit of Thailand instituted an effective saw moratorium on commercial logging; the return of elephants to newly protected forests was documented in the movie Return to the Forest (2012).

4. The global fire community met in 2003 at an International Wildland Fire Summit in Sydney, Australia, to agree on principles to adapt international wildland fire management projects and exchanges to local ecological and social conditions, however they failed to prohibit prescribed burns on public lands and the slash piles that totally ruin the reputation of prescribed burns, for everyone, including Aboriginal and tribal burns, more than private landowners who are thought to be justified if they burn in season, but to a

lesser extent of malfeasance than prescribed burns on public land. Programs to reduce fuel buildup in Australia, Canada, the United States and elsewhere must prioritize the moratorium on slashing and burning. Timber detritus should be gathered for firewood, chipped and unusable debris scattered to prevent fire-ladders.

B. In the US Fire Service, there are about 1.1 million structural firefighters, roughly 825,000 volunteer and 275,000-paid career. It is estimated that about 100,000 are involved with wildland firefighting to some degree or another. There are estimated to be about 18,590 contract wildland firefighters, helping to fill the gap in personnel needs in very active fire seasons. There are 56,000 wildland firefighters within the federal and state government; this includes all employees utilized for firefighting, even if it is not their primary job. US Firefighters are successful in extinguishing 97% of 100,000 fires and containing them to less than 10 acres in size. No other country comes close to this benchmark of success, however few countries can boast such large and destructive wildfires. Costs average about $4.7 billion per year for federal (USDA, DOI, DOD and other federal agencies), state and local governments for suppression of these wildland fires that escape initial action. Over the last decade, annual wildfire cost to US federal lands exceeded $1.7 billion and $1 billion in Canada, not including economic losses. In Australia in 2005, total wildfire costs were estimated at nearly $9.4 billion or 1.3% of their Gross Domestic Product. Common hazards faced on the fire line can include treefall, falling overhead object, burnovers/entrapments, heat-related illnesses and injuries, smoke inhalation, vehicle-related injuries (including aircraft), slips, trips, and falls. Wildland firefighters must also be aware of increased risks of heat-related illness and rhabdomyolysis resulting from the breakdown of damaged muscle tissue and can cause permanent disability or death. Between 2001-2012, over 200 on-duty Wildfire Fighter fatalities occurred. That comes to about 20 deaths per 100,000 workers, or 20 deaths per year.

1. A 1910 article in Sunset Magazine recommended to the fledgling Forest Service that it use the indigenous method of setting “cool fires” in the spring and autumn to keep the forests open, consume accumulated fuel and in so doing protect the forest from catastrophic fire. Ironically, that recommendation came the same year that, in the space of two days fires raced across 3 million acres (1,210,000 hectares) in Idaho and Montana and killed eighty-five firefighters in what is called the “Big Blowup”. It would be ten years after the Big Blowup before many fires in western forests and grasslands were effectively controlled. For decades thereafter, the U.S. Forest Service was dedicated to putting all fires out. By 1926, the objective was to control all fires before they grew to 10 acres in size. A decade later the policy was to stop all fires by 10 am on the second day.

2. In the 1960s the U.S. lost on average about 209 structures per year, each subsequent decade shows growing numbers in this escalating trend and between 2000 to 2010 38,601.structures burned. In 2000 the nation experienced its most severe fire season in decades when some 8.4 million acres burned in 122,000 fires. In 2001, however, only 3.6 million acres burned - far below the national average for the previous eighty years (about fourteen million acres). The size of the acreage burned in 2000, while unusually large relative to the average acreage burned during the previous decade (3.8 million acres), was

less than the average annual acreages burned in the four decades from 1919-1959 (24.4 million acres). Similarly, while the 6.9 million acres that burned in 2002 was substantially above the annual average during the preceding ten years (4.2 million acres), it was not unusual: fire seasons in which acreages similar to the 2002 total also burned had occurred as recently as 1996 (6.7 million acres) and 1988 (7.4 million acres). The number of fires in 2002 was less than the average number of fires occurring in every decade from the 1920s through the 1990s. These averages ranged from a low average rate of 97,599 fires per year from 1899-1929, to a high average rate of 163,329 fires per year from 1980-1989. During the 1990s, fewer acres burned annually on average than during the 1920s-1960s, and again through the 1980s. Nonetheless, with only 248,000 acres of FS land logged in 2003 ten times more is arsoned than logged. Wildfire season - meaning seasons with higher wildfire potential - has universally become longer over the past 40 years.

Fires Contained 2007-2017

2017 (1/1/17 - 9/26/17)	Fires: 49,032	Acres: 8,446,055
2016 (1/1/16 - 9/26/16)	Fires: 44,572	Acres: 4,859,566
2015 (1/1/15 - 9/26/15)	Fires: 48,879	Acres: 9,021,293
2014 (1/1/14 - 9/26/14)	Fires: 40,529	Acres: 3,043,381
2013 (1/1/13 - 9/26/13)	Fires: 38,632	Acres: 4,085,566
2012 (1/1/12 - 9/26/12)	Fires: 47,725	Acres: 8,701,094
2011 (1/1/11 - 9/26/11)	Fires: 59,978	Acres: 7,704,930
2010 (1/1/10 - 9/26/10)	Fires: 49,316	Acres: 2,777,798
2009 (1/1/09 - 9/26/09)	Fires: 70,790	Acres: 5,586,778
2008 (1/1/08 - 9/26/08)	Fires: 67,586	Acres: 4,728,614
2007 (1/1/07 - 9/26/07)	Fires: 71,798	Acres: 8,137,624
Annual average prior 10 years		
2006-2016	Fires: 53,885	Acres: 5,860,611

Source: National Interagency Fire Center 2017

3. The 2017 fire season was the most expensive in history. According to the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS), every state in the western US has experienced an increase in the average annual number of large wildfires over past decades. Extensive studies have found that large forest fires in the western US have been occurring nearly five times more often since the 1970s and 80s. Such fires are burning more than six times the land area as before, and lasting almost five times longer. In the 2017 fire season 195 forest fires that were not contained within 24 hours burned 2,783,813 acres in the United States. In Montana 753,850 acres burned, 287,295 acres in Lolo National Forest. Oregon burned 628,148 acres, 287,074 acres in Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest. California burned 333,386 acres, 171,798 acres in Klamath National Forest, near the Oregon border. All told 458,869 acres, 25% of 1.8 million acre Rogue-River Siskiyou National Forest burned in 2017. A total of 2,232,800 acres of National Forests were burned in the 2017 fire season.

Un-contained Fires, United States Totals by Agency and State, 2017

By Agency	Acres Burned
National Parks	19,556
National Scenic Area	47,320
State	484,137
National Forests	2,232,800
United States	2,783,813
By State	Acres Burned
Alaska	69,814
Arizona	214,334
California	333,386
Colorado	14,428
Idaho	376,185
Montana	753,850
Nevada	82,438
New Mexico	37,331
North Dakota	5,000
Oregon	628,148
South Dakota	7,438
Utah	11,067
Washington	242,599
Wyoming	7,795
United States	2,783,813

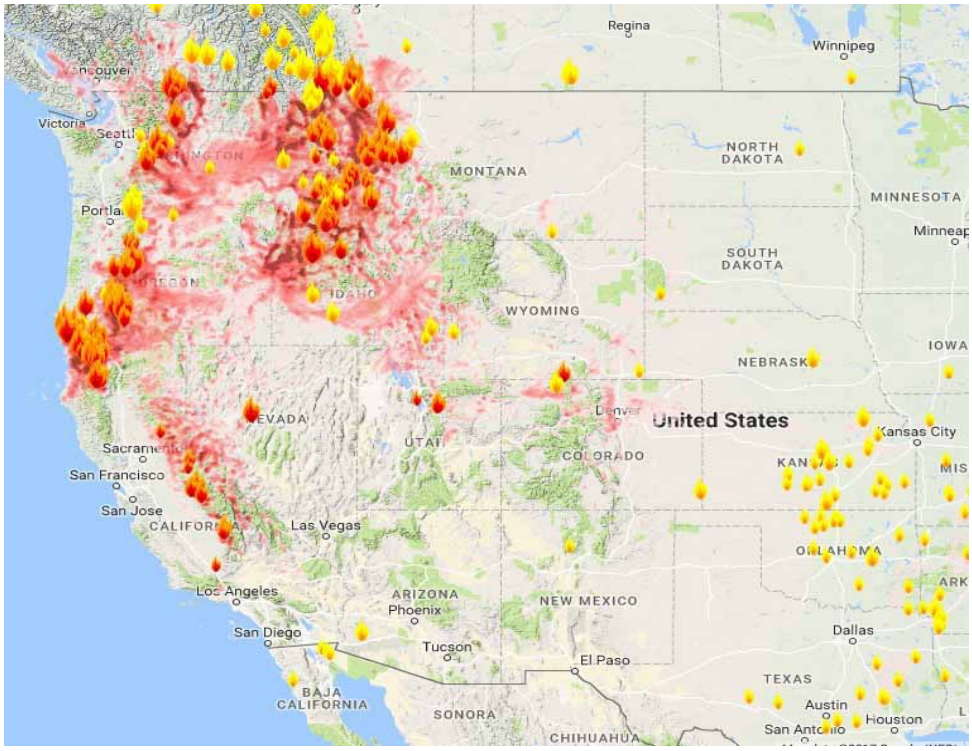
Source: National Wildfire Coordination Group 2017

4. 2018 and subsequent Fire Season statistics are elusive and cannot be compared with 2017. In 2017 the Forest Service burned more than 2.2 million acres, 1.3% of their 183 million acres of National Forests and Grasslands, 80% of total acres burned in the United States. The 334 units of the U.S. national park system, encompass 89 million acres of which 66,876 acres, 0.07% burned. The forty-eight national parks cover about 47 million acres of which 19,556 acres, 0.02% burned. The difference is explained by 47,320 acres burned in Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. 484,137 acres were burned on public land held by State forestry, agencies, and field offices. 4,161 acres burned in one un-contained forest fire under county jurisdiction. The hills of Los Angeles were in flames. It is necessary to hire the Interior Department to fire the Forest Service for arson conspiracy under 36CFR§261.5, 16USC§551, 18USC§81 and Art. 81 Uniform Code of Military Justice under 10USC§881. National Forests may be protected, with or without

roads by Wilderness Preservation System under 16USC§1131, 24USC§153 and 43USC§2. The Interior Department is authorized to make direct grants for wildfire fighting, trash removal, restoring slashed and burned National Forests, connecting the National Trail System, tent sized grade A flat farmland and reforestation with non-invasive food forests under 24USC§423(b) and 54USC§302904.

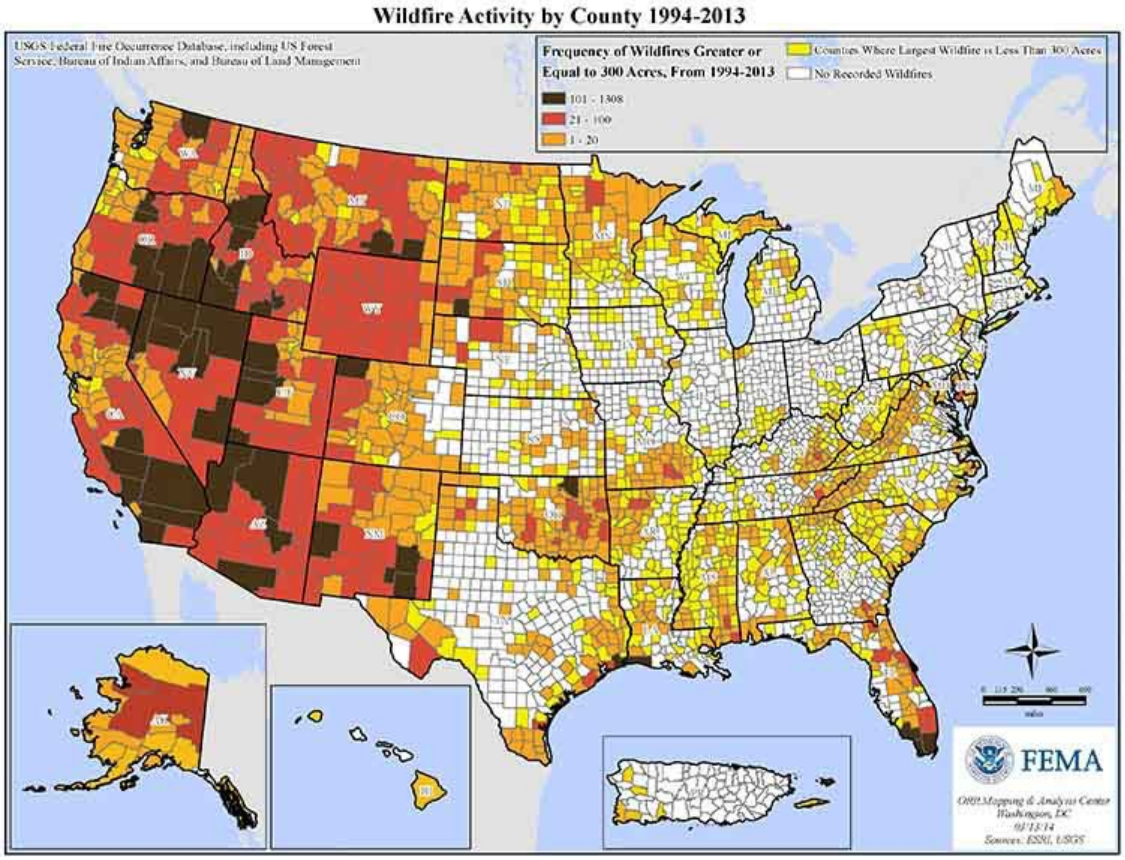
C. Contrary to prescribed burn propaganda, intensive study of historical fires has failed to document any cases wherein fire killed a forest by burning through treetops in the ponderosa pine forests of the American Southwest prior to 1900. In contrast, numerous fires since 1950 exceeding 5,000 acres (2,025 hectares) have burned forests more intensively than earlier fires. The intensity of these fires is attributed to the amount of woody fuels on the forest floor, especially fine woody fuels, intentionally piled to dry out for prescribed burns, and to dense stands of young trees within replanted forests – both of which have come about since 1900. Fire Management Assistance Declarations by the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) began in 1970 when two were authorized. Prior to 2003 Fire Management Assistance Declarations were called Fire Suppression Authorizations. There were never more than ten authorizations until there were 20 in 1994. Since 1998 there have been more or less than 50 fire management assistance declarations annually with a high of 114 in 2011. In 2016 there were 49. There are of course far more major forest fires than there are fire management declarations. In the United States, the main agencies involved in fire management are the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior. In 2017 summer fire season, it was estimated that with an average annual wildfire risk of 1.3%, Forest Service land was 65 times more likely to burn than the 0.02% average annual wildfire risk of national parks and monuments of scientific significance. Recently, there has been a surge of extremely destructive fires ever closer to buildings and cities with corresponding social disruptions and substantial economic costs. .

Fires in the Western United States September 2017



Source: National Interagency Fire Center

1. Over the last decade, annual wildfire cost to US federal lands exceeded $1.7B US dollars and $1B US dollars in Canada not including economic losses. In Australia in 2005, total wildfire costs were estimated at nearly $9.4B US dollars or 1.3% of their Gross Domestic Product. In the United States the Forest Service is reporting that 2017 is shaping up to be a worse than average fire year based on acres of federal, private and state land burned. So far, 5.6 million acres of land has burned this year, or 1.8 million acres more than the ten year average of 3.8 million acres burned by this time. Some states like Nevada are saying that 2017 is the worst fire season in 15 years, while Montana has already used up much of its firefighting budget, even as much of the state remains in drought conditions according to the US Drought Monitor. According to the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS), every state in the western US has experienced an increase in the average annual number of large wildfires over past decades. Extensive studies have found that large forest fires in the western US have been occurring nearly five times more often since the 1970s and 80s. Such fires are burning more than six times the land area as before, and lasting almost five times longer. Wildfire season - meaning seasons with higher wildfire potential - has universally become longer over the past 40 years.



2. Fire 36CFR §261.5 prohibits the following: (a) Carelessly or negligently throwing or placing any ignited substance or other substance that may cause a fire. (b) Firing any tracer bullet or incendiary ammunition. (c) Causing timber, trees, slash, brush or grass to burn except as authorized by permit. (d) Leaving a fire without completely extinguishing it. (e) Causing and failing to maintain control of a fire that is not a prescribed fire that damages the National Forest System. (f) Building, attending, maintaining, or using a campfire without removing all flammable material from around the campfire adequate to prevent its escape. (g) Negligently failing to maintain control of a prescribed fire on Non-National Forest System lands that damages the National Forest System. Any violation shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment for not more than six months or both pursuant to 16USC§551, unless otherwise provided.

3. Whoever unlawfully cuts, or wantonly injures or destroys any tree growing, standing, or being upon any land of the United States shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both under 18USC§1853. Whoever, willfully and without authority, sets on fire any timber, underbrush, or grass or other inflammable material upon the public domain...or for the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been instituted shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both under 18USC§1855. Arson within special maritime and territorial jurisdiction states, "Whoever, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, willfully and maliciously sets fire to or burns any building, structure or vessel, any machinery or building materials or supplies, military or naval stores, munitions of war, or

any structural aids or appliances for navigation or shipping, or attempts or conspires to do such an act, shall be imprisoned for not more than 25 years, fined the greater of the fine under this title or the cost of repairing or replacing any property that is damaged or destroyed, or both. If the building be a dwelling or if the life of any person be placed in jeopardy, he shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both" under 18USC§81.

§39 Clean Water

A. More than 50% of America's drinking water originates from forests. Forests provide 75% of the world's freshwater. 1/3 of the world's largest cities draw their drinking water from forests. Humans require 0.7 to 3.7 liters of filtered water for drinking and cooking daily per person. It is possible to filter this much per person, from nature or tap, with a small hand pump water purifier in a few minutes everyday. The average household uses more than 500,000 liters of water per year. That's an average of 340 liters each day. 10% of water is used in the kitchen and for drinking. 30% for toilet flushing, 30% for showers and baths, 5% for cleaning and 20% for laundry. Households use a variety of water filtration technologies, costing from $50 to nearly $1,000, that force water through a membrane and sterilize with UV light all the water used by that household at little to no extra cost. The source can be municipal water supply, well or home delivery. Even, at the freshest of mountain springs, wells and urban faucets, water filtration and sterilization systems are necessary to produce reliable potable water. Water filtration systems are not adequate to distill fresh drinking water from salt water >1,000 ppm and source water must not exceed limits of 90 contaminants tested for by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Basic water treatment involves both filtration to reduce particulates by 90% and boiling to prevent bacterial regrowth. The bottled water industry is estimated to be growing at a rate of 20% each year. Europe is, by far, the single largest market for bottled water with total consumption estimated at 27.6 billion liters per year. The US follows in distant second place, with an estimated total consumption of 11 billion liters. Asia is the third largest market and is expected to grow due to its high population growth. Latin America places fourth in consumption and Canada sits in fifth position. In 1995 Canadians are reported to have spent $292 million on bottled water. In 1997 the annual consumption was estimated to be 643 million liters, or 21.2 liters per person. Plastic from water bottles and food wrappers is becoming a common fecal contaminant.

1. Over the past twenty years many improvements have been made to provide increasing numbers of people with access to safe water. In the mid-1970s only 38% of people in non-industrialized countries had access to safe water. By 1994 this had increased to 75%. While this may be considered tremendous progress, that still leaves 25% — more than 1 billion people — without access to safe sources of water. In addition, almost half the world's entire population — about 2.4 billion people — does not have an acceptable means of sanitation. One of the results of poor sanitation and unsafe water supply is diarrheal disease. Infants, young children, and the elderly are most at risk. The World Health Organization reports that there are four billion cases of diarrhea in the world every year. Of these, 2.2 million people die as a result, and most are children under five years of age. Diarrheal disease accounts for more deaths each year than AIDS and cancer

combined. With a safe water supply and adequate sanitation and hygiene, the number of cases of diarrhea could be reduced by one-quarter to one-third. About 34,000 people die each day worldwide because of water, feces, and dirt related diseases. They also report that, in developing countries, 80% of illnesses are water-related.

B. Good protection of water sources is essential to the cost-effective provision of safe water. Animal-raising operations (pigs, chicken, cattle) can be a major source of nutrient overload in water, particularly when large quantities of manure are mixed with water and sprayed on land and some of this material leaches into ground water or runs off into streams. Cattle grazing on steep slopes can increase runoff and sedimentation of streams. Feedlots and factory farms can contaminate water with fecal matter that may carry bacteria such as *E. coli* or pathogens such as *Cryptosporidium*. Runoff triggered by rain or melting snow on cleared farmlands may wash sediment into water. Pesticides and herbicides can leach into groundwater or wash into streams or storm sewers (urban lawns, golf courses, parks and gardens are also common sources). Gravel pits and mines. Gravel pits or other digging operations can disturb soils, causing sediment to wash into nearby water bodies, or expose groundwater and surface water to other contaminants such as acid-generating waste rock. Urban developments. Cleared land for urban developments may leave soil exposed for months at a time, leading to significant amounts of sediment washing into streams. Poorly constructed or uncapped wells. These are common avenues by which groundwater contamination can occur. Pavement. Roads, parking lots, airports and other paved surfaces can accelerate runoff into nearby waters. The faster and heavier the runoff, the more debris, including sediment and pollutants, is carried into the water. Logging. Logging and associated road building can increase erosion and turbidity and, in some cases, cause algal booms. Forest fires, like prairie grass fires, can burn off ground cover, leading to increased erosion. Air pollutants. From cars to factories, pollutants pumped into the air can mix with rainwater or snow or be carried by wind into water bodies. Sewage treatment plants and factories. A variety of chemical and other contaminants found in sewage and industrial effluents can enter water bodies that also serve as drinking water sources.

1. The Federal Water Pollution Act of 1972 intended to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters, to eliminate as of 1985 all discharge of pollutants into navigable waters and the ocean, to protect and propagate fish, shellfish, wildlife and recreation, to prohibit the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts, to provide for waste treatment and address point and non-point sources of pollution under 33USC§1251. The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, 1984 and 1996 established the National Drinking Water Advisory Council and established regulations under 42USC§300j-5. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set standards for drinking water quality in public water systems entities that provide water for human consumption to at least 25 people for at least 60 days a year). A State has primary enforcement responsibility for public water systems during any period for which the Administrator determines that such State has adopted drinking water regulations that are no less stringent than the national primary drinking water regulations promulgated by the Administrator under 42USC§300g-1. Since June 19, 1986 no person may use any pipe, any pipe or plumbing

fitting or fixture, any solder, or any flux. No rule may be promulgated which authorizes any underground injection which endangers drinking water sources under 42USC§300h.

2. The Safe Drinking Water Act divides the water pollution into two categories: “point source pollution” and “non-point source pollution”. Point sources of pollution have clear requirements. They are illegal unless people have applied for and obtained a permit to discharge, called a “national pollutant discharge elimination system” or NPDES permit (in Kentucky the permit is a KPDES permit). The act defines “non-point source pollution” as everything else that causes water pollution. Non-point sources of pollution have no requirements under the law until or unless these sources impair water quality as stipulated under the Clean Water Act’s total maximum daily load (TMDL) requirement. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set the safe limit in drinking water well at 10 parts per billion (ppb), but in many areas around the United States, levels range from 50 to 90 ppb. In some Asian countries, the levels exceed 3,000 ppb. In one recent study mice given water containing 100 ppb of arsenic had much more serious upper respiratory symptoms when exposed to the swine flu virus than those mice who had clean drinking water. Arsenic is still however used extensively as a pesticide. Many studies show a link between concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFO) and flooding, urban living, chemicals, pollution, leaky pipes, flooding, drought and other environmental factors such as brackish water, with the contamination of drinking water, gastrointestinal ailments, cancer and other diseases. EPA has set standards for over 90 contaminants organized into six groups: microorganisms, disinfectants, disinfection byproducts, inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals and radionuclides. The European Union tests for more than 45 parameters. In Canada the testing and sampling requirements of drinking water set out by each jurisdiction. Even within a particular province or territory there may be variances in testing requirements. Specifically, a particular municipality may have standards that are higher or lower than standards provincially or territorially imposed because of special permit or approval conditions. In addition, systems that distribute water to populations below a certain size may be exempt from the region’s testing standards.

C. There are six main types of water contamination: physical, radioactive, microbiological, disinfectants and disinfection byproducts, inorganic, and organic. Physical contamination. 1. Turbidity, or cloudiness, in water is caused by the presence of suspended particle matter such as clay, silt or microscopic organisms.Turbidity is a common problem with water as a result of soil run-off. Surface waters, there- fore, are much more likely than groundwater sources to be subject to chronic or occasional problems with turbidity. Cloudy or turbid water is a problem because the particles in the water can serve as a source of nutrients and food for any bacteria, viruses or protozoa that may be in the water. In addition, because these microorganisms attach themselves to the particles in the water, and may be obscured by them, it can be difficult to determine exactly what substances are in the water. Cloudy water can also interfere with the ability of disinfectants to eliminate pathogens in the water both before and after they enter water treatment and distribution systems. Water can contain sediment, chemicals, and all sorts of impurities that affect the taste and smell of water. Salt Water is the general term for all brackish water over 1,000 ppm (mg/L) total dissolved solids (TDS). 2. Water may

become contaminated with radioactive atoms (called radionuclides) from both natural and human sources. Exposure to such radionuclides is associated with a slight in- creased risk of cancer and genetic disorders. Consuming water contributes only a very small amount of our total radiation exposure. Most radionuclides in water are there naturally as a result of the decay of uranium and thorium.

3. Human and animal wastes are the main sources of microorganisms, or microbial contaminants that can cause disease in water supplies. Improperly treated sewage, bird droppings, and runoff from farms and city streets can all introduce microorganisms into the water. Protozoa are organisms that have only one cell. Some of them are very strong and, once they enter our bodies, can be very hard to get rid of.While many bacteria in water are quite easily killed when chlorine is added at a water treatment plant, protozoa can survive and must be removed by proper coagulation and filtration. *Giardia* is the most common protozoa found in water. It causes a gastrointestinal disease known as *giardiasis* or "beaver fever," which can last for a long time. Symptoms of *Giardia* infection may include watery diarrhea, loss of appetite, dehydration, cramps and vomiting.Wilderness campers and others who drink untreated water are most susceptible to *Giardia* exposure. Another common protozoan, *Cryptosporidium* is very resistant to chlorination, but can be killed by boiling water. In humans it causes *cryptosporidiosis,* a disease with symptoms that may include diarrhea, stomach cramps and a mild fever. These symptoms typically appear two to ten days after exposure. For people with a weakened immune system, such as people having AIDS, *Cryptosporidiosis* is 80% fatal.

a. Viruses are tiny organisms that invade the living cells of our bodies, reproduce and invade more cells, and soon make us sick.Viruses are responsible for the colds and flu we typically catch in the winter. More serious viruses found in water include the hepatitis A virus and several viruses that cause gastrointestinal disease. Some viruses may be killed with chlorination. Others, if they adhere to larger particles in the water, may be removed with small pore membrane filters, though this is not technically feasible for treating large volumes of water. Phytoplankton are microscopic plants that live in saltwater and freshwater bodies. If there are a lot of these plants, they may make the water look green and murky. Some phytoplankton naturally produce toxins that can damage the liver or nervous system.This may pose a danger when very large numbers of these organisms are present, as may occur in small nutrient-rich lakes, ponds and dugouts. Symptoms of exposure include fever, headache, dizziness, stomach cramps, vomiting, diarrhea, skin and eye irritations, sore throat and swollen lips. People are at greatest risk of exposure to toxic phytoplankton during blooms (quick and abundant growth of plankton in one area), which typically occur in late August and September.While it is unlikely that anyone would purposely drink the green, foul-smelling water from a lake or river during a bloom, people may accidentally ingest it during recreational activities such as swimming, canoeing or water-skiing.

b. Bacteria are present virtually everywhere, certain types which exist in untreated water may be pathogenic (capable of causing disease in other organ- isms). These bacteria can cause a variety of diseases. Infants, children, the elderly, and people with weakened immune systems are most at risk of becoming ill due to ingestion of bacteria-

contaminated water. *Campylobacter jejuni,* which causes gastroenteritis (inflammation of the stomach and intestines).This bacterium is typically found in human and animal wastes, including bird droppings, and often ends up in water after a heavy rainfall. *Escherichia coli.* This bacterium is naturally present in human intestines and plays an important role in digestion. However, some forms of *E. coli* can cause gastrointestinal diseases, including a severe form of diarrhea that can lead to kidney failure and death. One way that *E. coli* ends up in water is from untreated sewage particularly runoff from a concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO). Almost all of the 2,000 strains of *Salmonella* that have been identified can cause illness to varying degrees.The species typically found in Canada are linked to gastrointestinal illness.The effects of *Salmonella* contamination range from mild, flu-like symptoms to severe infections lasting for months, and potentially ending in death. In the early 1970s, the most common cause of water-borne disease in North America was the presence of *Shigella*. However, there hasn't been a reported outbreak of illness due to this bacterium since 1975. *Shigella* can cause symptoms ranging from mild (diarrhea, vomiting) to severe (abdominal pain, fever, bloody stools).

4. When chlorine is added as a disinfectant to water with a high organic content, a number of other substances form as a result. Called "disinfection by-products," many of these substances have been discovered to be harmful to human health. Disinfection by-products that are formed in water as a result of chlorination include trihalomethanes (THMs), haloacetates, haloacetonitriles, haloaldehydes, haloketones and halohydroxyfuranones. THMs and haloacetates are the most common by-products found in chlorinated water. The THMs most commonly found in drinking water are chloroform, bromodichloromethane, chlorodibromethane and bromoform. Brominated disinfection by-products are considered to be among the more harmful. In the interest of protecting water as it travels through the system, a small amount of chlorine sometimes continues to be added to water at various intervals during distribution.The result, however, is that the concentration of disinfection by-products may continue to increase until the water reaches our taps. Studies have shown that, from the time that water leaves the treatment plant to the time it reaches the consumer, the concentration of disinfection by- products may increase by 25 to 100%. To avoid this, many systems add ammonia to the system. The result is that the residual chlorine combines with the ammonia to form chloramine. Chloramine is a weaker but more stable disinfectant than chlorine that controls bacteria risk while producing lower levels of THMs. It is very effective at maintaining a residual level of disinfectant in drinking water systems. Smaller communities may rely on chlorination as the only treatment step. In such cases, depending on the amount of chlorine used, the type and amount of organic material found in the raw water and the time of year, the levels of disinfection by-products are often found to be elevated. In addition to cancer, there is some concern that disinfection by-products, and THMs specifically, may be linked to reproductive health effects. A study of five thousand pregnant women in California reported that there was an association between the incidence of spontaneous abortion and the consumption of tap water. In fact, women who drank five or more glasses of cold tap water containing high levels of THMs were almost twice as likely to suffer a spontaneous abortion as those women who drank less tap water.

a. Alternatives to chlorine disinfection include the use of disinfectants other than chlorine, such as chloramine, chlorine dioxide and ozone, and the use of non-chemical processes, such as ultraviolet light. As compared to chlorine, ozone is equally or more effective at neutralizing bacteria, viruses and protozoa. In addition, it is effective at dealing with parasites such as *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium*, which are highly resistant to conventional chlorination treatment. In addition to microbiological contamination, ozone is effective at removing color, taste, odor, and a range of trace organics. A significant advantage of ozone over chlorine is that the use of ozone does not result in the production of chlorination by-products. Among the drawbacks of using ozone are that it is generally more expensive than chlorine and its effectiveness is short-lived as it does not have a residual effect after the water leaves the treatment plant. Another potential drawback of ozone is that it can result in the production of some by-products, including bromate and formaldehyde, both known to cause cancer.

5. Inorganic, or non-living, water contaminants include various metals, fluoride and nitrates. Metals may be naturally present in water, from weathering and erosion for example, or they may be present as a result of human activities, such as mining and manufacturing. In most areas of Canada, drinking water is a minor source of exposure to metals as compared with food and air. Arsenic may enter water bodies from smelting operations, the burning of coal and waste, and dumping of industrial waste water. It may be in particles in the air, which then land in the water. It may also be present as a result of natural processes, such as weathering and erosion. Uranium may be present in water as a result of natural processes, such as weathering or erosion, or as a result of human activities, such as mining and the use of fertilizers that contain phosphate. Natural uranium is weakly radioactive. However, its toxicity, especially to the kidneys, is more of a threat to human health than is its radioactivity. Like most other metals, antimony may naturally end up in source waters as a result of weathering and erosion. Human activities, such as mining and industrial and municipal waste water discharges, also result in antimony deposits. Household piping and non-lead solders may also be a source of antimony. Studies have shown that people exposed to elevated levels of antimony in airborne particles, such as in an industrial workplace, can experience an increase in blood pressure, heart problems and ulcers. Long-term exposure is also linked to increased incidence of menstrual problems and spontaneous abortions. Fluoride is a naturally occurring chemical contaminant of many environmental water sources, and its presence is monitored by municipal water systems, particularly if it is added after treatment to meet the recommendations of dental authorities.

a. Levels of lead in untreated water are typically low and, therefore, also low in treated water. Lead may, however, make its way into tap water from coming into contact with lead pipes and fixtures in old buildings, especially structures built before the 1950s. Lead may also be present in brass fittings, such as taps, solder that connects copper tubing and that fit some plastic pipes.The use of lead in new plumbing equipment is either banned altogether or restricted. Many municipalities have undertaken programs to remove lead from the public portion of water distribution systems.This means that lead pipes, fittings and solder were replaced right up to people's private property lines. Home- owners are

responsible for removing any lead-based materials on their private property,including any piping or storage tanks underground and in their homes. Research has shown that even small amounts of lead may impact on human health. Infants and children are most at risk from exposure to lead. For this reason the drinking water guidelines set acceptable levels of lead according to children's susceptibility. Exposure to small amounts of lead over an extended period of time may affect the intellectual and neurological development of the fetus, infants and young children. Lead exposure also affects blood pressure and reproductive functions in adults.

6. Organic Contamination is comprised of pesticides, organotins, a group of organic compounds that contain tin, and volatile organic compounds.Pesticides are chemical and biological agents that are used to control pests such as weeds, insects, rodents, fungi, bacteria and viruses. Pesticides are sprayed on farm crops and animals, lawns and gardens, and golf courses. These chemicals can easily end up in our water sources. They may enter surface waters as a result of accidental spills, improper disposal of leftover chemicals, drifting on air currents for later deposition, and runoff from fields and lawns. Pesticides can also enter groundwater sup- plies by filtering through the soil where they are applied on crops and lawns, or through leachate from landfill sites. Organotins are a group of organic com- pounds that contain tin. Volatile organic compounds.Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are among the most frequently detected organic contaminants in groundwater.VOCs are chemicals that readily evaporate and include such substances as trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene.These two chemicals are found in many household products and are also used as solvents by the metal-degreasing and dry-cleaning industries. VOCs are often present at high levels in the leachate from municipal landfills.The leachate may enter ground- water or surface water, thus contaminating water supplies and potentially degrading into more toxic substances. Trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene are potentially harmful to human health when inhaled at high concentrations.Trichloroethylene is a probable human carcinogen; tetrachloroethylene is a potential human carcinogen. The inhalation of these chemicals when showering can also be an exposure route.

a. Nitrates occur naturally in water, resulting from decaying plant matter. Nitrates are also a main ingredient in commercial fertilizers and can end up in water via runoff from farmers' fields, septic systems and landfills.When homeowners apply fertilizers to their lawns and gardens, up to 50% of the nitrogen in the product ends up in nearby water sources. For bottle-fed infants, water is their primary source of exposure to nitrates. (For everyone else, food is our primary source of exposure and water is second.) When exposed to high levels of nitrates, infants have suffered from methemoglobinemia, a life-threatening condition in which body tissues don't receive the oxygen they need to survive. Symptoms may include shock, irregular heart- beat, and severe skin discoloration. Babies under three months of age are particularly at risk, as are the fetuses of women in the last three months of their pregnancy.

D. Over 75% of the nation's population is served by centralized wastewater collection and treatment systems. The remaining population uses septic or other onsite systems. Approximately 16,000 municipal wastewater treatment facilities are in operation

nationwide. Twenty- five percent of households nationwide and one-third of the new homes being constructed are served by onsite systems. British engineers led the way in sewer construction and separation of wastes from drinking water. Towards the end of the 19th century governments acted to close the gap between water and sanitation. In Great Britain public investment financed an expansion of sewerage systems. Life expectancy increased in the four decades after the 1880s by an astounding 15 years. By one estimate water purification alone explains half the mortality reduction in the United States in the first third of the 20th century. No other period in US history has witnessed such rapid declines in mortality rates. By 1920 almost every big city in today's industrial world had purified water. Within another decade most had built large sewage treatment plants that removed, treated and disposed of human waste in areas where it would not contaminate drinking water. The relationship of cholera to water was discovered by the English physician John Snow who traced this disease from its origins in India and the path it took to Europe. Snow traced the contamination to public wells, that were bring contaminated by privy vaults in the epidemic of 1854 in London. Thus, the sewer was developed. The British engineers led the way in sewer construction and separation of wastes from drinking water. Towards the end of the 19th century governments acted to close the gap between water and sanitation. In Great Britain public investment financed an expansion of sewerage systems. By 1920 almost every big city in today's industrial world had purified water. By 1930 most big cities had built large sewage treatment plants that removed, treated and disposed of human waste in areas where it would not contaminate drinking water. In non-industrialized nations, much of the wastewater (water that has been used for one purpose and needs to be cleaned before it can safely be used for another purpose) goes untreated. In Asia only about 35% of wastewater is treated and in Latin America it is only 14%. In Africa treatment of wastewater is almost non-existent.

1. Wastewater treatment is the process that removes the majority of the contaminants from wastewater or sewage and produces both a liquid effluent suitable for disposal to the natural environment and a sludge. Biological processes can be employed in the treatment of wastewater and these processes may include, for example, aerated lagoons, activated sludge or slow sand filters. To be effective, sewage must be conveyed to a treatment plant by appropriate pipes and infrastructure and the process itself must be subject to regulation and controls. Some waste-waters require different and sometimes specialized treatment methods. At the simplest level, treatment of sewage and most waste-waters is carried out through separation of solids from liquids, usually by sedimentation. By progressively converting dissolved material into solids, usually a biological floc, which is then settled out, an effluent stream of increasing purity is produced.

2. Wastewater treatment is needed to protect rivers and streams for fishing, swimming and drinking water. For the first half of the 20th century, pollution in the Nation's urban waterways resulted in frequent occurrences of low dissolved oxygen, fish kills, algal blooms and bacterial contamination. Early efforts in water pollution control prevented human waste from reaching water supplies or reduced floating debris that obstructed shipping. Progress in abating pollution has barely kept ahead of population growth, changes in industrial processes, technological developments, changes in land use, business innovations, and many other factors. Increases in both the quantity and variety

of goods. produced can greatly alter the amount and complexity of industrial wastes and challenge traditional treatment technology. The application of commercial fertilizers and pesticides, combined with sediment from growing development activities, continues to be a source of significant pollution as runoff washes off the land.

Article 11 Exercise

§40 Physical Fitness Test

A. The 1-1-1 Physical Fitness Assessment, consists of one minute of push-ups, one minute of sit-ups, and a timed, one-mile run. Soldiers are allowed a minimum of 5 minutes and a maximum of 10 minutes to recover between events. 100 push-ups, 100 sit-ups and three mile run in less than 28:00 minutes is the goal. Clients often start out doing push-ups on their knees and work up to 40 to 50 regular push-ups without stopping to rest. To enter Marine Corp basic training men have to do 2 pull-ups, 44 sit-ups in two minutes and 1.5 mile run in 13:30 minutes; women do a flexed arm hang for 12 seconds, 44 sit-ups in two minutes and one mile run in 10:30 minutes. The Marine Corp Physical Fitness Requirements for men are three pull-ups, 50 crunches diminishing with age to 40 and 3-mile run in 28:00 minutes diminishing with age to 33:00. For women it is a 15 second flexed arm hang and 50 crunches diminishing to 40 with age and 3-mile run in 31:00 minutes diminishing to 36:00 minutes with age. The Boston marathon is one of the last marathons in the United States to require qualifying times be run before the race which are 3:05 for men and 3:35 for women between the ages of 18-34, rising five minutes every four year increments to 80+ times of 4:55 for men and 5:25 for women. Most cardiologists tend to agree with the Marine Corp on the three mile minimum daily run.

Marine Corp Age Adjusted Physical Fitness Requirements

Age	**Push-ups 1 minute**	**Crunches 3 minutes**	**Pull-ups**	**3-Mile Run**
Goal	Sets of 50-100	Sets of 50-100	**Sets of 10-20**	25:00
Male 17-26	50	50	3	28:00
27-39	45	45	3	29:00
40-45	45	45	3	30:00
46+	40	40	3	33:00
Females 17-26	50	50	Flexed Armed Hang 15 seconds	31:00
27-39	45	45	15 seconds	32:00
40-45	45	45	15 seconds	33:00
46+	40	40	15 seconds	36:00

Source: Army Study Guide

B. The Walk-to-Run Program is for people whose 1-mile time was slower than 8:30 or a female with a 1-mile time slower than 10:30 minutes. During the first four weeks

alternate walking and running for 10:30 minutes and repeat the walk-run routine five times in each training session. At week five run continuously for the time period listed on the training schedule. Run at a pace that can be maintained for the entire time or distance without feeling out of breath. The ability to carry on a conversation while running (the talk test), indicates the right pace. Males with 1-mile times 8:30 or faster or a female 10:30 or faster should practice speed running or carry a backpack if they don't increase the distance to the minimal daily distance of 10 km to 10 miles used by most athletes trying to stay healthy and keep the marathon within reach. The recommended rate of progression in an exercise conditioning program has three stages, the initial conditioning stage, improvement stage and maintenance stage. The initial conditioning stage includes light muscular endurance activities and moderate-level cardio respirator endurance activities that produce minimal muscle soreness and control injuries. This stage usually lasts up to four weeks and is dependent upon the individual's adaptation to exercise. The duration of the main activity during the initial stage will begin with approximately fifteen to twenty minutes and may progress to thirty minutes or more. The goal of the improvement stage is to provide a gradual increase in the overall exercise stimulus to allow for more significant improvements in your fitness level. The goal of the maintenance stage is the long-term maintenance of the cardio-respiratory and muscular strength and endurance fitness developed during the weeks spent in the improvement stage. Exercise must be conducted daily at the proper intensity to bring about the desired changes in the body. Missing a whole week of sessions, will probably set the program back a week. If unable to perform certain exercises perform more of those able to do in order to ensure minimal cardiorespiratory exertion. Adequate nutrition, rest and recovery must be studied to optimize health, physical fitness improvement, and control injuries. The military physical training prescription takes approximately 45 minutes per day, and should be done everyday. Training does not require a gym or expensive equipment. It is best to start with just the resistance of the body to develop proper form. Each standardized physical training session expends approximately 300-400 kilocalories found in a ½ cup of cooked rice, cereal, or pasta about the same size of a fist. Exercising with more than a fistful of food in the stomach is likely to cause indigestion and could lead to ulceration.

C. A standardized physical training session consists of three essential elements: warm-up, activity, and cool-down. Basic military training is not very demanding by athletic standards however many recruits become permanently disabled in boot camp and are discharged due to chronic bone disease before having made a significant contribution, possibly due to shortage of highly safe and effective $1 athlete's foot cream (clotrimazole) rather than $1 antifungal foot powder spray (toftate) that causes diffuse pain and angina. Rheumatism that occurs in conjunction with angina pectoris, usually alternating between angina that gets better with exercise and hip pain that gets worse with exercise, known as rheumatic heart disease, is caused by *Streptococcus pyogenes* 50% of the time, which responds best to penicillin but any antibiotic, with probiotic supplementation during and for two weeks after finishing a course, should eliminate rheumatism, helping to achieve minimal athletic standards, which heightens the sensitivity to and hastens treatment of new rheumatic infections so that they do not cripple the work-out. Antibiotic resistance is only issue for *Staphylococcus aureus* that infects the heart and vertebrae with large lesions 1 cm in diameter and is effectively

treated with doxycycline as well as infections involving fecal coliform best treated with metronidazole (Flagyl ER). Knee pain can be caused by either fecal coliform or flu virus most cheaply treated with Amantadine (Symmetrel). In general, to avoid injury, before running 3 miles it is necessary to warm up with a minimum of 100 push-ups, sit-ups and some movement drills and after running 3 miles it is necessary to stretch. All organized exercise programs do yoga to help improve flexibility, balance and strength to prevent injury during and after the high intensity endurance activity of the day. A mat or folded blanket is necessary to avoid injuring the back doing crunches. Socks must not make running shoes tight in the winter or the foot bones will be painfully crunched. A ripped pectoral muscle, possibly from doing excessive pull-ups, might lead to an aortic aneurysm and causes pain that is indistinguishable from *angina pectoris*.

D. Make sure exercise clothes are cardiac glycoside free. Exceeding 300,000 cases annually, sudden cardiac death (SCD) is the leading cause of death in the U.S. Studies of exercise by apparently healthy adults report an acute event rate of 1 per 187,500 person-hours of exercise and death rate of male joggers of 1 per 396,000 man-hours of jogging. The incidence of cardiac arrest while jogging is approximately 1 episode per year for every 18,000 healthy men, by appears to be lower for men with higher levels of habitual physical activity. While the risk of sudden cardiac death is increased during vigorous exercise, this risk is lower among those habitually active. There are no scientific studies on exercise-related cardiac events in women. The major cause of cardiovascular complications during exercise is coronary artery disease (CAD). During medically supervised cardiac rehabilitation exercise programs , the risk of death in the U.S. is approximately 1 per 60,000 participant hours, maybe one death every four years per program. The risk of SCD in joggers and marathon participants is estimated to 1/15,000 and 1/50,000 respectively. Pre-participation exercise testing should be reserved for men >40-45 years of age and women>50-55 year with moderate to high cardiovascular risk. The probability of an exercise induced cardiac event is greater in athletes with atherosclerotic coronary disease and left ventricular dysfunction and older athletes should be discouraged from participation in high intensity sports if they have left ventricular ejection fraction <50% or evidence of exercise-induced ischemia, ventricular arrhythmia or systolic hypotension.

E. Exercise is the cure for atherosclerosis, 90% of heart disease. In general, the minimal standards of military basic training must be exceeded to have a fighting chance to perform daily duties when exercise must be reduced to 60% of normal or less due to crippling injury or illness. The essential components of a systematic, individualized exercise prescription include the appropriate mode(s), intensity, duration, frequency, and progression of physical activity. These five components apply when developing exercise prescriptions for persons of all ages and functional capacities, regardless of the presence or absence of risk factors and disease. The optimal exercise prescription for an individual is determined from an objective evaluation of that individual's response to exercise, including observations of heart rate (HR), blood pressure (BP), ratings of perceived exertion (RPE), subjective response to exercise, electrocardiogram (ECG) when applicable, and functional capacity measured during a graded exercise test (GXT).

1. The art of exercise prescription requires modification in accordance with observed individual responses and adaptations because physiological and perceptual responses to acute exercise vary. Improvement of the ability of the body to utilize oxygen efficiently, resulting in improved endurance, is one component of physical fitness. The increase in maximal oxygen intake (VO_{2max}) may range from 5 to 30% and is most dramatic in people with low initial levels of fitness, cardiac patients and those exhibiting weight loss. The greatest improvement VO_{2max} occurs when exercise involves the use of large muscle groups over prolonged periods and is rhythmic and aerobic in nature (e.g. walking, hiking, running, stair climbing, swimming, cycling, rowing, dancing, skating, skiing, rope skipping, or endurance game activities). Circuit weight training, which involves 10 to 15 repetitions with 15 to 30 seconds rest between weight stations results in an average improvement of about 5% and is not generally recommended as an activity for improving cardiorespiratory endurance. Intensity and duration of exercise determine the total caloric expenditure during a training session. To reduce the risk of orthopedic injury programs emphasizing low- to moderate-intensity exercise with a longer training duration are recommended for most individuals. The recommended intensity of exercise should be prescribed as 60 to 90% of maximum heart rate, or 50 to 85% of $VO_{2max.}$ However individuals with a very low initial level of fitness respond to a low exercise intensity, for example, 40 to 50% of VO_{2max}. Although improvement in cardiorespiratory endurance have been demonstrated with 5 to 10 minutes of very high intensity (>90% VO_{2max}) exercise, at least 20 to 60 minutes of continuous aerobic activity is recommended.

F. Reduction of body weight is a frequently desired outcome in exercise programs. Obesity may be functionally defined as the percent of body fat at which disease risk increases. Body fat is reduced when a chronic negative caloric balance exists. It is recommended that both an increase in caloric expenditure through exercise and a decrease in caloric intake by used to accomplish this goal, a vegan diet is useful. Exercise increases energy expenditure and slows the rate of fat-free tissue loss that occurs when a person loses weight by severe caloric restriction. Exercise also helps maintain the resting metabolic rate and the rate of weight loss. Obese individuals are invariably sedentary and many have had poor experiences with exercise in the past. The initial exercise prescription should be based on low intensity and progressively longer durations of activity. Central obesity, fat deposited primarily in the trunk or abdominal region is particularly problematic. Obesity often carries a negative social stigma and is associated with a reduced physical working capacity. Reduction of body fatness is a need or a goal of many exercise program participants. One pound of fat is equivalent to approximately 3500 kcal of energy (1kg =7700 kcal). In designing the exercise component of a weight loss program, the balance between intensity and duration of exercise should be manipulated to promote a high total caloric expenditure (300 to 500 kcal per session and 1000 to 2000 kcal per week for adults). Obese individuals are at an increased relative risk for orthopedic injury and thus may require that the intensity of exercise be maintained at or below the intensity recommended for improvement of cardiorespiratory endurance. Non-weight-bearing activity and rotation of exercise modalities may be necessary and frequent modification in frequency and duration may also be required.

Height Weight Tables for Prior and Non-Prior Service

Height (inches)	Non-Prior Service Prior Service	Maximum weight by years of age for females				Maximum weight by years of age for males			
		17-20	21-27	28-39	40 and over	17-20	21-27	28-39	40 and over
58	Non-Prior	112	115	119	122	-	-	-	-
	Prior	109	112	115	119	-	-	-	-
59	Non-Prior	116	119	123	126	-	-	-	-
	Prior	113	116	119	123	-	-	-	-
60	Non-Prior	120	123	127	130	139	141	143	146
	Prior	116	120	123	127	132	136	139	141
61	Non-Prior	124	127	131	135	144	146	148	151
	Prior	120	124	127	131	136	140	144	146
62	Non-Prior	129	132	137	139	148	150	153	156
	Prior	125	129	132	137	141	144	148	150
63	Non-Prior	133	137	141	144	153	155	158	161
	Prior	129	133	137	141	145	149	153	155
64	Non-Prior	137	141	145	148	158	160	163	166
	Prior	133	137	141	145	150	154	158	160
65	Non-Prior	141	145	149	153	163	165	168	171
	Prior	137	141	145	149	155	159	163	165
66	Non-Prior	146	150	154	158	168	170	173	177
	Prior	141	146	150	154	160	163	168	170
67	Non-Prior	149	154	159	162	174	176	179	182
	Prior	145	149	154	159	165	169	174	176
68	Non-Prior	154	159	164	167	179	181	184	187
	Prior	150	154	159	164	170	174	179	181
69	Non-Prior	158	163	168	172	184	186	189	193
	Prior	154	158	163	168	175	179	184	188
70	Non-Prior	163	168	173	177	189	192	195	199
	Prior	159	163	168	173	180	185	189	192
71	Non-Prior	167	172	177	182	194	197	201	204
	Prior	163	167	172	177	185	189	194	197
72	Non-Prior	172	177	183	188	200	203	206	210
	Prior	167	172	177	183	190	195	200	203
73	Non-Prior	177	182	188	193	205	208	212	216
	Prior	172	177	182	188	195	200	205	208

74	**Non-Prior**	183	189	194	198	211	214	218	222
	Prior	178	183	189	194	201	206	211	214
75	**Non-Prior**	188	194	200	204	217	220	224	228
	Prior	183	188	194	200	206	212	217	220
76	**Non-Prior**	194	200	206	209	223	226	230	234
	Prior	189	194	200	206	212	217	223	226
77	**Non-Prior**	199	205	211	215	229	232	236	240
	Prior	193	199	205	211	218	223	229	232
78	**Non-Prior**	204	210	216	220	235	238	242	247
	Prior	198	204	210	216	223	229	235	238
79	**Non-Prior**	209	215	222	226	241	244	248	253
	Prior	203	209	215	222	229	235	241	244
80	**Non-Prior**	214	220	227	232	247	250	255	259
	Prior	208	214	220	227	234	240	247	250

Height will be measured in stocking feet on a flat surface with the chin parallel to the floor. The body should be straight but not rigid, similar to the position of attention. The measurement will be rounded to the nearest inch with the following guidelines:
If the height fraction is less than 1/2 inch, round down.
If the height fraction is 1/2 inch or greater, round up.
Weight should be measured and recorded to the nearest pound.
All measurements will be taken in the APFT uniform.
Add 6 pounds per inch for males and 5 pounds per inch for females measuring over 80 inches tall.

Source: Army Study Guide

G. The wide range of health and fitness levels observed among older adults make generic exercise prescription difficult. Major objectives in planning exercise for the aging adult and the person with dementing and disabling illness are to increase muscle tone to improve physical functioning, to increase flexibility and balance, to improve physical stamina or endurance, and to reduce stress and promote a feeling well-being. Aerobic activity, at least 3 times a week for 20 minutes, must be spaced throughout the week. If the person cannot tolerate 20 minutes of continual movement, recent research is showing that exercise can be broken into shorter blocks which total 20 to 30 minutes for the day. Usually walking, even slow walking, is aerobic for many aging adults. As age increases, the heart rate needed to perform aerobically decreases. A 10 second pulse rate between 15 and 19 will be more than adequate to sustain aerobic functioning in an adult between the ages of 70 and 90.

Maximum Allowable Body Fat									
	Male Age Group					**Female Age Group**			
Age	**17-20**	**21-27**	**28-39**	**40+**		**17-20**	**21-27**	**28-39**	**40+**
Prior	20%	22%	24%	26%		30%	32%	34%	36%

Non-Prior	24%	26%	28%	30%		30%	32%	34%	36

Source: Army Study Guide

1. More than one billion adults worldwide are overweight, and at least 300 million of these are clinically obese. According the National Center for Health Statistics, who have been tracking obesity problems for over four decades, between 1962 and 2000 the number of obese Americans, with a Body Mass Index (BMI) in excess of 30%, grew from 13% to an alarming 31% of the population. 63% of Americans are overweight with a BMI in excess of 25% in all 50 states. Childhood obesity in the United States has more than tripled in the past two decades. The prevalence of obesity in infants under 6 months had risen 73 percent since 1980. The U.S. Surgeon General estimates obesity is responsible for 300,000 deaths every year. One pound of fat is equivalent to approximately 3,500 kcal of energy (1kg =7,700 kcal). In designing the exercise component of a weight loss program, the balance between intensity and duration of exercise should be manipulated to promote a high total caloric expenditure (300 to 500 kcal per session and 1,000 to 2,000 kcal per week for adults).

H. A calorie is the heat required to raise the temperature of 1g of water 1ºC. The energy value of food and human energy requirements are expressed as caloric equivalents. Macronutrients – fat, carbohydrates and proteins provide the most food energy. Fatty acids are used by the body as a source of energy and are provided for in our diet by animal fat and vegetable oils that when metabolized supply 9 cal/g. Carbohydrates are complex compounds made up of sugars that when metabolized yield 4 cal/g. Proteins, are complex chains of amino acids, supplied in our diet chiefly by animal proteins –meat, milk, cheese and eggs – and to a lesser degree by plants such as legumes and nuts. Protein when metabolized supplies about 3 cal/g. A sedentary person therefore needs to eat between a pound of meat and a kilogram of vegetables per day.

Estimated Caloric Need by Age and Gender

	Total daily calorie needs*	**Daily limit for empty calories**
Children 2-3 yrs	1000 cals	135
Children 4-8 yrs	1200-1400 cals	120
Girls 9-13 yrs	1600 cals	120
Boys 9-13 yrs	1800 cals	160
Girls 14-18 yrs	1800 cals	160

Boys 14-18 yrs	2200 cals	265
Females 19-30 yrs	2000 cals	260
Males 19-30 yrs	2400 cals	330
Females 31-50 yrs	1800 cals	160
Males 31-50 yrs	2200 cals	265
Females 51+ yrs	1600 cals	120
Males 51+ yrs	2000 cals	260

Source: Choosemyplate.gov

1. Males do best when they work up an appetite, second best is to be thin, obesity, sloth and disability is more difficult for men. Women must take care to eat enough to keep some fat on their chest and hips to prevent osteoporosis. Older women undergo menopause. Pubescent girls and women undergo amenhorrhea, whereby they stop ovulating and get brittle bones, as if they were undergoing menopause, if they are too thin and their athletic exertions deplete their fat supply. Recommendations for total weight gain during pregnancy and the rate of weight gain per month appropriate to achieve it may be made based on a body mass index (BMI) calculated for the pre-pregnancy rate. Underweight mothers with a BMI <19.8 should gain a total of 12.7-18.2 kg (28-40 lb) at a rate of 2.3 kg (5.0 lb) every 4 weeks. Normal weight mothers with a BMI 19.8-26.9 should gain a total of 11.4-15.9 kg (25-35 lb) at a rate of 1.8 kg (4.0 lb) every 4 weeks. Overweight mothers with a BMI of 26.1-29.0 should gain a total of 6.8-11.4 kg (15-25 lb) at a rate of 1.2 kg (2.5 lb) every 4 weeks. Obese mothers with a BMI >29.0 should gain 68 kg (15 lb) at a rate of 0.9 kg (2.0 lb) every 4 weeks. Twin gestation by a normal mother requires a weight gain of 15.9-20.4 kg (35-40 lb) at a rate of 2.7 kg (6.0 lb) every 4 weeks.

2. Physical activity increases caloric needs, so those who are more physically active need more total calories and have a larger limit for empty calories. The total caloric expenditure of runners completing a marathon is difficult, if not impossible to measure accurately. However, using a treadmill it has been shown that the energy expended running is approximately 1.5kcal/kg/mile. Therefore, if a marathon were held on a motor-driven treadmill, a 50kg runner would expend 1,970 kcal, a 60kg runner 2,360 kcal, a 70 kg runner 2,750 calories, and 80 kg runner 3,140 calories, and so on. Most marathon runners require approximately 2,400 calories to finish the 26.2 miles. Running a marathon doubles the appetite and raises caloric need to an estimated 4,800 kcal. Running a half marathon raises caloric need to 3,600 calories. Continuing for 8 hours or more increases caloric need to 5,000 calories found in a pound of flesh. Daily food

rations for internees shall be sufficient in quantity, quality and variety to keep internees in a good state of health and prevent the development of nutritional deficiencies. Account shall also be taken of the customary diet of the internees. Internees shall also be given the means by which they can prepare for themselves any additional food in their possession. Sufficient drinking water shall be supplied to internees. The use of tobacco shall be permitted. Internees who work shall receive additional rations in proportion to the kind of labour which they perform. Expectant and nursing mothers, teenagers 13-20 years of age, soldiers, laborers and children shall be given additional food, in proportion to their physiological needs under Art. 89 of the Fourth Geneva Convention for the Protection of Civilians of 1949.

Chapter One: Navy Hospitals, Naval Home, Army and other Naval Hospital, and Hospital Relief for Seamen and Others

Section 1, 2 were Repealed. July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title XIII, Sec. 1313, 58 Stat. 714

Section 3 to 5. Repealed. June 15, 1943, ch. 125, Sec. 3, 57 Stat. 153, eff. July 1, 1943

Section 6 Pension paid to fund for benefit of naval hospital

Commencing with the fiscal year 1944, annual appropriations in such amounts as may be necessary are authorized from the general fund of the Treasury for the maintenance, operation, and improvement of naval hospitals.

Section 6a Disposition of amounts deducted from pensions

Pensions of inmates of a naval hospital, required by law prior to July 1, 1943, to be deducted from the account of the (contractual) pensioner and applied for the benefit of the fund from which such home or hospital is maintained, shall be deposited into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

Section 7 to 12. Repealed. July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title XIII, Sec. 1313, 58 Stat. 714

Section 13 Admission of Cases for Study

There may be admitted into marine hospitals for study persons with infectious or other diseases affecting the public health, and not to exceed ten cases in any one hospital at one time.

Section 14 Establishment of Naval hospitals

The Secretary of the Navy shall procure at suitable places proper sites for Navy hospitals, and if the necessary buildings are not procured with the site, shall cause such to be erected, having due regard to economy, and giving preference to such plans as with most convenience and least cost will admit of subsequent additions, when the funds permit and circumstances require; and shall provide, at one of the establishments, a permanent asylum for disabled and decrepit Navy officers, seamen, and marines: Provided, That no

sites shall be procured or hospital buildings erected or extensions to existing hospitals made unless authorized by Congress.

Section 14a Annual appropriations for maintenance, operation, and improvement of naval hospitals

Commencing with the fiscal year 1944, annual appropriations in such amounts as may be necessary are authorized from the general fund of the Treasury for the maintenance, operation, and improvement of naval hospitals

Section 15 Superintendence of Navy hospitals

The Secretary of the Navy shall have the general charge and superintendence of Navy hospitals.

Section 16 Allowance of rations to Navy hospitals

For every Navy officer, seaman, or marine admitted into a Navy hospital, the institution shall be allowed one ration per day during his continuance therein, to be deducted from the account of the United States with such officer, seaman, or marine.

Section 16a Additional personnel for patients of Department of Veterans Affairs in naval hospitals

On and after May 29, 1945, additional commissioned, warranted, appointed, enlisted, and civilian personnel of the Medical Department of the Navy, required for the care of patients of the Department of Veterans Affairs in naval hospitals, may be employed in addition to the numbers annually appropriated for.

Section 17 Government of Naval Asylum

The asylum for disabled and decrepit Navy officers, seamen, and marines shall be governed in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Section 18 Rules and regulations for Army and Navy Hospital

The Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, shall be subject to such rules, regulations, and restrictions as shall be provided by the President of the United States and shall remain under the jurisdiction and control of the Department of the Army.

Section 19 Tubercular hospital at Fort Bayard

The hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for the treatment of tuberculosis, has been opened to the treatment of the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps since 1899

Section 20 Discipline of patients at Army and Navy Hospital

All persons admitted to treatment in the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, shall while patients in said hospital, be subject to the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States

Section 21. Repealed. June 12, 1948, ch. 450, Sec. 4, 62 Stat. 380,

Section 21a to 25. Repealed. Pub. L. 101-510, div. A, title XV, Sec. 1532(a), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1732

Section 26 - 28 Repealed. July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title XIII, § 1313, 58 Stat. 714

Section 29, 29a. Repealed. Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 654, Sec. 1(45), 65 Stat. 703

Section 30 Payments to donors of blood for persons undergoing treatment at Government expense

Any person, whether or not in the employ of the United States, who shall furnish blood from his or her veins for transfusion into the veins of a person entitled to and undergoing treatment at Government expense, whether in a Federal hospital or institution or in a civilian hospital or institution, or who shall furnish blood for blood banks or for other scientific and research purposes in connection with the care of any person entitled to treatment at Government expense, shall be entitled to be paid therefore such reasonable sum, not to exceed $50, for each blood withdrawal as may be determined by the head of the department or independent agency concerned, from public funds available to such department or independent agency for medical and hospital supplies: Provided, That no payment shall be made under this authority to any person for blood withdrawn for the benefit of the person from whom it is withdrawn

Section 31 Repealed. Aug. 10, 1956, Ch. 1041, Sec. 53, 70a Stat. 641,

Sections 32 and 33 Repealed. June 7, 1956, Ch. 374, Sec. 306(2), 70 Stat. 254

Section 34 Hospitalization of persons outside continental limits of United States; persons entitled; availability of other facilities; rate of charges; disposition of payments

In addition to those persons, including the dependents of naval and Marine Corps personnel, now authorized to receive hospitalization at naval hospitals, hospitalization and dispensary service may be provided at naval hospitals and dispensaries outside of the continental limits of the United States and in Alaska, to the officers and employees of any department or agency of the Federal Government, to employees of a contractor with the United States or his subcontractor, to the dependents of such persons, and in emergencies to such other persons as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe: Provided, That such hospitalization and dispensary service to other than the dependents of naval and Marine Corps personnel shall be permitted only where facilities are not otherwise available in

reasonably accessible and appropriate non-Federal hospitals. The charge for hospitalization or dispensary service for persons other than dependents of naval and Marine Corps personnel as specified in this section shall be at such rates as the President shall from time to time prescribe, and shall be deposited.

Section 35 Limitation of medical, surgical or hospital services

Hospitalization of the dependents of naval and Marine Corps personnel and of the persons outside the naval service mentioned in section 19 of this title shall be furnished only for acute medical and surgical conditions, exclusive of nervous, mental, or contagious diseases or those requiring domiciliary care. Routine dental care, other than dental prosthesis and orthodontia, may be furnished to such persons who are outside the naval service under the same conditions as are prescribed in section 19 of this title for hospital and dispensary care for such persons.

Section 36. Repealed. June 7, 1956, ch. 374, Sec. 306(2), 70 Stat. 254

Section 37 Manufacture of products by patients at naval hospitals; ownership of products

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to furnish materials for the manufacture or production by patients of products incident to the convalescence and rehabilitation of such patients in naval hospitals and other naval medical facilities, and ownership thereof shall be vested in the patients manufacturing or producing such products, except that the ownership of items manufactured or produced specifically for the use of a naval hospital or other naval medical facility shall be vested in the Government and such items shall be accounted for and disposed of accordingly.

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