No. _____

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Meghan Kelly — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

VS.

~~Not applicable~~ M. K. Third Circuit Court of Appeals — RESPONDENT(S)

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS*

The petitioner asks leave to file the attached petition for a writ of certiorari without prepayment of costs and to proceed *in forma pauperis.*

Please check the appropriate boxes:

☑ Petitioner has previously been granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in the following court(s):
DE District Court No. 21-1490, 3rd Cir. Court of Appeals No. 21-3195, DE Supreme Court No. 119-2021, Delaware Chancery Court No. 2020-0509, No. 2020-0157

☐ Petitioner has **not** previously been granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in any other court.

☑ Petitioner's affidavit or declaration in support of this motion is attached hereto.

☐ Petitioner's affidavit or declaration is **not** attached because the court below appointed counsel in the current proceeding, and:

☐ The appointment was made under the following provision of law: _____
_____, or

☐ a copy of the order of appointment is appended.

Meghan Kelly
(Signature)

Meghan Kelly
1/8/23

AFFIDAVIT OR DECLARATION
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS*

I, Meghan Kelly, am the petitioner in the above-entitled case. In support of my motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*, I state that because of my poverty I am unable to pay the costs of this case or to give security therefor; and I believe I am entitled to redress.

1. For both you and your spouse estimate the average amount of money received from each of the following sources during the past 12 months. Adjust any amount that was received weekly, biweekly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually to show the monthly rate. Use gross amounts, that is, amounts before any deductions for taxes or otherwise.

Income source	**Average monthly amount during the past 12 months**		**Amount expected next month**	
	You	Spouse	You	Spouse
Employment	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Self-employment	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Income from real property (such as rental income)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Interest and dividends	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Gifts	$ 600	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Alimony	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Child Support	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Retirement (such as social security, pensions, annuities, insurance)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Disability (such as social security, insurance payments)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Unemployment payments	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Public-assistance (such as welfare)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Other (specify): DE stimulus $300 per Delawarean	$ 25	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Total monthly income:	$ 625	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

2. List your employment history for the past two years, most recent first. (Gross monthly pay is before taxes or other deductions.)

Employer	Address	Dates of Employment	Gross monthly pay
N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 0
			$
			$

3. List your spouse's employment history for the past two years, most recent employer first. (Gross monthly pay is before taxes or other deductions.)

Employer	Address	Dates of Employment	Gross monthly pay
N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 0
			$
			$

4. How much cash do you and your spouse have? $ After mailing less than $200.00. Below, state any money you or your spouse have in bank accounts or in any other financial institution.

Type of account (e.g., checking or savings)	Amount you have	Amount your spouse has
N/A	$ 0	$ 0
	$	$
	$	$

5. List the assets, and their values, which you own or your spouse owns. Do not list clothing and ordinary household furnishings.

☐ Home
Value N/A

☐ Other real estate
Value N/A

☑ Motor Vehicle #1
Year, make & model 2014, Toyota Corella
Value 5,000, unknown exact amount

☐ Motor Vehicle #2
Year, make & model N/A
Value

☐ Other assets
Description N/A
Value

6. State every person, business, or organization owing you or your spouse money, and the amount owed.

Person owing you or your spouse money	Amount owed to you	Amount owed to your spouse
N/A	$ N/A	$ N/A
N/A	$ N/A	$ N/A
N/A	$ N/A	$ N/A

7. State the persons who rely on you or your spouse for support. For minor children, list initials instead of names (e.g. "J.S." instead of "John Smith").

Name	Relationship	Age
N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A

8. Estimate the average monthly expenses of you and your family. Show separately the amounts paid by your spouse. Adjust any payments that are made weekly, biweekly, quarterly, or annually to show the monthly rate.

	You	Your spouse
Rent or home-mortgage payment (include lot rented for mobile home) Are real estate taxes included? ☐ Yes ☑ No Is property insurance included? ☐ Yes ☑ No	$ N/A	$ N/A
Utilities (electricity, heating fuel, water, sewer, and telephone)	$ N/A	$ N/A
Home maintenance (repairs and upkeep)	$ 40.00	$ N/A
Food	$ 0	$ N/A
Clothing	$ 20.00	$ N/A
Laundry and dry-cleaning	$ 30.00	$ N/A
Medical and dental expenses	$ 40.00	$ N/A

	You	Your spouse
Transportation (not including motor vehicle payments)	$ 100	$ N/A
Recreation, entertainment, newspapers, magazines, etc.	$ 20	$ N/A
Insurance (not deducted from wages or included in mortgage payments)		
Homeowner's or renter's	$ N/A	$ N/A
Life	$ N/A	$ N/A
Health	$ N/A	$ N/A
Motor Vehicle	$ 70	$ N/A
Other: _____	$ N/A	$ N/A
Taxes (not deducted from wages or included in mortgage payments)		
(specify): _____	$ N/A	$ N/A
Installment payments		
Motor Vehicle	$ N/A	$ N/A
Credit card(s)	$ N/A	$ N/A
Department store(s)	$ N/A	$ N/A
Other: _____	$ N/A	$ N/A
Alimony, maintenance, and support paid to others	$ N/A	$ N/A
Regular expenses for operation of business, profession, or farm (attach detailed statement)	$ N/A	$ N/A
Other (specify): payback 600 monthly gift to parents back when employed, ink, paper, computers, postage, office supplies, shampoo, soap, printers	$ 900	$ N/A
Total monthly expenses:	$ 1,220	$ N/A

9. Do you expect any major changes to your monthly income or expenses or in your assets or liabilities during the next 12 months?

☑ Yes ☐ No If yes, describe on an attached sheet. My parents may not be able to help me as much. Going into debt is against my religious beliefs. Please see the attached sheet.

10. Have you paid – or will you be paying – an attorney any money for services in connection with this case, including the completion of this form? ☐ Yes ☑ No

If yes, how much? N/A

If yes, state the attorney's name, address, and telephone number: N/A

11. Have you paid—or will you be paying—anyone other than an attorney (such as a paralegal or a typist) any money for services in connection with this case, including the completion of this form?

☐ Yes ☑ No

If yes, how much? N/A

If yes, state the person's name, address, and telephone number:

12. Provide any other information that will help explain why you cannot pay the costs of this case. Please see attached. I am unemployed. The Office of Disciplinary Counsel's lawsuit prevents me from seeking to rejoin my former law firm. Going into debt is against my religious beliefs. I am elisible for food stamps.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: Nov. 21, 2022

Megh- Kelly
(Signature)

Notice of Food Benefits Recertification

State of Delaware Division of Social Services

1309450025450010003

August 22, 2022

To: MEGHAN M KELLY
34012 SHAWNEE DR
DAGSBORO DE 19939-4125

Questions? Contact:
A. MAINTENANCE811
POOL# 811
34314 PYLE CENTER RD
PYLE SSC UNIT 1
FRANKFORD DE 19945
(302) 732-1720
Fax: (302) 732-1721

En Español

Se harán cambios a sus beneficios de alimentos tal y como se indica a continuación.
Si usted no entiende este aviso o necesita que se lo traduzcan, favor de llamar al Departamento de Relaciones con el cliente al 1-800-372-2022.

Bằng Tiếng Việt

Quyền lợi trợ cấp thực phẩm của quý vị sẽ thay đổi như đã trình bày dưới đây.
Nếu quý vị không hiểu được thông báo này hoặc cần được phiên dịch, xin gọi cho Ban Liên Hệ Khách Hàng tại số 1-800-372-2022.

*Do you know about our **ASSIST** online services? If you use our online services you may not have to come into the office. ASSIST makes it easier to:*
-View a summary of your benefits
-Report a change
-Request other services
-Submit an application or renewal
You can access ASSIST at https://assist.dhss.delaware.gov

Your food benefits will CONTINUE until March 31, 2023.

Benefits Start	Benefits End	Benefit Amt
October 1, 2022	March 31, 2023	$ 250.00

You will get a renewal in the mail. You must answer all the questions, sign the renewal and return it by the due date. If you do not return the renewal, your benefits will not continue.

Please look at the calculation pages to see how we figured out the amount of your food benefits.

The rules we used to take this action are: 9044 DSSM

If you do not agree with this action, you have the right to a fair hearing.
Read the last page of this notice to see how to ask for a fair hearing.

Sheet Attached to Motion for permission to file in forma Pauperis

Meghan Kelly

Docket Number

Question 9. Do you expect any major changes to your monthly income or expenses or in your assets or liabilities during the next 12 months.

I expect things to get worse. I have to fight off potentially 6 additional reciprocal orders of discipline, should the order below not be vacated.

My parents have been lending me money. While going into debt is against my religious beliefs. Owing my parents is different. If I am not able to pay them back, my parents will forgive me my debts. They will not hold it against me. They love me, not money. They would not sacrifice me for money or security in material things. My parents are struggling financially, just as everyone is facing tougher times, during this recession. My parents may not be able to help me so much in the future.

In addition, my parents gave me my dad's car when I ran for office. They made me get rid of my old ugly car I loved. I would like to return my dad's car back, since they are struggling with their vehicles. They have refused to take my dad's car back. They want to make sure I am okay, and not stranded. Should my former law firm hire me back, they would provide me with a vehicle for advertisement and work. The State's adjudication of me prevents me from returning to my former law firm. This foreseeably increases a burden upon my parents and me.

Question 12. Provide any other information that will help explain why you cannot pay the docket fees for your appeal.

I am unemployed, and am impoverished. I intended to rejoin my former law firm, after I took time to do what I believed was more important than money. I sought to seek justice, not for money, but out of love for humanity. (*Matthew* 23:23, *Amos* 5:15). Seeking justice is a religious exercise for me. The State's actions, taken in bad faith against me, prevent me from seeking to rejoin my former law firm, and place me in government compelled poverty, not by my free will.

I took a sabbatical to work, free of charge, to encourage law makers to pass legislation to care for the people, not exploit people for material gain by barter or exchange. My proposals were ignored. So, I attempted to run for office. I discovered I had to violate my belief in Jesus Christ's teachings in order to run for office. So, I sought an exemption from fundraising and collecting donations, in order not to violate my religious beliefs. I was denied relief.

I proposed legislative solutions to improve healthcare. I believe our laws reward harming health in healthcare and mental healthcare, while tempting people to thinking and doing that damns them to hell, should they not clean their mind, hands and hearts of wickedness.

I also proposed ways to fully fund social security.

I applied for legislative attorney positions in hopes to draft just laws. I was not selected.

I also attempted to run for President of the United States. I contacted all 50 states' and some of the territories' Department of Elections concerning waivers of the signature and filing fees so as not to require my religious beliefs to run for office, with no success. I asked the ACLU for help in most states, but was rejected.

I focused additional time, working for free, without pay to run for the Federal House of representatives as a Democrat, without violating my religious beliefs by asking for volunteers,

signatures or donations or paying filing fees. I believe such requirements make the government seats for sale, not based on free choice by the people by vote. It is based on a bought choice, which eliminates freedom, in favor of those with money, power and connections who are able to barter for control of the United States, making us not free, but for sale slaves. I believe requiring signatures, volunteers and money also violates Jesus the Christ's teachings in *Matthew* 6:1-4,[1] misleading people to harm and damnation in hell by focusing their eyes on money. This focus on collecting or earning money, as savior, blinds their eyes from looking at others, outside of their own, with love. They have what Jesus teaches is the evil eye. [2]

I filed a law suit against the Democratic party and the Delaware Department of Elections in order to run for office without violating my belief in Jesus. Then, the pandemic hit in 2020. I withdrew my lawsuit, since I perceived the pandemic would endanger life and health. I gave up my aspirations of making a difference by gaining a position in government to draft just laws that

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[1] In *Matthew* 6:1-4 Jesus teaches, ("Be careful not to practice your righteousness in front of others to be seen by them. If you do, you will have no reward from your Father in heaven. [I think this means they will not be saved from death, and will be without eternal life, should they not repent.] So when you give to the needy, do not announce it with trumpets, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and on the streets, to be honored by others. Truly I tell you, they have received their reward in full. But when you give to the needy, do not let your left hand know what your right hand is doing, so that your giving may be in secret. Then your Father, who sees what is done in secret, will reward you.").

[2] In *Matthew* 6:22-24, ("The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine eye be good, thy whole body shall be full of light. But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If therefore the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness! No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and money."); *See, Matthew* 5:29 ("If your right eye causes you to stumble, gouge it out and throw it away. It is better for you to lose one part of your body than for your whole body to be thrown into hell."); *Also see, Matthew* 18:9 ("And if your eye causes you to stumble, gouge it out and throw it away. It is better for you to enter life with one eye than to have two eyes and be thrown into the fire of hell.").

care for people, while repealing unjust decrees which focus on profit at the cost of sacrificing individual liberties, people's lives, health and the environment.

Then, President Donald J. Trump incited religious violence, while using my God's name for his political vanity. He misled people to worship him as a God head, and incited persecution against me and others by his establishment of government religion. Protecting the free exercise of my religious belief, and preventing eternal death through his deception is more important to me than preventing death in a pandemic. So, I filed a RFRA law suit against former President Donald J. Trump ("Trump") to dissolve the establishment of government religion.

The establishment of government religion created by President Trump's use of God's name for his political vanity created a substantial burden on my free exercise of religion, and endangered my life. People threatened me with bodily harm by talking of shooting me, throwing things at my car, and approaching uncomfortably close, requiring a stranger to come to my defense, based on my perceived religious-political beliefs, as anti-Trump worship.

I live in Trump territory, where confederate flags, Trump flags, and God for 2020, 2022, or other year flags, are sprinkled throughout Sussex County, Delaware. I am in the minority, as a party of one. I am uniquely a religious-Democrat who preserves the Constitution's separation of religion from state. US Amend. I. I have religious beliefs against indebtedness and against worship of business, money, conditional relationships, family, country and other idols in place of God.

My religious belief and exercise are in issue. I am stating my religious beliefs as facts, to show facts of my belief. Whether my beliefs are adopted by the court or accepted by the court as truth is not the issue.

I am a child of God, a believer of Jesus Christ. Jesus teaches most people go to hell, which is sad. *Matthew* 7:13-15, *Luke* 13:23-28. People go to hell for sin. Sin is doing what we desire, or the desires of men, instead of what God desires. God's will, also known as God's desire, is love to overcome lusts that harm in this life and eternal life. I have religious objections to healthcare and mental healthcare. I believe people sin for worshipping business, or money, as good, in place of God. I keep myself separate, and unashamedly share my beliefs, but do not force my beliefs upon others. The practice of law is a religious exercise for me. It is my religious belief courts may save lives and eternal lives by correcting those who kill, steal and destroy human life and liberty to serve business greed. *Amos* 5:15, *Matthew* 23:23. Jesus Christ teaches you cannot serve money and God as master. *Matthew* 6:19-33. I believe that people sin by fundraising, asking for donations, volunteering, and organized charity. Asking for donations collectively makes money master and savior in place of God. Collective conditionally giving out of one hand to get out of the other is not true charity per Jesus. It is business. The deception organized volunteering and charity creates drives out unconditional love from the hearts of man replaced with the love of money and material gain. This conflicts with Jesus Christ's teachings relating to true charity which creates a Godly gain for a material loss. See, *Matthew* 6:1-4, 25:31-46, and *Luke* 10:25-37. I believe organized charity teaches the mark of lawlessness of the AntiChrist, unrestrained by the just rule of law, or God's rule of love written on our hearts guiding us to the way to heaven. I believe it leads to certain damnation in hell by deception, should people not repent. I had to repent of this wickedness.

I also proposed various laws, 5 articles of impeachment to impeach former President Donald J. Trump, and legal solutions to prevent or reverse the elimination of fiat currency and an economic crash.

The original disciplining proceeding was brought based on the state's disdain towards my religious-political beliefs, proposals, speech, association and religious-political petitions.

I believe some things the government does through its agents and employees are sins. I am horrified by the establishment of government religion, through former President Trump's use of God's name or the Bible for political vanity. I believe the establishment of government religion through government backed private and foreign partners misleads many to harm and hell by government economic, social or physical force. My religious beliefs are not popular, and are repugnant to others. Yet, they are genuine, and protected under the First Amendment applicable to the state pursuant to the Fourteenth Amendment.

I sought to dissolve the establishment of Government religion created by former President Donald J. Trump by a series of his conduct that established religious-government belief, including overturning executive orders signed by the past four presidents which authorize the government to give government money to churches and religious organizations to perform government business, under the façade of charity.[3] I also sought to dissolve one executive order allowing religious organizations to back candidates or parties with money or publicity.[4] These executive orders establish government religion, based on the deception of God backed candidates, based on business, and money, not freedom.

The Delaware Supreme Court should have kicked out my case, Kelly v Trump, because I did not serve US Attorney General David Weiss. Instead, the Court held my argument that

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[3] Ex. Or. No. 14015, Feb. 14, 2021; Ex. Or. No. 13198, Jan. 29, 2001, as amended by Ex. Or. 14015, Feb. 14, 2021; Ex. Or. No. 13199, Jan. 29, 2001, as revoked by Ex. Or No. 13831, May 3, 2018; Ex. Or. No. 13279, December 12, 2002, as amended by Exec. Or. No. 13559, November 17, 2010; Ex. Or. No. 13559, Nov. 17, 2010.; Ex Or. No. 13831, May 3, 2018; Ex. Or. No. 14015, Feb. 14, 2021,

[4] E.O. 13798.

government backed churches performing government business established government established religious belief was without merit. Kelly v. Trump, 256 A.3d 207 (Del.), reargument denied (July 19, 2021), cert. denied, 142 S. Ct. 441, 211 L. Ed. 2d 260 (November 1, 2021).

I believe the government should be separate from private entities. No government money should be given to private business, or private not for profits to serve business greed, under the pretty word research, charity, jobs, innovation or science, as opposed to individuals in need. I believe this violates the Equal Protections Clause by government funding and backing to some individuals, who are economically advantaged, to the detriment of others without means. The government backed entities control a no longer free economy based on unjust government gifted gains, not based on true innovation. True innovation is created by free speech, free thought, and freedom to criticize businesses and government agents to improve services, and products to care for and serve the people. Our system of government private and foreign partnerships stifles innovation by standardization uniformly bad business, based on selfish greed for position, power and profit, not on caring for the people. I also believe those giving and receiving unjust gains serve lawless lusts under the color of the law leading to their damnation in hell should they not repent, which is sad. (See the Bible, to confirm my genuine belief people go to hell for unjust gains to serve business greed, not need, Eg. *Ezekiel* 22:13, 22:27, *Habakkuk* 2:9-10; 5:8, 56:11; *Jeremiah* 22:13, 51:13; *Proverbs* 15:27, 23:3-4). The government backed private and foreign partners are rendered above the law by grants, or their science, or professional standards are deemed to be the standard of care, or the law. The government's collusion with private and foreign entities through partnerships, makes the governments' hands too dirty to govern and guide partners through court correction, when standards oppress, kill, steal or destroy human life or health for the partners' bottom line. Entity backing of politicians, and donations also dilutes

citizens' vote. Money is not free speech and should not be protected speech by the US Supreme Court. The vote is the source of a republic in our Democratic Republic by giving us representation. Donations make positions for sale by those who gain the most by barter or exchange, eliminating freedom of speech through the vote, by bought speech to buy and sell government seats. Anything for sale, eliminates freedom, by charging a price only those with something to barter can pay. These religious-political beliefs, among others are the source of the Delaware disciplinary proceeding. The government does not need to agree with me to safeguard my religious-political beliefs from selective government incited economic, physical and social persecution.

It is my religious-political belief the needy should receive help by governments, unearned required, without profiting the positions of people who work through entities such as food banks. (See, *Exodus* 23:11). I believe people will be thrown into the fires of hell for teaching giving someone a job is charity, or for teaching people must earn worth. I believe people are worth more than all the money in the world. People exist for God, not to be exploited as products for the state to buy and sell to their private and foreign partners. See *Romans* 4:4.

The Delaware Supreme Court's argument that religious entities should not be disadvantaged from accepting government money to perform government functions such as alleged welfare, does not consider my argument that no private entity, not for profit, business, or charity should receive government money to perform the government's job for them. This stifles innovation and dumbs down free enterprise, by a government bought and backed enterprise, which enslaves the people to profit their partners and government agents' personal interests.

I understand this US Supreme Court believes differently. I believe this court is misguided into eliminating Constitutionally protected freedom in favor of business through bartered through

exchanges. Protecting my freedom to believe, even if the Court and the world finds my religious beliefs repugnant, will show the world this Court upholds individuals, and their Constitutionally protected liberties to be more valuable than money. This prevents freedom from being bartered away, and preserves the foundation of the United States based on impartial rule of law.

I was also negotiating my former law firm. I was hoping to get my old job back, where I would be performing real estate settlements. However, the State's wrongful retaliation against me, by bringing a disciplinary proceeding, but for my religious-political beliefs, speech, affiliation and petitions, prevents me from seeking to regain a position, and it may cause my former law firm to lose interest in me. I have no income, and the State has cut off prospects for me to earn income at a law firm.

I also have religious reasons related to the pandemic for not working. I am a Christian. I believe people go to hell for prescribing, and accepting, or even ignorantly encouraging people to use our harmful health care. Since we are in a global pandemic, I am seeking to avoid getting sick, to avoid being damned to hell by forced healthcare that may kill my life and eternal life.

I have religious objections to healthcare. I studied the history of healthcare in a class at UD. I believe more harm is done by health care professionals and mental healthcare professionals than any other industry, even the military, because of the deception that they save lives, only to destroy lives and eternal lives in the second death for money. The fact doctors and nurses were doing what the industry and the professional standard told them to do, does not prevent harm or, I believe, their damnation in hell for not seeking to know, and for their failure to repent of hardness of hearts for cold hard cash.

Just laws are a way to prevent health care workers from harming patients. I believe replacing unjust laws, with just decrees prevents their damnation in hell. Unjust laws reward wrong doing, making it profitable to use people as test dummies or as human commodities for profit. Unjust laws incentivize providing comfort care by making people feel better, instead of helping people heal. Unjust laws reward oppressing, exploiting, killing, stealing or destroying human life, liberty or health for productivity or material gain.

When I was young at University of Delaware, I remember learning that charities used people as test dummies for drugs in Africa. Under the guise of healing people, they harmed patients by causing cleft palates. Then, the same wrong doers used the alleged shield of charity, or not for profits, to gain monetary interests by salaried, fundraising, tax breaks, marketing or otherwise, to correct the harm they caused by using people as lab rats. They essentially were selling patients' souls for money, while I believe, behaving like devils, unknowingly or not, by teaching the lie they seek to help people, only to harm them for business greed.

The same wrongs appear to continue. Individuals within pharmaceutical entities who have paid out money in law suits may still seek to be rewarded some of the roughly 33 billion a year in NIH fundings. People within entities, investors or otherwise, are permitted to make money off of the alleged cure too, despite recent judgments against them, through their entities which shields them from personal concern or responsibility. Injustice continues. I believe money is the problem, not the solution. Just laws and justice in the courts is the solution.

I believe our forced healthcare industry system, stemmed in a forced market by money, grants, donations to colleges or entities, backed by professional standards accepted by the court as the standard of the law, stifles innovation and improvements. Improvements and innovations that care for people, as opposed to controlling them, are based on freedom of thought, speech,

criticism and debate in a free market, not a forced market based, on bartered for political gain. Our current government backed industry system constrains free will, by increasing the temptations to conform to the forced will of those who buy or barter for the government official's partiality through donations, praise or otherwise, making everyone else no longer free, but for sale in a take it or leave it economy.

I believe nurses and doctors are still damned to hell for not knowing treatment causes harm. They should not automatically be punished for straying from the standards within professions. The laws and the courts should encourage professionals to use their free will, their brain, to think, to care, to know, to love those they serve, by adapting to individual needs. Safeguarding patients above pockets, is a just policy. Nurses and doctors should be corrected when they harm others, but not destroyed. Our laws currently create an incentive to hide healthcare that harms. HIPPA protects profit, not patients. Attorneys cannot easily obtain nonparty medical records to show that doctors knew or should have known of the harm or potential harm to patients. Guiding health professionals through correction, not condemnation in court, will prevent future harm to patients and may save healthcare workers' souls by teaching them to use their own brain, free will, to care to know, to truly care for the health and lives of the people they serve, the patients.

I also believe healthcare professionals sin by taking the life blood, or organs from people to perform studies on or to use on other patients. See, *Leviticus* 17:14, *Genesis* 9:4-5. I only realized this recently after I looked into sinister tests of blood for wicked gain, not good. See for example, attached the article, labeled Exhibit 1, available at https://www.bbc.co.uk/bbcthree/article/347828f8-6e7f-4a9b-92ab-95f637a9dc2e

I believe testing blood is sin. I also believe people go to hell for cremation or for grinding up bones.[5] So, I do not eat things with gelatin or gel cap medicine in them. They may be made with ground of bones. By cremating bones, I believe people show they do not care to know God or love God. My God teaches our loved ones are not in heaven or thrown into the fire of the second death yet. The bible teaches about the resurrection of the bones with a potential new body to be judged for eternal life or the second death. See, e.g. *Revelation* 20:13, *Ezekiel* Chapter 37, *Matthew* 25:32-46. Some self-proclaimed Christian government leaders adopt this pagan belief that the dead are already in heaven and hell. That is not what God, the father, Jesus, the son, or the holy spirit teach. It is an eternally deadly error to teach lies as truth, to give comfort in a lie. The Bible teaches people may be damned to hell for adding to scripture, should they not repent. (See, *Deuteronomy* 4:2, *Proverbs* 30:6, *Revelation* 22:18). Yet the watchmen are damned to hell for failing to share truth too. (See Ezekiel Chapters 3:16-27, 33:1-20). I know God. I am placing my life and eternal life on that partial, not yet complete knowledge of God. (1 *Corinthians* 13:12)

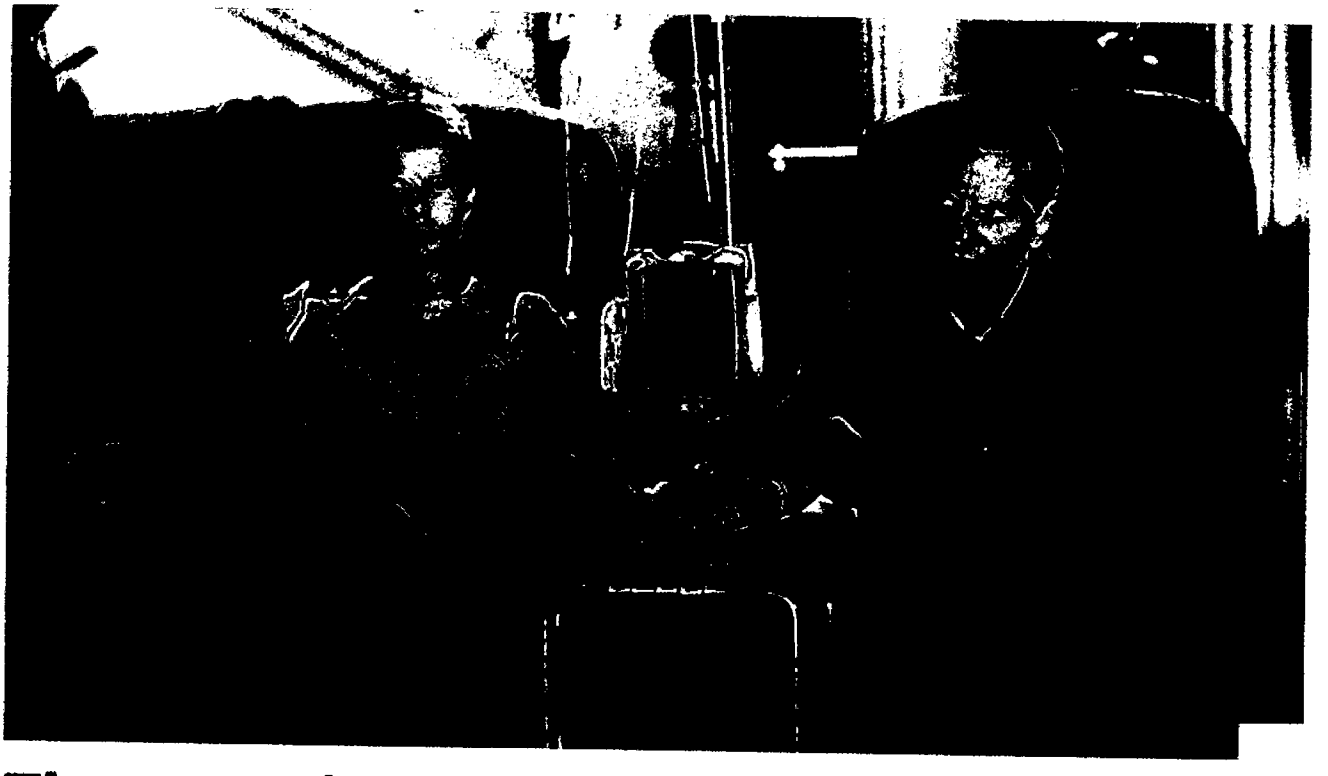
I have other objections to healthcare, beyond what I write here. I am concerned about the healthcare or bio-experiments discussed in the Fourth Industrial Revolution. (Exhibit 2). I believe people sin by using patients as test dummies for profit by research, including the research described in this book.

Covid 19 is still a threat to life and health today. The economy is getting worse. Unemployment is expected to rise with fewer jobs available. My economic condition will likely worsen if the courts do not void the state's decision against me. My parents may not be able to

[5] In *Amos* 2:1, people got into trouble with God for cremating a king's bones.

help me, and I may be in dire need. I may possibly turn in my tags to prevent car insurance cost, unless I am granted relief and am able to work as an attorney. If I lose, I will not be able to buy or sell, but for my religious beliefs. Thank you for your kind consideration.

Exhibit 1



The super rich are injecting blood from teenagers to gain 'immortality'

Tomasz Frymorgen
25 August 2017

News Health & Wellbeing

If you're a millennial, you might have felt for a while now that older generations are **out to suck us dry**.

To their Yin of affordable housing, secure jobs and actual pensions, we seem to have the Yang of **six-figure car garages for homes**, 'gigs' for jobs, and a retirement age that like a mirage on the horizon, seems to get further away the closer you get to it.

Avocados on toast aside, it's pretty clear that Yang is not doing well in this relationship.

But the bloodsucking appears to have become a whole lot more literal.

Because the super-wealthy are now pumping themselves with the blood of young people in an attempt to prevent themselves from ageing.

Over 100 people have participated in a clinical trial at a San Francisco start-up offering blood transfusions for older patients. Each procedure costs $8,000 (£6,200) and sees the patient injected with two and a half litres of plasma – the liquid element of blood that remains after other cells have been removed - taken from young people.

The procedure is being offered as an experimental attempt at rejuvenating the elderly. The median age of the patients is 60 years.

Jesse Karmazin, 32, a Stanford-trained scientist who founded the US clinic, told The Sunday Times that the initial results from his patients **had been encouraging** .

"It could help improve things such as appearance or diabetes or heart function or memory. These are all the aspects of ageing that have a common cause.

"I'm not really in the camp of saying this will provide immortality but I think it comes pretty close, essentially."

Blood transfusion, couple standing in front of blood bag.

The new treatment comes on the back of several studies over the last 17 years in which Stanford researchers have shown the joining of circulatory systems (known as parabiosis) between old and young mice to be effective in **rejuvenating organs, muscles and stem cells** . Additionally, a study last year found that the plasma of young people itself had **a rejuvenating effect when injected into older mice** .

However, despite the results of the mice-based studies, researchers have attacked the scientific validity of Karmazin's experiment and raised a number of ethical concerns.

"There's just no clinical evidence [that the treatment will be beneficial]," **argues Tony Wyss-Coray,** the Stanford neuroscientist behind a key 2014 mice parabiosis study. For one thing, Karmazin's trial does not use a placebo control group and participants can be as young as 35.

Critics have also pointed to the dangers of unnecessarily exposing people to the potential risks of blood transfusions, which **include hives, lung injury and fatal infections** .

Others have argued that the treatment amounts to a scam exploiting the hype around the untested medical properties of young people's blood.

"People want to believe that young blood restores youth, even though we don't have evidence that it works in humans and we don't understand the mechanism of how mice look younger," Wyss-Coray told **the MIT Technology Review.**

And then there's the murky ethics of buying blood that young people might have thought they were donating to those in medical need, and using it for expensive, experimental treatments.

While US plasma donation sites normally offer a stipend of $20-50 (£16-39), they emphasise the life-saving treatments that donations can support, using patient testimonies.

And with a disproportionate number of America's poorest people **regularly donating plasma to make ends meet** , this paints a very different picture to the strange world of regenerative medicine, **where hundreds of millions of dollars are being invested by the super rich** in a bid to outsmart ageing, or even death.

Karmazin has responded to criticisms by saying **his study has passed ethical review** . In response to criticism about the trial's cost and methodology, he adds that it would be **unfair to give paying participants a placebo** .

And, he argues, his patients are immediately **reaping the rewards of his treatment** : "We're already seeing people look better after just one treatment."

"It's like plastic surgery from the inside out."

Exhibit 2

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REF: 231215

World Economic Forum
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CH-1223 Cologny/Geneva
Switzerland
www.weforum.org

One of the main bridges between the physical and digital applications enabled by the fourth industrial revolution is the internet of things (IoT) – sometimes called the "internet of all things". In its simplest form, it can be described as a relationship between things (products, services, places, etc.) and people that is made possible by connected technologies and various platforms.

Sensors and numerous other means of connecting things in the physical world to virtual networks are proliferating at an astounding pace. Smaller, cheaper and smarter sensors are being installed in homes, clothes and accessories, cities, transport and energy networks, as well as manufacturing processes. Today, there are billions of devices around the world such as smart phones, tablets and computers that are connected to the internet. Their numbers are expected to increase dramatically over the next few years, with estimates ranging from several billions to more than a trillion. This will radically alter the way in which we manage supply chains by enabling us to monitor and optimize assets and activities to a very granular level. In the process, it will have transformative impact across all industries, from manufacturing to infrastructure to healthcare.

Consider remote monitoring – a widespread application of the IoT. Any package, pallet or container can now be equipped with a sensor, transmitter or radio frequency identification (RFID) tag that allows a company to track where it is as it moves through the supply chain – how it is performing, how it is being used, and so on. Similarly, customers can continuously track (practically in real time) the progress of the package or document they are expecting. For companies that are in the business of operating long and complex supply chains, this is transformative. In the near future, similar monitoring systems will also be applied to the movement and tracking of people.

The digital revolution is creating radically new approaches that revolutionize the way in which individuals and institutions engage and collaborate. For example, the blockchain, often described as a "distributed ledger", is a secure protocol where a network of computers collectively verifies a transaction before it can be recorded and approved. The technology that underpins the blockchain creates trust by enabling people who do not know each other (and thus have no underlying basis for trust) to collaborate without having to go through a neutral central authority – i.e. a

custodian or central ledger. In essence, the blockchain is a shared, programmable, cryptographically secure and therefore trusted ledger which no single user controls and which can be inspected by everyone.

Bitcoin is so far the best known blockchain application but the technology will soon give rise to countless others. If, at the moment, blockchain technology records financial transactions made with digital currencies such as Bitcoin, it will in the future serve as a registrar for things as different as birth and death certificates, titles of ownership, marriage licenses, educational degrees, insurance claims, medical procedures and votes – essentially any kind of transaction that can be expressed in code. Some countries or institutions are already investigating the blockchain's potential. The government of Honduras, for example, is using the technology to handle land titles while the Isle of Man is testing its use in company registration.

On a broader scale, technology-enabled platforms make possible what is now called the on-demand economy (referred to by some as the sharing economy). These platforms, which are easy to use on a smart phone, convene people, assets and data, creating entirely new ways of consuming goods and services. They lower barriers for businesses and individuals to create wealth, altering personal and professional environments.

The Uber model epitomizes the disruptive power of these technology platforms. These platform businesses are rapidly multiplying to offer new services ranging from laundry to shopping, from chores to parking, from home-stays to sharing long-distance rides. They have one thing in common: by matching supply and demand in a very accessible (low cost) way, by providing consumers with diverse goods, and by allowing both parties to interact and give feedback, these platforms therefore seed trust. This enables the effective use of under-utilized assets – namely those belonging to people who had previously never thought of themselves as suppliers (i.e. of a seat in their car, a spare bedroom in their home, a commercial link between a retailer and manufacturer, or the time and skill to provide a service like delivery, home repair or administrative tasks).

The on-demand economy raises the fundamental question: What is worth owning – the platform or the underlying asset? As media strategist Tom Goodwin wrote in a TechCrunch article in March 2015: "Uber, the world's largest taxi company, owns no vehicles. Facebook, the world's most

popular media owner, creates no content. Alibaba, the most valuable retailer, has no inventory. And Airbnb, the world's largest accommodation provider, owns no real estate."[9]

Digital platforms have dramatically reduced the transaction and friction costs incurred when individuals or organizations share the use of an asset or provide a service. Each transaction can now be divided into very fine increments, with economic gains for all parties involved. In addition, when using digital platforms, the marginal cost of producing each additional product, good or service tends towards zero. This has dramatic implications for business and society that I will explore in Chapter Three.

2.1.3 Biological

Innovations in the biological realm – and genetics in particular – are nothing less than breath-taking. In recent years, considerable progress has been achieved in reducing the cost and increasing the ease of genetic sequencing, and lately, in activating or editing genes. It took more than 10 years, at a cost of $2.7 billion, to complete the Human Genome Project. Today, a genome can be sequenced in a few hours and for less than a thousand dollars.[10] With advances in computing power, scientists no longer go by trial and error; rather, they test the way in which specific genetic variations generate particular traits and diseases.

Synthetic biology is the next step. It will provide us with the ability to customize organisms by writing DNA. Setting aside the profound ethical issues this raises, these advances will not only have a profound and immediate impact on medicine but also on agriculture and the production of biofuels.

Many of our intractable health challenges, from heart disease to cancer, have a genetic component. Because of this, the ability to determine our individual genetic make-up in an efficient and cost-effective manner (through sequencing machines used in routine diagnostics) will revolutionize personalized and effective healthcare. Informed by a tumour's genetic make-up, doctors will be able to make decisions about a patient's cancer treatment.

While our understanding of the links between genetic markers and disease is

still poor, increasing amounts of data will make precision medicine possible, enabling the development of highly targeted therapies to improve treatment outcomes. Already, IBM's Watson supercomputer system can help recommend, in just a few minutes, personalized treatments for cancer patients by comparing the histories of disease and treatment, scans and genetic data against the (almost) complete universe of up-to-date medical knowledge.[11]

The ability to edit biology can be applied to practically any cell type, enabling the creation of genetically modified plants or animals, as well as modifying the cells of adult organisms including humans. This differs from genetic engineering practiced in the 1980s in that it is much more precise, efficient and easier to use than previous methods. In fact, the science is progressing so fast that the limitations are now less technical than they are legal, regulatory and ethical. The list of potential applications is virtually endless – ranging from the ability to modify animals so that they can be raised on a diet that is more economical or better suited to local conditions, to creating food crops that are capable of withstanding extreme temperatures or drought.

As research into genetic engineering progresses (for example, the development of the CRISPR/Cas9 method in gene editing and therapy), the constraints of effective delivery and specificity will be overcome, leaving us with one immediate and most challenging question, particularly from an ethical viewpoint: How will genetic editing revolutionize medical research and medical treatment? In principle, both plants and animals could potentially be engineered to produce pharmaceuticals and other forms of treatment. The day when cows are engineered to produce in its milk a blood-clotting element, which haemophiliacs lack, is not far off. Researchers have already started to engineer the genomes of pigs with the goal of growing organs suitable for human transplantation (a process called xenotransplantation, which could not be envisaged until now because of the risk of immune rejection by the human body and of disease transmission from animals to humans).

In line with the point made earlier about how different technologies fuse and enrich each other, 3D manufacturing will be combined with gene editing to produce living tissues for the purpose of tissue repair and regeneration – a process called bioprinting. This has already been used to generate skin,

bone, heart and vascular tissue. Eventually, printed liver-cell layers will be used to create transplant organs.

We are developing new ways to embed and employ devices that monitor our activity levels and blood chemistry, and how all of this links to well-being, mental health and productivity at home and at work. We are also learning far more about how the human brain functions and we are seeing exciting developments in the field of neurotechnology. This is underscored by the fact that – over the past few years - two of the most funded research programs in the world are in brain sciences.

It is in the biological domain where I see the greatest challenges for the development of both social norms and appropriate regulation. We are confronted with new questions around what it means to be human, what data and information about our bodies and health can or should be shared with others, and what rights and responsibilities we have when it comes to changing the very genetic code of future generations.

To return to the issue of genetic editing, that it is now far easier to manipulate with precision the human genome within viable embryos means that we are likely to see the advent of designer babies in the future who possess particular traits or who are resistant to a specific disease. Needless to say, discussions about the opportunities and challenges of these capabilities are underway. Notably, in December 2015, the National Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Medicine of the US, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Royal Society of the UK convened an International Summit on Human Gene Editing. Despite such deliberations, we are not yet prepared to confront the realities and consequences of the latest genetic techniques even though they are coming. The social, medical, ethical and psychological challenges that they pose are considerable and need to be resolved, or at the very least, properly addressed.

The dynamics of discovery

Innovation is a complex, social process, and not one we should take for granted. Therefore, even though this section has highlighted a wide array of technological advances with the power to change the world, it is important that we pay attention to how we can ensure such advances continue to be made and directed towards the best possible outcomes.

Academic institutions are often regarded as one of the foremost places to pursue forward-thinking ideas. New evidence, however, indicates that the career incentives and funding conditions in universities today favour incremental, conservative research over bold and innovative programmes.[12]

One antidote to research conservatism in academia is to encourage more commercial forms of research. This too, however, has its challenges. In 2015, Uber Technologies Inc. hired 40 researchers and scientists in robotics from Carnegie Mellon University, a significant proportion of the human capital of a lab, impacting its research capabilities and putting stress on the university's contracts with the U.S. Department of Defence and other organizations.[13]

To foster both ground-breaking fundamental research and innovative technical adaptations across academia and business alike, governments should allocate more aggressive funding for ambitious research programmes. Equally, public-private research collaborations should increasingly be structured towards building knowledge and human capital to the benefit of all.

Table 1: Tipping points expected to occur by 2025

	%
10% of people wearing clothes connected to the Internet	91.2
90% of people having unlimited and free (advertising-supported) storage	91.0
1 billion sensors connected to the Internet	89.2
The first robotic pharmacist in the US	86.5
10% of reading glasses connected to the Internet	85.5
80% of people with a digital presence on the Internet	84.4
The first 3D-printed car in production	84.1
The first government to replace its census with big-data sources	82.3
The first implantable mobile phone available commercially	81.7
5% of consumer products printed in 3D	81.1
50% of the population using smartphones	80.7
80% of the population with regular access to the Internet	78.2
Driverless cars equaling 10% of all cars on US roads	78.2
The first transplant of a 3D-printed liver	78.4
30% of corporate audits performed by AI	78.4
Tax collected for the first time by a government via a blockchain	78.1
Over 50% of Internet traffic to homes for appliances and devices	69.9
Globally more bandwidth via car sharing than in private cars	67.2
The first city with more than 50,000 people and no traffic lights	66.7
10% of global gross domestic product stored on blockchain technology	57.9
The first AI machine on a corporate board of directors	45.2

Source: *Dap Singh—Technology Tipping Points and Societal Impact*, Global Agenda Council on the Future of Software and Society, World Economic Forum, September 2015.

What evidence supports this and what does it tell us about what lies ahead? The early signs point to a wave of labour-substitutive innovation across multiple industries and job categories which will likely happen in the coming decades.

Labour substitution

Many different categories of work, particularly those that involve mechanically repetitive and precise manual labour, have already been automated. Many others will follow, as computing power continues to grow exponentially. Sooner than most anticipate, the work of professions as different as lawyers, financial analysts, doctors, journalists, accountants, insurance underwriters or librarians may be partly or completely automated.

So far, the evidence is this: The fourth industrial revolution seems to be creating fewer jobs in new industries than previous revolutions. According to an estimate from the Oxford Martin Programme on Technology and Employment, only 0.5% of the US workforce is employed in industries that did not exist at the turn of the century, a far lower percentage than the approximately 8% of new jobs created in new industries during the 1980s and the 4.5% of new jobs created during the 1990s. This is corroborated by a recent US Economic Census, which sheds some interesting light on the relationship between technology and unemployment. It shows that innovations in information and other disruptive technologies tend to raise productivity by replacing existing workers, rather than creating new products needing more labour to produce them.

Two researchers from the Oxford Martin School, economist Carl Benedikt Frey and machine learning expert Michael Osborne, have quantified the potential effect of technological innovation on unemployment by ranking 702 different professions according to their probability of being automated, from the least susceptible to the risk of automation ("0" corresponding to no risk at all) to those that are the most susceptible to the risk ("1" corresponding to a certain risk of the job being replaced by a computer of some sort).[23] In Table 2 below, I highlight certain professions that are most likely to be automated, and those least likely.

This research concludes that about 47% of total employment in the US is at risk, perhaps over the next decade or two, characterized by a much broader

47% of the US population is designed to be unemployed including real estate, tax and law ⓐ

is one of the most important, emerging drivers of competitiveness. In a world where talent is the dominant form of strategic advantage, the nature of organizational structures will have to be rethought. Flexible hierarchies, new ways of measuring and rewarding performance, new strategies for attracting and retaining skilled talent will all become key for organizational success. A capacity for agility will be as much about employee motivation and communication as it will be about setting business priorities and managing physical assets.

My sense is that successful organizations will increasingly shift from hierarchical structures to more networked and collaborative models. Motivation will be increasingly intrinsic, driven by the collaborative desire of employees and management for mastery, independence and meaning. This suggests that businesses will become increasingly organized around distributed teams, remote workers and dynamic collectives, with a continuous exchange of data and insights about the things or tasks being worked on.

An emerging workplace scenario that reflects this change builds on the rapid rise of wearable technology when combined with the internet of things, which is progressively enabling companies to blend digital and physical experiences to benefit workers as well as consumers. For example, workers operating with highly complex equipment or in difficult situations can use wearables to help design and repair components. Downloads and updates to connected machinery ensure that both workers in the field and the capital equipment they use are kept up to date with the latest developments. In the world of the fourth industrial revolution, where it is standard practice to upgrade cloud-based software and refresh data assets through the cloud, it will be even more important to ensure that humans and their skills keep pace.

Combining the digital, physical and biological worlds

Companies able to combine multiple dimensions – digital, physical and biological – often succeed in disrupting an entire industry and their related systems of production, distribution and consumption.

Uber's popularity in many cities starts with an improved customer experience – tracking of the car location via a mobile device, a description

When people are placed at as costing too much or when sickness makes $ this is dangerous. Tracking people for the love of $ not the love of humanity

Tracking people to control them not to protect their freedom and free will

MainStream, the World Economic Forum's initiative to accelerate the transition to the circular economy, has shown, the promise is not just that individuals, organizations and governments can have less impact on the natural world but also that there is great potential to restore and regenerate our natural environment through the use of technologies and intelligent systems design.

At the heart of this promise is the opportunity to shift businesses and consumers away from the linear take-make-dispose model of resource use, which relies on large quantities of easily accessible resources, and towards a new industrial model where effective flows of materials, energy, labour and now information interact with each other and promote by design a restorative, regenerative and more productive economic system.

There are four pathways that help take us there. First, thanks to the internet of things (IoT) and intelligent assets, it is now possible to track materials and energy flows so as to achieve huge new efficiencies all the way along value chains. Of the $14.4 trillion in economic benefits that Cisco estimates will be realized from the IoT in the next decade, $2.7 trillion in value can be gained from elimination of waste and improved processes in supply chains and logistics. IoT-enabled solutions could reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 9.1 billion tonnes by 2020, representing 16.5% of the projected total in that year.[48]

Second, the democratization of information and transparency that comes from digitized assets gives new powers to citizens to hold companies and countries accountable. Technologies such as blockchain will help make this information more trustworthy, for example by capturing and certifying satellite monitoring data on deforestation in a secure format to hold landholders to account more closely.

Third, new information flows and increasing transparency can help shift citizen behaviour on a large scale, as it becomes the path of least resistance within a new set of business and social norms for a sustainable circular system. Fruitful convergence between the fields of economics and psychology has been producing insights into how we perceive the world, behave and justify our behaviour, while a number of large-scale randomized control trials by governments, corporations and universities have shown that this can work. One example is OPower, which uses peer-comparison to

Controlling people by teaching people the mark of the beast is fact. Not encouraging freedom of thought, controlled, conditioned forced thought

entice people into consuming less electricity, thereby protecting the environment while reducing costs.

Fourth, as the previous section detailed, new business and organizational models promise innovative ways of creating and sharing value, which in turn lead to whole system changes that can actively benefit the natural world as much as our economies and societies. Self-driving vehicles, the sharing economy and leasing models all result in significantly higher asset utilization rates, as well as making it far easier to capture, reuse and "upcycle" materials when the appropriate time comes.

The fourth industrial revolution will enable firms to extend the use-cycle of assets and resources, increase their utilization and create cascades that recover and repurpose materials and energy for further uses, lowering emissions and resource loads in the process. In this revolutionary new industrial system, carbon dioxide turns from a greenhouse pollutant into an asset, and the economics of carbon capture and storage move from being cost as well as pollution sinks to becoming profitable carbon-capture and use-production facilities. Even more importantly, it will help companies, governments and citizens become more aware of and engaged with strategies to actively regenerate natural capital, allowing intelligent and regenerative uses of natural capital to guide sustainable production and consumption and give space for biodiversity to recover in threatened areas.

Autonomous warfare, including the deployment of military robots and AI-powered automated weaponry, creates the prospect of "robo-war", which will play a transformative role in future conflict.

The seabed and space are also likely to become increasingly militarized, as more and more actors – state and commercial – gain the ability to send up satellites and mobilize unmanned underwater vehicles capable of disrupting fibre-optic cables and satellite traffic. Criminal gangs are already using off-the-shelf quadrocopter drones to spy on and attack rivals. Autonomous weapons, capable of identifying targets and deciding to open fire without human intervention, will become increasingly feasible, challenging the laws of war.

Box F: Emerging Technologies Transforming International Security

Drones: They are essentially flying robots. The US currently leads but the technology is spreading widely and becoming more affordable.

Autonomous weapons: Combining drone technology with artificial intelligence, they have the potential to select and engage targets without human intervention, according to pre-defined criteria.

Militarization of space: While more than half of all satellites are commercial, these orbiting communications devices are increasingly important for military purposes. A new generation of hypersonic "glide" weapons are also poised to enter this domain, increasing the probability that space will play a role in future conflicts and raising concern that current mechanisms to regulate space activities are no longer sufficient.

Wearable devices: They can optimize health and performance under conditions of extreme stress or produce exoskeletons that enhance soldiers' performance, allowing a human to carry loads of around 90 kg without difficulty.

Additive manufacturing: It will revolutionize supply chains by enabling replacement parts to be manufactured in the field from digitally transmitted designs and locally available materials. It could also enable the development of new kinds of warheads, with greater control of particle size

and detonation.

Renewable energy: This enables power to be generated locally, revolutionizing supply chains and enhancing the capacity to print parts on demand in even remote locations.

Nanotechnology: Nano is progressively leading to metamaterials, smart materials which possess properties that do not occur naturally. It will make weaponry better, lighter, more mobile, smarter and more precise, and will ultimately result in systems that can self-replicate and assemble.

Biological weapons: The history of biological warfare is nearly as old as the history of warfare itself, but rapid advances in biotechnology, genetics and genomics are the harbinger of new highly lethal weapons. Airborne designer viruses, engineered superbugs, genetically modified plagues and so on: all these form the basis of potential doomsday scenarios.

Biochemical weapons: As with biological weapons, technological innovation is making the assembly of these weapons almost as easy as a do-it-yourself task. Drones could be employed to deliver them.

Social Media: While digital channels provide opportunities for spreading information and organizing action for good causes, they can also be used to spread malicious content and propaganda and, as with ISIS, employed by extremist groups to recruit and mobilize followers. Young adults are particularly vulnerable, especially if they lack a stable social support network.

Many of the technologies described in Box F: Emerging Technologies Transforming International Security already exist. As an example, Samsung's SGR-A1 robots, equipped with two machine guns and a gun with rubber bullets, now man border posts in the Korean Demilitarized Zone. They are, for the moment, controlled by human operators but could, once programmed, identify and engage human targets independently.

Last year, the UK Ministry of Defence and BAE Systems announced the successful test of the Taranis stealth plane, known also as Raptor, which can take off, fly to a given destination and find a set target with little intervention from its operator unless required. There are many such examples.[22] They will multiply, and in the process, raise critical questions at the intersection of geopolitics, military strategy and tactics, regulation and

ethics.

New frontiers in global security

As stressed several times in this book, we only have a limited sense of the ultimate potential of new technologies and what lies ahead. This is no less the case in the realm of international and domestic security. For each innovation we can think of, there will be a positive application and a possible dark side. While neurotechnologies such as neuroprosthetics are already employed to solve medical problems, in future they could be applied to military purposes. Computer systems attached to brain tissue could enable a paralysed patient to control a robotic arm or leg. The same technology could be used to direct a bionic pilot or soldier. Brain devices designed to treat the conditions of Alzheimer's disease could be implanted in soldiers to erase memories or create new ones. "It's not a question of if non-state actors will use some form of neuroscientific techniques or technologies, but when, and which ones they'll use," reckons James Giordano, a neuroethicist at Georgetown University Medical Center, "The brain is the next battlespace."[21]

The availability and, at times, the unregulated nature of many of these innovations have a further important implication. Current trends suggest a rapid and massive democratization of the capacity to inflict damage on a very large scale, something previously limited to governments and very sophisticated organizations. From 3D-printed weapons to genetic engineering in home laboratories, destructive tools across a range of emerging technologies are becoming more readily available. And with the fusion of technologies, a key theme of this book, unpredictable dynamics inherently surface, challenging existing legal and ethical frameworks.

Towards a more secure world

In the face of these challenges, how do we persuade people to take the security threats from emerging technologies seriously? Even more importantly, can we engender cooperation between the public and private sectors on the global scale to mitigate these threats?

Over the second half of the last century, the fear of nuclear warfare gradually gave way to the relative stability of mutually assured destruction

3.5.1 Identity, Morality and Ethics

The mind-boggling innovations triggered by the fourth industrial revolution, from biotechnology to AI, are redefining what it means to be human. They are pushing the current thresholds of lifespan, health, cognition and capabilities in ways that were previously the preserve of science fiction. As knowledge and discoveries in these fields progress, our focus and commitment to having ongoing moral and ethical discussions is critical. As human beings and as social animals, we will have to think individually and collectively about how we respond to issues such as life extension, designer babies, memory extraction and many more.

At the same time, we must also realize that these incredible discoveries could also be manipulated to serve special interests – and not necessarily those of the public at large. As theoretical physicist and author Stephen Hawking and fellow scientists Stuart Russell, Max Tegmark and Frank Wilczek wrote in the newspaper *The Independent* when considering the implications of artificial intelligence: "Whereas the short-term impact of AI depends on who controls it, the long-term impact depends on whether it can be controlled at all...All of us should ask ourselves what we can do now to improve the chances of reaping the benefits and avoiding the risks".[60]

One interesting development in this area is OpenAI, a non-profit AI research company announced in December 2015 with the goal to "advance digital intelligence in the way that is most likely to benefit humanity as a whole, unconstrained by a need to generate financial return".[61] The initiative – chaired by Sam Altman, President of Y Combinator, and Elon Musk, CEO of Tesla Motors - has secured $1 billion in committed funding. This initiative underscores a key point made earlier – namely, that one of the biggest impacts of the fourth industrial revolution is the empowering potential catalyzed by a fusion of new technologies. Here, as Sam Altman stated, "the best way AI can develop is if it's about individual empowerment and making humans better, and made freely available to everyone."[62]

The human impact of some particular technologies such as the internet or smart phones is relatively well understood and widely debated among experts and academics. Other impacts are so much harder to grasp. Such is the case with AI or synthetic biology. We may see designer babies in the near future, along with a whole series of other edits to our humanity – from

Making themselves their own God
Every human is different and special and unique.

2025 book published 2019

Shift 1: Implantable Technologies

The tipping point: The first implantable mobile phone available commercially

By 2025: 82% of respondents expected this tipping point will have occurred

People are becoming more and more connected to devices, and those devices are increasingly becoming connected to their bodies. Devices are not just being worn, but also being implanted into bodies, serving communications, location and behaviour monitoring, and health functions.

Pacemakers and cochlear implants were just the beginning of this, with many more health devices constantly being launched. These devices will be able to sense the parameters of diseases; they will enable individuals to take action, send data to monitoring centres, or potentially release healing medicines automatically.

Smart tattoos and other unique chips could help with identification and location. Implanted devices will likely also help to communicate thoughts normally expressed verbally through a "built-in" smart phone, and potentially unexpressed thoughts or moods by reading brainwaves and other signals.

Positive impacts

- Reduction in missing children
- Increased positive health outcomes
- Increased self-sufficiency
- Better decision-making
- Image recognition and availability of personal data (anonymous network that will "yelp"[22] people)

Negative impacts

- Privacy/potential surveillance
- Decreased data security
- Escapism and addiction
- Increased distractions (i.e. attention deficit disorder)

Unknowns, or cuts both ways

- Longer lives
- Changing nature of human relationships
- Changes in human interactions and relationships
- Real-time identification
- Cultural shift (eternal memory)

The shift in action

- Digital tattoos not only look cool but can perform useful tasks, like unlocking a car, entering mobile phone codes with a finger-point or tracking body processes.

Source: https://wtvox.com/3d-printing-in-wearable-tech/top-10-implantable-wearables-soon-body/

- According to a WT VOX article: "Smart Dust, arrays of full computers with antennas, each much smaller than a grain of sand, can now organize themselves inside the body into as-needed networks

to power a whole range of complex internal processes. Imagine swarms of these attacking early cancer, bringing pain relief to a wound or even storing critical personal information in a manner that is deeply encrypted and hard to hack. With smart dust, doctors will be able to act inside your body without opening you up, and information could be stored inside you, deeply encrypted, until you unlock it from your very personal nano network."

Source: https://wtvox.com/3d-printing-in-wearable-tech/top-10-implantable-wearables-soon-body/

– A smart pill, developed by Proteus Biomedical and Novartis, has a biodegradable digital device attached to it, which transmits data to your phone on how the body is interacting with the medication.

Source: http://cen.acs.org/articles/90/i7/Odd-Couplings.html

A smart pill that transmits/sells your health data was already created in 2015 creepy.

My body is God's, not to sell for healthcare $$.

World meter shows the #1 & richest crowd the globe is healthcare #2 is healthcare marketing under the guise of education.

Shift 3: Vision as the New Interface

The tipping point: 10% of reading glasses connected to the internet

By 2025: 86% of respondents expected this tipping point will have occurred

Google Glass is just the first of many potential ways in which glasses, eyewear/headsets and eye-tracking devices can become "intelligent" and lead to eyes and vision being the connection to the internet and connected devices.

With direct access to internet applications and data through vision, an individual's experiences can be enhanced, mediated or completely augmented to provide different, immersive reality. Also, with emerging eye-tracking technologies, devices can feed information through visual interfaces, and eyes can be the source for interacting with and responding to the information.

Enabling vision as an immediate, direct interface – by providing instruction, visualization and interaction – can change the way that learning, navigation, instruction and feedback for producing goods and services, experiencing entertainment and enabling the disabled are helping people to engage more fully with the world.

Positive impacts

- Immediate information to the individual to make informed decisions for navigation and work/personal activities
- Improved capacity to perform tasks or produce goods and services with visual aids for manufacturing, healthcare/surgery and service delivery
- Ability for those with disabilities to manage their interactions and movement, and to experience the world – through speaking, typing and moving, and via immersive experiences

Negative impacts

- Mental distraction causing accidents
- Trauma from negative immersive experiences
- Increased addiction and escapism

Unknown, or cuts both ways

- A new segment created in the entertainment industry
- Increased immediate information

The shift in action

Glasses are already on the market today (not just produced by Google) that can:

- Allow you to freely manipulate a 3D object, enabling it to be moulded like clay
- Provide all the extended live information you need when you see something, in the same way the brain functions
- Prompt you with an overlay menu of the restaurant you pass by
- Project picture or video on any piece of paper

Source: http://www.hongkiat.com/blog/augmented-reality-smart-glasses/

planned Agenda for profit seem to be included w/ their design to serve greed not good control not freedom

Shift 12: Driverless Cars

The tipping point: Driverless cars equaling 10% of all cars on US roads

By 2025: 79% of respondents expected this tipping point to have occurred

Trials of driverless cars from large companies such as Audi and Google are already taking place, with a number of other enterprises ramping up efforts to develop new solutions. These vehicles can potentially be more efficient and safer than cars with people behind the steering wheel. Moreover, they could reduce congestion and emissions, and upend existing models of transportation and logistics.

Positive impacts

– Improved safety
– More time for focusing on work and/or consuming media content
– Effect on the environment
– Less stress and road rage
– Improved mobility for those older and disabled, among others
– Adoption of electric vehicles

Negative impacts

– Job losses (taxi and truck drivers, car industry)
– Upending of insurance and roadside assistance ("pay more to drive yourself")
– Decreased revenue from traffic infringements
– Less car ownership
– Legal structures for driving
– Lobbying against automation (people not allowed to drive on freeways)
– Hacking/cyber attacks

The shift in action

In October 2015, Tesla made its cars that were sold over the last year in the US semi-autonomous via a software update.

Source: *http://www.wired.com/2015/10/tesla-self-driving-over-air-update-live*

Google plans to make autonomous cars available to the public in 2020.

Source: Thomas Halleck, 14 January 2015, "Google Inc. Says Self-Driving Car Will Be Ready By 2020", International Business Times: http://www.ibtimes.com/google-inc-says-self-driving-car-will-be-ready-2020-1784150

In the summer of 2015, two hackers demonstrated their ability to hack into a moving car, controlling its dashboard functions, steering, brakes etc., all through the vehicle's entertainment system.

Source: *http://www.wired.com/2015/07/hackers-remotely-kill-jeep-highway/*

The first state in the United States (Nevada) to pass a law allowing driverless (autonomous) cares did so in 2012.

Source: Alex Knapp, 22 June 2011, "Nevada Passes Law Authorizing Driverless Cars", Forbes: http://www.forbes.com/sites/alexknapp/2011/06/22/nevada-passes-law-authorizing-driverless-

Eliminating people capable of compassion and to love humanity is a bad idea

Shift 15: Robotics and Services

The tipping point: The first robotic pharmacist in the US

By 2025: 86% of respondents expected this tipping point to have occurred

Robotics is beginning to influence many jobs, from manufacturing to agriculture, and retail to services. According to the International Federation of Robotics, the world now includes 1.1 million working robots, and machines account for 80% of the work in manufacturing a car.[22] Robots are streamlining supply chains to deliver more efficient and predictable business results.

Positive impacts
- Supply chain and logistics, eliminations
- More leisure time
- Improved health outcomes (big data for pharmaceutical gains in research and development)
- Banking ATM as early adopter
- More access to materials
- Production "re-shoring" (i.e. replacing overseas workers with robots)

Negative impacts
- Job losses
- Liability, accountability
- Day-to-day social norms, end of 9-to-5 and 24-hour services
- Hacking and cyber-risk

The shift in action

An article from The Fiscal Times appearing on CNBC.com states that:

"Rethink Robotics released Baxter [in the fall of 2012] and received an overwhelming response from the manufacturing industry, selling out of their production capacity through April ...

[In April] Rethink launch[ed] a software platform that [allows] Baxter to do a more complex sequencing of tasks – for example, picking up a part, holding it in front of an inspection station and receiving a signal to place it in a 'good' or 'not good' pile. The company also [released] a software development kit ... that will allow third parties – like university robotics researchers – to create applications for Baxter."

In "The Robot Reality: Service Jobs Are Next to Go", Blaire Briody, 26 March 2013, The Fiscal Times, http://www.cnbc.com/id/100592545

Shift 16: Bitcoin and the Blockchain

The tipping point: 10% of global gross domestic product (GDP) stored on blockchain technology

By 2025: 58% of respondents expected this tipping point to have occurred

Bitcoin and digital currencies are based on the idea of a distributed trust mechanism called the "blockchain", a way of keeping track of trusted transactions in a distributed fashion. Currently, the total worth of bitcoin in the blockchain is around $20 billion, or about 0.025% of global GDP of around $80 trillion.

Positive impacts

- Increased financial inclusion in emerging markets, as financial services on the blockchain gain critical mass
- Disintermediation of financial institutions, as new services and value exchanges are created directly on the blockchain
- An explosion in tradable assets, as all kinds of value exchange can be hosted on the blockchain
- Better property records in emerging markets, and the ability to make everything a tradable asset
- Contacts and legal services increasingly tied to code linked to the blockchain, to be used as unbreakable escrow or programmatically designed smart contracts
- Increased transparency, as the blockchain is essentially a global ledger storing all transactions

The shift in action

Smartcontracts.com provides programmable contracts that do payouts between two parties once certain criteria have been met, without involving a middleman. These contracts are secured in the blockchain as "self-executing contractual states", which eliminate the risk of relying on others to follow through on their commitments.

This will use $ to control people
The U.S. must control $, not be controlled by the love of money through the entity it delegates $ to.

This not sharing economy
but a feudalism system eliminating
private property of the common man
to create a feudalism system

Shift 17: The Sharing Economy

The tipping point: Globally more trips/journeys via car sharing than in private cars

By 2025: 67% of respondents expected this tipping point to have occurred

The common understanding of this phenomenon is the usually technology-enabled ability for entities (individuals or organizations) to share the use of a physical good/asset, or share/provide a service, at a level that was not nearly as efficient or perhaps even possible before. This sharing of goods or services is commonly possible through online marketplaces, mobile apps/location services or other technology-enabled platforms. These have reduced the transaction costs and friction in the system to a point where it is an economic gain for all involved, divided in much finer increments.

Well-known examples of the sharing economy exist in the transportation sector. Zipcar provides one method for people to share use of a vehicle for shorter periods of time and more reasonably than traditional rental car companies. RelayRides provides a platform to locate and borrow someone's personal vehicle for a period of time. Uber and Lyft provide much more efficient "taxi-like" services from individuals, but aggregated through a service, enabled by location services and accessed through mobile apps. In addition, they are available at a moment's notice.

The sharing economy has any number of ingredients, characteristics or descriptors: technology enabled, preference for access over ownership, peer to peer, sharing of personal assets (versus corporate assets), ease of access, increased social interaction, collaborative consumption and openly shared user feedback (resulting in increased trust). Not all are present in every "sharing economy" transaction.

Positive impacts
- Increased access to tools and other useful physical resources
- Better environmental outcomes (less production and fewer assets required)
- More personal services available
- Increased ability to live off cash flow (with less need for savings to be able to afford use of assets)
- Better asset utilization
- Less opportunity for long-term abuse of trust because of direct and public feedback loops
- Creation of secondary economies (Uber drivers delivering goods or food)

Negative impacts
- Less resilience after a job loss (because of less savings)
- More contract / task-based labour (versus typically more stable long-term employment)
- Decreased ability to measure this potentially grey economy
- More opportunity for short-term abuse of trust
- Less investment capital available in the system

No savings No small biz will exist under their plan

Unknowns, or cuts both ways
- Changed property and asset ownership
- More subscription models
- Less savings
- Lack of clarity on what "wealth" and "well off" mean

Horrific slavery under guise of sharing forced labor 13th amend :(

Shift 20: 3D Printing and Human Health

The tipping point: The first transplant of a 3D-printed liver

By 2025: 76% of respondents expected this tipping point to have occurred

One day, 3D printers may create not only things, but also human organs – a process called bioprinting. In much the same process as for printed objects, an organ is printed layer by layer from a digital 3D model.[27] The material used to print an organ would obviously be different from what is used to print a bike, and experimenting can be done with the kinds of materials that will work, such as titanium powder for making bones. 3D printing has great potential to service custom design needs; and, there is nothing more custom than a human body.

Positive impacts

- Addressing the shortage of donated organs (an average of 21 people die each day waiting for transplants that can't take place because of the lack of an organ)[28]
- Prosthetic printing: limb/body part replacements
- Hospitals printing for each patient requiring surgery (e.g. splints, casts, implants, screws)
- Personalized medicine: 3D printing growing fastest where each customer needs a slightly different version of a body part (e.g. a crown for a tooth)
- Printing components of medical equipment that are difficult or expensive to source, such as transducers[29]
- Printing, for example, dental implants, pacemakers and pens for bone fracture at local hospitals instead of importing them, to reduce the cost of operations
- Fundamental changes in drug testing, which can be done on real human objects given the availability of fully printed organs
- Printing of food, thus improving food security

Negative impacts

- Uncontrolled or unregulated production of body parts, medical equipment or food
- Growth in waste for disposal, and further burden on the environment
- Major ethical debates stemming from the printing of body parts and bodies: Who will control the ability to produce them? Who will ensure the quality of the resulting organs?
- Perverted disincentives for health: If everything can be replaced, why live in a healthy way?
- Impact on agriculture from printing food

The shift in action

The first use of a 3D-printed spine implant was reported by Popular Science:

"[In 2014], doctors at Peking University Third Hospital successfully implanted the first ever 3-D-printed section of vertebra into [a] young patient to replace a cancerous vertebra in his neck. The replacement vertebra was modelled from the boy's existing vertebra, which made it easier for them to integrate.

Source: "Boy Given a 3-D Printed Spine Implant, Loren Grush, Popular Science, 26 August 2014. http://www.popsci.com/article/science/boy-given-3-d-printed-spine-implant

Shift 22: Designer Beings [193]

The tipping point: The first human whose genome was directly and deliberately edited is born

Since the turn of the century, the cost of sequencing an entire human genome has fallen by almost six orders of magnitude. The human genome project spent $2.7 billion to produce the first entire genome in 2003. By 2009 the cost per genome was down to 100k while today it is possible for researchers to pay a lab specialising in such matters only $1000 to sequence a human genome. A similar trend has occurred more recently in genome editing with the development of the CRISPR/Cas9 method, which is being widely adopted due to its higher effectiveness and efficiency and lower cost than previous approaches.

The real revolution is hence not the sudden ability for dedicated scientists to edit the genes of plants and animals, but rather the increased ease that new sequencing and editing technologies provide, vastly increasing the number of researchers who are able to conduct experiments

Positive impacts
- Higher agricultural yields thanks to crops and crop treatments which are more robust, effective and productive
- More effective medical therapies via personalised medicine
- Faster, more accurate, less invasive medical diagnostics
- Higher levels of understanding of human impact on nature
- Reduced incidence of genetic disease and related suffering

Negative impacts
- Risk of interaction between edited plants/animals human/environmental health
- Exacerbated inequality due to high cost of access to therapies
- Social backlash or rejection of gene editing technologies
- Misuse of genetic data by governments or companies
- International disagreements about ethical use of genome editing technologies

Unknown or cuts both ways
- Increased longevity
- Ethical dilemmas regarding nature of humanity
- Cultural shifts

The shift in action

"In March 2015, leading scientists publish a Nature article calling for a moratorium on editing human embryos, highlighting "grave concerns regarding the ethical and safety implications of this research". Only one month later, in April 2015, "Researchers led by Junjiu Huang of Yat-sen University in Guangzhou published the world's first scientific paper on altering the DNA of human embryos."

Sources: http://www.nature.com/news/don-t-edit-the-human-germ-line-1.17111; http://qz.com/389494/chinese-researchers-are-the-first-to-genetically-modify-a-human-embryo-and-many-scientists-think-theyve-gone-too-far/

Shift 23: Neurotechnologies [184]

The tipping point: The first human with fully artificial memory implanted in the brain

There is not one area of our personal and professional lives that cannot benefit from a better understanding of how our brain functions – at both the individual and collective levels. This is underscored by the fact that – over the past few years - two of the most funded research programs in the world are in brain sciences: The *Human Brain Project* (a €1 billion project over 10 years funded by the European Commission) and President Obama's *Brain Research Through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies* (BRAIN) Initiative. Although these programs are primarily focused on scientific and medical research, we are also witnessing the rapid growth (and influence) of neurotechnologies in non-medical aspects of our lives. Neurotechnology consists of monitoring brain activity and looking at how the brain changes and/or interfaces with the world.

In 2015, for example, the portability and the affordability of neuro-headsets (which already cost less than a gaming console) offer unprecedented possibilities - marking what is likely to be not only a neuro-revolution, but also a societal one[185].

Positive impacts

- Disabled people can now control prosthetic limbs or wheel-chairs "with their minds".
- Neurofeedback, the possibility to monitor brain activity in real time, offers countless possibilities to help fight addictions, regulate food behaviour, and improve performances ranging from sports to the classroom.
- Being able to collect, process, store and compare large amounts of brain activity-related data allows us to improve diagnosis and treatment efficiency of brain disorders and mental health-related issues.
- The law will be able to provide customized processing on cases and address responsibility issues in criminal cases in a differential fashion rather than in a generic one now.
- The next generation of computers, whose design has been informed by brain science, may reason, predict and react just like the human cortex (an area of the brain known as the seat of intelligence).

Negative impacts

- Brain-based discrimination: Individuals are not just their brains, as such there is a risk for decisions to be made in a context-independent fashion, based only on brain data in fields ranging from the law to HR, consumer behaviour or education[186].
- Fear of what thoughts/dreams/desires to be decrypted and for privacy to no longer exist,
- Fear of creativity or the human touch to slowly but surely disappear, mainly carried so far by overselling what brain sciences can do.
- Blurring the lines between man and machine

Unknown, or cuts both ways

- Cultural shift
- Disembodiment of communication
- Improvement of performance
- Extending human cognitive abilities will trigger new behaviours

The shift in action

- Cortical computing algorithms have already shown an ability to solve modern CAPTCHAs (widely used tests to distinguish humans from machines).
- The automotive industry has developed systems monitoring attention and awareness that can stop cars when people are falling asleep while driving.
- An intelligent computer program in China scored better than many human adults on an IQ test.
- IBM's Watson supercomputer, after sifting through millions of medical records and databases, has begun to help doctors choose treatment options for patients with complex needs.
- Neuromorphic image sensors, i.e. inspired how the eye and brain communicate, will have impact ranging from battery usage to robotics
- Neuroprosthetics are allowing disabled people to control artificial members and exoskeletons. Some blind people will be able to see (again).
- The Restoring Active Memory (RAM) program by DARPA is a precursor to memory restoration and enhancement
- Depression symptoms in mice could be cured by the artificial reactivation of happy memories as evidenced by Neuroscientists at MIT

Doraiswamy M. (2015). 5 brain technologies that will shape our future. World Economic Forum Agenda, Aug 9
https://agenda.weforum.org/2015/08/5-brain-technologies-future/
Fernandez A (2015). 10 neurotechnologies about to transform brain enhancement and brain health. SharpBrains, USA, Nov 10
http://sharpbrains.com/blog/2015/11/10/10-neurotechnologies-about-to-transform-brain-enhancement-and-brain-health/

No._____

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Meghan M. Kelly, Petitioner

v.

Third Circuit Court of Appeals

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, Case Number Case Number 22-8037

Certificate of Service Appellant Plaintiff Meghan Kelly's Motion to file in Forma Pauperis and Petition of Writ of Certiorari

I, Appellant Respondent Meghan M. Kelly, Esquire, hereby certify that on January 12, 2023, I had a true and correct copy of the above referenced documents sent to,

Third Circuit Court of Appeals
James A. Byrne United States Courthouse
601 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Dated January 12, 2023

Respectfully submitted,
/s/Meghan Kelly
Meghan Kelly, Esquire
DE Bar Number 4968
34012 Shawnee Drive
Dagsboro, DE 19939
(302) 493-6693
meghankellyesq@yahoo.com
US Supreme Court Bar No. 283696

Not acting as an attorney on behalf of another

Under Religious objection I declare, affirm that the foregoing statement is true and correct under the penalty of perjury.

Dated: January 12, 2023

Meghan Kelly (printed)

Meghan Kelly (signed)

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