

While Poor and Lower Income Taxpayers Are Forced to Subsidize the Lifestyle of Well-To-Do Elites, Evidence in The Current Research Suggested No Reliable Data Have Ever Existed for Scientific Analysis That Suggested Pollution or Manmade Contribution to Climate Change: Presenting Eddison Walters Climate Change Research Deception and Misinformation Theory

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ABSTRACT: *There is no debate the climate on earth is changing but research conducted by Walters and Djokic (2022) presented evidence that established, studies that attribute pollution or manmade cause and effect in climate change research are based on junk science. The study presented evidence that suggested, scientific data analysis linking manmade causes or pollution to climate change does not exist. Walters and Djokic Quantitative Analysis Factor Distortion Theory expanded Eddison Walters Modern Economic Analysis Theory which was developed by Walters (2020A) and was expanded by Walters and Djokic (2022). Walters and Djokic Quantitative Analysis Factor Distortion Theory which was explained in Walters and Djokic (2022) resulted in proposed changes by the researchers to restore the reliability and creditability of data analysis in scientific research. The researchers called for the implementation of changes to American Psychological Association (APA) standards aimed at avoiding junk science such as research that incorrectly links pollution or manmade causes to climate change without scientific evidence based on scientific data analysis from being accepted into the body of literature as scientific research (Walters, 2020; Walters, 2021; Walters & Djokic, 2022). The foundation of Walters and Djokic Quantitative Analysis Factor Distortion Theory is grounded in the principle, of "all else being equal", which has been a long-established principle for the scientific analysis of data to ensure unknown factors do not distort the results of data analysis. The current study applied the principles of Walter and Djokic Quantitative Analysis Factor Distortion Theory for evaluating the creditability of directing taxpayer resources to green energy policies aimed and reversing climate change. The current study also considered what segment of the population benefits the most from green energy policies and what segment of the population shoulders the cost burden. The current study considered the opportunity cost of allocating taxpayer resources to implement green energy policy by considering challenges facing American taxpayers where the results of investments have quantifiable scientific measurements for successful implementation rather than committing resources to implement green energy policy with no quantifiable scientific measurements for successful implementation.*

KEYWORDS: climate change; Eddison Walters modern economic analysis theory; Walters and Djokic quantitative analysis factor distortion theory; Eddison Walters climate change research deception and misinformation theory

INTRODUCTION

There is no debate the climate on earth is changing but research conducted by Walters and Djokic (2022) presented evidence that established, studies that attribute pollution or manmade cause and effect in climate change research are based on junk science. The study presented evidence that suggested, scientific data analysis linking manmade causes or pollution to climate change does not exist. Walters and Djokic Quantitative Analysis Factor Distortion Theory expanded Eddison Walters Modern Economic Analysis Theory which was developed by Walters (2020A) and was expanded by Walters and Djokic (2022). Walters and Djokic Quantitative Analysis Factor Distortion Theory which was explained in Walter and Djokic (2022) resulted in proposed changes by the researchers to restore the reliability and creditability of data analysis in scientific research. The researchers called for the implementation of changes to American Psychological Association (APA) standards aimed at avoiding junk science such as research that incorrectly links pollution or manmade causes to climate change without scientific evidence based on scientific data analysis from being accepted into the body of literature as scientific research (Walters, 2020; Walters, 2021; Walters & Djokic, 2022). The foundation of Walter and Djokic Quantitative Analysis Factor Distortion Theory is grounded in the principle, of "all else being equal", which has been a long-established principle for the scientific analysis of data to ensure unknown factors do not distort the results of data analysis.

The current study applied the principles of Walter and Djokic Quantitative Analysis Factor Distortion Theory for evaluating the creditability of directing taxpayer resources to green energy policies aimed and reversing climate change. The current study also considered what segment of the population benefits the most from green energy policies and what segment of the population shoulders the cost burden. The current study considered the opportunity cost of allocating taxpayer resources to implement green energy policy by considering challenges facing American taxpayers where the results of investments have quantifiable scientific measurements for successful implementation rather than committing resources to implement green energy policy with no quantifiable scientific measurements for successful implementation.

The Problem

Evidence presented by Walters and Djokic (2022) raised significant concerns about significant taxpayer resources being directed to green energy policies without evidence suggesting the resources directed to green energy policies will have any effect on reversing climate change at all. The evidence presented by Walters and Djokic (2022) suggested resources directed to solve climate change are a misuse of scarce taxpayer resources directed away from solving real challenges facing many American taxpayers today that can be quantifiably measured through quantitative scientific data analysis. There are significant questions about the use of taxpayer resources directed at green energy policies aimed at reversing climate change without quantifiable

scientific evidence to support what would be considered a successful implementation of green energy policies raised by Walters and Djokic (2022). Some significant questions raised by the theory, Walters and Djokic Quantitative Analysis Factor Distortion Theory in Walters and Djokic (2022) are the following questions;

1. What are the standards for measuring the successful implementation of green energy policies directed at reversing climate change?
2. How does one scientifically measure the successful implementation of green energy policies directed at reversing climate change?
3. What is the opportunity cost of directing limited resources to green energy policies aimed at solving a problem that has no quantifiable scientific measurement for successful implementation?
4. How much capital should be directed to green energy policies in an attempt to solve a problem with no quantifiable scientific measurement for successful implementation?

The current study introduced a new theory focused on addressing the deception and misinformation often used by proponents of pollution or manmade links to climate change. "Eddison Walters Climate Change Research Deception and Misinformation Theory", highlighted several principles that raised serious concerns about climate change research that suggest pollution or manmade causes are factors responsible for climate change.

Goal of Study

The current study attempted to provide an understanding of the effectiveness of resources directed to green energy policies aimed at reversing climate change and identify the segment of the United States population that significantly benefits from green energy policies directed at reversing climate change. The current study also attempted to identify segments of the population that shoulders the burden of the cost of green energy policies directed to reverse climate change. The current study also attempted to gain an understanding of the true nature of the economic impact on American taxpayers. The current study attempted to provide insight into the following; Are there challenges facing American taxpayers that can significantly benefit from resources directed to green energy policies more beneficial to minority groups, low-income families, and hardworking taxpayers in the United States than Wealthy-Elites who currently receive the most significant benefits from taxpayer resources committed to green energy policies?

Research Questions:

1. Are resources directed towards green energy policies that attempt to reverse \ effect of pollution and manmade causes of climate change the most effective use of taxpayer resources?

2. What segment of the United States population realizes the most benefits from resources directed towards green energy policies that attempt to reverse the effect of pollution and manmade causes of climate change?
3. What segment of the United States population benefits the least from resources directed towards green energy policies that attempt to reverse the effect of pollution and manmade causes of climate change?
4. Are there other significant challenges facing the United States that may provide greater benefit to American families than directing taxpayer resources to green energy policies?

Hypothesis

Ho1: Resources directed toward green energy policies aimed at reversing climate change are not the most effective use of taxpayer resources.

Ha1: Resources directed toward green energy policies aimed at reversing climate change are the most effective use of taxpayer resources.

Ho2: Resources directed towards green energy policies aimed at reversing climate change do not benefit high-income households in the United States.

Ha2: Resources directed towards green energy policies aimed at reversing climate change benefit high-income households in the United States.

Ho3 Resources directed toward green energy policies aimed at reversing climate change do not benefit minority groups, low-income families, and average hardworking taxpayers in the United States.

Ha3: Resources directed towards green energy policies aimed at reversing climate change benefit minority groups, low-income families, and average hardworking taxpayers in the United States

LITERATURE REVIEW

There is no reliable scientific data that exist suggesting there are manmade factors that contribute to climate change because the data to draw scientific conclusions about manmade causes of climate change does not exist. (Walters and Djokic, 2022). Tsuda, Shepherd, and Gopalswamy (2015) suggested changes in the climate on Earth may be attributed to the gravitational interaction within the Solar System. Evidence presented by Walters and Djokic (2022) suggested the science that attributes manmade cause and effect to climate change is junk science. The study presented evidence linking climate change to the natural occurrence from the gravitational interaction within the solar system (Atkinson, 1975; Schmude, 2008; as cited in Walters & Djokic, 2022) over 165

years based on Neptune's rotation around the Sun (Greely, 1994; Schmude, 2008; as cited in Walters & Djokic, 2022) in an elliptical manner (Wahr, 1981). As planets orbit, the Sun in an elliptical manner, at times planets are moving closer together, and at times planets are moving away from each other resulting in constant changes in the gravitational interaction within the Solar System.

The constant change in the gravitational interaction means in the case of Neptune only 1 reliable data point exists every 165 years to conduct scientific analysis based on the long-established principle for analyzing scientific data of, "all else being equal" (Walters & Djokic, 2022). It would take 1155 years to establish seven reliable data points for scientific analysis of the climate on Earth, based on the orbit of Neptune around the Sun and the changing gravitational interaction caused by the orbit. Factoring the gravitational interaction of planetary alignment with the entire Solar System, it would take several 165-year-cycles of the orbit of Neptune around the Sun for planetary alignment with the other planets in the Solar System to establish the standard of "all else being equal" for analysis of the climate of Earth. It would require a number of 165-year cycles to establish just two scientific data points, because the orbit of each planet around the Sun occurs at different rates. The inner planets orbit the Sun significantly faster than the outer planets. It would take several thousand years to establish two data points for scientific analysis as a result. When considering the year 2023 AD, the evidence suggested, factoring planetary alignment of the all planets, the collection of data to establish just two scientific data points to analyze changes in the climate on Earth would require data from before the death of Jesus Christ.

Therefore, a significant problem highlighted in the current study suggested, the data simply does not exist to make any assessment of pollution or manmade cause and effect on climate change because climate data has only been collected since the 1800s (Walters & Djokic, 2022) and factors that affect changes in the climate on Earth are constantly changing. There are too many changing factors to consider therefore, judgment regarding the cause of climate change is not scientific and amounts to junk science.

The current United States Administration has directed \$370 billion of American Tax Payer dollars to their green energy policies under the Inflation Reduction Act signed by the Biden Administration (Whitehouse.gov, 2023) which is forcing minority groups, low-income and moderate-income families to subsidize the lifestyles of wealthy Elite-Americans based on misinformation. As a result of the Biden Administration Inflation Reduction Act, the green energy agenda could cost the United States economy as much as \$1.7 trillion (Lewis, 2022). An investigation into the data on the income of Americans established the average annual income of Black American households is approximately \$48,000, the average annual income for Hispanic Americans is approximately \$58,000 and the average annual income for White None-Hispanic Americans is approximately \$71,000 (Census.gov, 2023). The average annual income for all households in the United States is \$63,000 (Census.gov, 2023; Emp.lbl.gov, 2023).

The typical current household income of homeowners who adopted solar energy is over \$110,000 per year (Emp.lbl.gov, 2023) which is close to twice the annual income of the average American household at \$63,000, and even more significant for Black American families at \$48,000 average annual income and Hispanic American families with an average annual income of \$58,000 who can't afford homes of their own. Research by Walters (2022) presented evidence that suggested there is a significant risk of homelessness for low-income and moderate-income families in the United States today due to runaway housing costs resulting from failed economic policies by the same policymakers implementing Green Energy policies in the United States. The rapid rise in home prices has put homeownership out of the reach of many American Families (Walters, 2022). American Families are also under significant economic stress due to significant increases in rental housing (Walters, 2022). Farr et. Al (2020) reported, while spending more than 30% of income on rental housing, the growth in rental housing cost significantly have outpaced the growth of the average American taxpayer's wages. The Biden Administration recently implemented changes in the FHA loan program aimed at reducing mortgage payments for families with FHA loans that would have a minimal effect (Whirehouse.gov, 2023). The attempt by the Biden Administration to address the rapidly increasing cost of housing comes far too late for runaway home prices caused by policies that have already put the cost of

Table 1. Inflation Reduction Act Income Qualifications For EV Tax Credit

- Car buyers must meet certain income guidelines. Households with an adjusted gross income up to \$300,000 will still qualify for the credit, while heads of household must earn below \$225,000 and individual filers will qualify only with income below \$150,000. This provision may not apply if a vehicle is leased.
- For the first time, buyers of used EVs will get a tax credit, either \$4,000 or 30 percent of the sale price of the vehicle—whichever is lower. But that’s only if they buy a car from a dealership, and only if the vehicle wasn’t previously resold after Aug. 16, 2022.
- The income threshold is lower for used-EV buyers: \$150,000 for joint filers, \$112,500 for a head of household, and \$75,000 for an individual.
- Bidirectional EV chargers—ones that can also power your house using the energy

homeownership out of reach for many American families and will do nothing to slow the growth in runaway housing costs. Based on the evidence presented in previous research by the current researcher, the steps taken by the Biden Administration will only accelerate the growth in home prices for homes that qualify for FHA mortgages which will worsen the looming housing crisis in the United States.

Thirteen states including California, Colorado, Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington have already adopted Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) programs that require significant increases in high-priced EVs over the next decade (dec.vermont.gov, 2023). While states move towards ZEV, Malik (2022) reported the highest increase in electricity in the United States in 41 years. The list of household income categories that qualify for EV tax credits also demonstrated how struggling lower-income American Families for who EVs are unaffordable are subsidizing the lifestyles of well-to-do Elite American families. The evidence from the following list of households that qualified for EV tax credits as of March 31, 2023, that was reported by Consumerreports.org listed in **Table 1** showed the average income of households that qualifies for EV tax credits under the Biden Administration Inflation Reduction Act.

Table 2. Consumerreports.org posted a list of EVs by manufacturers who indicated the models qualified for tax credits under the Inflation Reduction Act as of March 31, 2023, according to IRS guidelines.

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Audi Q5 TFSI e Quattro PHEV SUV (MSRP \$80,000 or below) | |
| BMW 330e sedan (MSRP \$55,000 or below) | |
| BMW X5xDrive45e SUV (MSRP \$80,000 or below) | |
| Cadillac Lyriq (MSRP \$80,000 or below) | |
| Chevrolet Bolt hatchback (MSRP \$55,000 or below) | |
| Chevrolet Bolt EUV hatchback (MSRP \$55,000 or below) | |
| Chevrolet Pacifica PHEV minivan (MSRP \$80,000 or below) | |
| Ford Escape PHEV SUV (MSRP \$80,000 or below) | |
| Ford E-Transit van (MSRP \$80,000 or below) | |
| Ford F-150 Lightning pickup truck (MSRP \$80,000 or below) | |
| Ford Mustang Mach-E SUV (MSRP \$80,000 or below) | |
| Genesis GV70 Electrified SUV (MSRP \$80,000 or below) | |
| Jeep Wrangler 4xe PHEV SUV (MSRP \$80,000 or below) | |
| Jeep Grand Cherokee 4xe PHEV SUV (MSRP \$80,000 or below) | |
| Lincoln Aviator Grand Touring PHEV SUV (MSRP \$80,000 or below) | |
| Lincoln Corsair Grand Touring PHEV SUV (MSRP \$80,000 or below) | |
| Nissan Leaf S, S Plus, SL Plus, SV, and SV Plus hatchbacks (MSRP \$55,000 or below) | |
| Rivian R1S SUV (MSRP \$80,000 or below) | |
| Rivian R1T pickup truck (MSRP \$80,000 or below) | |
| Tesla Model 3 Rear-Wheel Drive and Long Range sedans (MSRP \$55,000 or below) | |
| Tesla Model Y All-Wheel Drive, Long Range, and Performance SUVs (MSRP \$80,000 or below) | |
| Volkswagen ID.4, Pro S, S, AWD Pro, and AWD Pro S SUVs (MSRP \$80,000 or below) | |
| Volvo S60 PHEV, Extended Range, and T8 Recharge sedans (MSRP \$55,000 or below) | (Barry, 2022) |

Today while most American families are under significant financial stress from economic policies implemented by the same United States policymakers that directed resources to implement a green energy agenda. LBS reported in 2021, single-parent households in the United States spent 55.2% of their income on housing and transportation alone, while married couples.

with minor children spending 48.4% of their annual income on housing and transportation alone (bls.gov/news, 2023). The organization, Foundation for Government Accountability (FGA), reported in August 2022, the Biden Administration's energy policy has resulted in significantly higher energy costs for American Families (Coffey, 2022). The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported the most significant increase in consumer prices in forty years, at 9.1% for twelve months ending June 2022 (<https://www.bls.gov/opub>, 2023). International Monetary Fund (IMF) article noted housing, transportation, and food were the most significant factors driving global inflation (Barrett, 2022). The World Economic Forum noted energy price shock has caused a rapid increase in inflation that has led to an economic downturn (WEFfourm, 2022), at the same time supporting the Biden Administration's \$370 billion in green energy funding (Whitehouse.gov, 2023).

Today taxpayers are facing runaway housing costs as a result of failed economic policies that put many families at risk of homelessness if the problem is not addressed. Research in both Walters and Djokic (2019) and Walters (2020B) presented evidence that suggested the narrative, the Global Financial Crisis of 2007 and 2008 was caused by subprime mortgages and a real estate bubble in the United States was misinformation. Walters (2019) and Walters (2020B) presented evidence that suggested, the rapid increase in home prices was caused by technological changes that moved real estate listings and mortgages online. The move to online home listings and online mortgage applications resulted in potential home buyers increasing from a few hundred potential homebuyers for a single home who had to view the home in person, to hundreds of thousands of potential new home buyers for the same home that could view the home online with a click of a mouse. Walters (2020D) presented evidence that suggested real estate bubbles are impossible. The lack of understanding of the impact of technology changed real estate and mortgages led policymakers to declare a housing crisis in 2007 and 2008 from the subprime mortgage that caused mortgage back securities to collapse destabilizing the mortgage industry and causing a real estate crash that resulted in runaway housing cost facing American taxpayers today.

Hypothesis Test Results:

H₀₁: Resources directed towards climate change are not the most effective use of taxpayer resources. **Fail to reject H₀₁**

H_{a1}: Resources directed towards climate change are the most effective use of taxpayer resources. **Reject H_{a1}**

Ho2: Resources directed towards climate change do not benefit high-income households in the United States. **Reject Ho2**

Ha2: Resources directed towards climate change benefit high-income households in the United States. **Fail to reject Ha2**

Ho3 Resources directed towards climate change do not benefit minority groups, low-income families, and average hardworking taxpayers in the United States. **Fail to reject Ho3**

Ha3: Resources directed towards climate change benefit minority groups, low-income families, and average hardworking taxpayers in the United States. **Reject Ha3**

RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. The evidence presented in the current study suggested resources directed to green energy policies are not the most effective use of taxpayer resources.
2. The evidence presented in the current study suggested that higher-income earners realize the most benefit from resources directed to green energy policies while shouldering a much less share of the cost than lower-income taxpayers.
3. The evidence presented in the current study suggested lower-income earners benefit the least from resources directed to green energy policies while shouldering a more significant share of the cost than higher-income earners.
4. The evidence presented in the current study suggested, there are other significant challenges facing the United States that may provide greater benefit to American families than directing taxpayer resources to green energy policies.

DISCUSSION

It should also trouble most Americans to know taxpayer subsidies as a result of green energy policies support the lifestyle choice of homeowners adopting solar at a time when many Americans are at risk of homelessness due to runaway home prices. Many American Families are at risk of homelessness today as a result of failed economic policies from the same policymakers implementing green energy policies. The idea of a real estate bubble was political misinformation that influenced the 2008 United States Presidential Election and led to failed economic policies that resulted in runaway home prices. The policies that restricted mortgage lending at a time when mortgage lenders had stopped lending, and the continued lowering of mortgage interest rates after 2008, were opposite to actions that policymakers should have implemented. This was a complete economic policy failure by the Obama Administration Economic Policies that led to a worldwide economic crisis and the Great Recession instead of saving the economy like most credited the

Obama Administration with doing. Policies that expanded mortgage lending would have given homeowners who didn't have access to mortgage lending an opportunity to refinance their homes and avoided record foreclosure levels in the United States. Increased mortgage rates would have slowed the growth in home prices that resulted from the explosion in the demand for homes resulting from the transformation to online listings. Economic policy failures instead have caused the runaway home prices that we see today, which put many American families at risk of homelessness.

It should trouble most Americans to know, at a time while many American families are struggling to make ends meet, taxpayer subsidies are funding the lifestyle of EV drivers with household income over two to three times the income of average minority American taxpayer groups and significantly higher than the average household income of all American households. Instead of helping families who are struggling due to runaway inflation and housing cost resulting from failed economic policies implemented by the same policymakers pushing costly green energy policies on the American people, these families facing financial challenges are being forced to subsidize higher-income families. A look at the EV tax credits in the Inflation Reduction Act that was recently signed into law by the Biden Administration may shock most American families struggling to make ends meet. Consumerreports.org reported the following details for income requirements to qualify for the Biden Administration EV tax credits. Data on the average cost to purchase an EV that qualify for tax credits under the Biden Administration Inflation Reduction Act as of March 31, 2023, put the average price tag of the EV at around \$73,000 based on Consumerreports.org reporting. The average price tag of an EV qualifying for tax credits under the plan is quite shocking at \$10,000 more than the average income of American taxpayer households of \$63,000. At a cost of around \$73,000, the evidence from data analysis revealed the average price tag of an EV that qualify for tax credits under the Inflation Reduction Act is greater than the average annual income of every single major population demographic group of taxpayers in the United States. It is greater than Black American households with an annual average income of about \$48,000; Hispanic American households with an average annual income of about \$58,000 and none Hispanic White Americans average of \$71,000 annual income. American taxpayers should be outraged about the evidence presented in the current study.

American taxpayers are facing significant economic challenges as a result of the Costly Biden Green Energy Agenda. The fact is, the average American taxpayer cannot afford an EV that cost an average of around \$73,000. Based on the laws of supply and demand, electricity prices will significantly increase far beyond any possible savings from purchasing an EV, because more EVs drive up the electricity demand and increase the cost with higher demand. The average taxpayer in the United States is already spending approximately 50% of their annual income on housing and transportation alone. Added to the 50% cost of housing and transportation, electricity cost has also seen the highest rise in 41 years. Food prices are continuing to significantly increase as taxpayers are facing record levels of inflation across the United States as a result of the Biden

Administration's economic policies. As the Biden Administration's economic policies lead to continued increased costs of housing, transportation, and food, it should trouble the average American taxpayers to know that they are subsidizing the green energy lifestyle of well-to-do Elite-Americans. An even more troubling revelation that policymakers have not considered as they force the average American Taxpayer to subsidize the life of wealthy American Elites, is that the implementation of green energy policies will have a crushing effect on lower-income American with higher costs who are already living from paycheck to paycheck when no scientific data have ever existed to suggest pollution or manmade causes are even affecting climate change. The evidence presented by Walters and Djokic (2022) demonstrated climate change research that suggested pollution or manmade causes are factors that affect climate change is deceptive and misleading.

Based on the evidence presented the researcher in the current study introduced “Eddison Walters Climate Change Research Deception and Misinformation Theory”. Eddison Walters Climate Change Research Deception and Misinformation Theory highlighted fifteen deceptions or misleading statements about climate change.

1. There is no possibility of establishing a foundation for scientific data analysis to attribute cause and effect that suggests there are links to pollution or manmade causes affecting changes in climate on Earth.
2. The gravitational interaction within the solar system is a significant factor that affects the climate on Earth, but climate change research does not account for the changing factor of the gravitational interaction within the solar system.
3. Research attributing pollution or manmade cause and effect to climate change is based on deception and misinformation.
4. It is deceptive to suggest, questioning the science behind pollution or manmade causes of climate change makes an individual anti-environment.
5. An individual can care about the environment while disagreeing with the theory that attributes pollution or manmade cause of climate change.
6. There is a lack of evidence from scientific data analysis to suggest pollution or manmade cause and effect of climate change.
7. To conduct scientific data analysis to determine the possibility of pollution or manmade cause of climate change would require approximately seven reliable data points.
8. To collect reliable data, one would need to produce about seven reliable data points for scientific analysis of possible causes of climate change which would require approximately 1155 years of data collection with Neptune established as the foundation for scientific data analysis and 1715 with Pluto established as the foundation for scientific data analysis to compare the impact of the gravitational interaction with the climate on Earth. The changing factor which is the changing planetary alignment would require additional consideration.

9. When factoring the gravitational interaction based on planetary alignment with the entire Solar System, it would take several 165-year-cycles of the orbit of Neptune around the Sun for planetary alignment to establish the standard of "all else being equal" for analysis of the climate of Earth. This means it would take several thousand years to establish just two data points for scientific analysis. When considering the year is currently 2023 AD, the evidence suggested collection of data to establish just two scientific data points to analyze changes in the climate on Earth would have needed to have started before the death of Jesus Christ.
10. Reliable data to conduct scientific analysis on the possibility of pollution or manmade cause of climate change do not exist, because climate change data has only been collected since the 1800s.
11. There is no scientific method to measure the successful implementation of green energy policies aimed at reversing climate change because reliable data does not exist.
12. There is a lack of evidence to determine the effectiveness of resources directed to green energy policies aimed at reversing climate change (no way to measure the results).
13. There is a lack of evidence to determine the effectiveness of resources directed to green energy policies aimed at reversing climate change (no way to measure the results).
14. Lower-income American taxpayers are also forced to subsidize homeowners who adopted solar energy with an income of \$110,000, while Black American families' annual household income average only \$48,000, Hispanic American households average only \$58,000 annual income, and hardworking Non-Hispanic White American families with average annual income only \$70,000 are subsidizing green energy policies with their taxes.
15. Companies that direct stockholder resources to green energy policies are engaging in greenwashing which gives the false perception the companies are engaging in activities that will help save the planet, when there is no evidence to suggest the resources directed to green energy policies will have any impact at all.

The idea that lower-income Americans are funding the lifestyles of wealthy liberals at such a time should be trebling revelation for the American people. It is difficult to understand how this could be the case, especially during challenging economic times. At a time when most American families are struggling to stay afloat due to record levels of inflation and a looming economic crisis created by the same policymakers implementing green energy policies. Eddison Walters Climate Change Deception and Misinformation Theory presented the blueprint for combating the misinformation used by the proponents of green energy policies aimed at reversing climate, with no evidence supporting the policies.

There are many programs that may provide much greater benefits to American taxpayers than directing resources to green energy policies with no evidence to measure success. The evidence presented in the current study suggested, adopting a green energy policy is nothing more than a lifestyle choice that provides very few benefits to the average American taxpayers being forced to

shoulder the burden of taxpayer subsidies. The economic challenges facing many Americans are making life more difficult for lower-income American taxpayers who are being forced to subsidize the lifestyle of wealthier Americans. The evidence in the current study provided a clear answer that forces policymakers to reassess the wisdom of directing American taxpayer resources towards green energy policies aimed at reversing climate change with no quantifiable evidence from scientific data analysis to justify such use of taxpayer resources.

Future Research Considerations

The researcher in the current study call for future research into the decision to change TARP which could have restored confidence in mortgage lending, avoiding the Global Financial Crisis and the Great Recession. The current researcher presents “Eddison Walters Theory of Obama/Biden Administration Subprime Mortgage and Single Family Housing Deliberate Sabotage Which Led to Global Financial Crisis and The Great Recession”. The theory by the current researcher will be fully developed in future research by the current research. The basic foundation of the theory suggested the Obama/Biden deliberate attempt to undermine single-family homeownership in favor of denser populated housing solely for political considerations spiraled out of control, directing resulting in the complete collapse of the real estate and mortgage industries, leading to the Global Financial Crisis, the Great Recession and runaway home prices seen in developed countries today.

CONCLUSION

The current study focused on understanding the effectiveness of American taxpayer funding directed to the green energy policies agenda instead of directing funding to solving problems such as the current housing crisis facing American taxpayers, with quantifiable measurements for success. The study presented evidence that suggested, the income group who benefits the most from Green Energy policies are wealthier households. The evidence presented in the current study also suggested average American taxpayers who shoulder the burden of the taxes for green energy policies receive very little benefit from the policies. Green Energy Policies force minorities and low-income families to subsidize the lifestyle of wealthier Americans, while the same minorities and lower-income Americans face growing economic challenges.

Average American taxpayers are facing significant economic pressures. Rising cost from inflation due to Green Energy policies with no quantifiable measurements for successful implementation and runaway housing cost from policies that have been adapted by current policymakers, have resulted in significant economic hardship for many American families. Housing, transportation, and food which are the basic needs of all American taxpayers continue to significantly increase while average American taxpayers are being forced to subsidize the life-style of wealthier American families through Green Energy Policies.

The rising cost of housing today, have put many Americans at risk of homelessness while very little has been done to address the growing homeless crisis facing America. More and more families face significant risk of homelessness due to runaway housing cost from policy failures by the same policymakers pushing Green Energy policies. Homeownership continue to be out of the reach of many taxpayers who are forced to subsidize solar energy adoption for households with annual income twice the income of many average American families. The current administration policies aimed at forcing local governments to abandon single-family home zoning, which they see as more favorable to electing Democrats, is evidence that may explain the minimal effect that changes to the FHA program will have on addressing the chronic shortage of affordable housing across the United States that have caused runaway home prices. Recent changes to the FHA mortgage program by the Biden Administration aimed at providing the appearance of addressing the runaway cost of housing across the United States will have the opposite effect, driving home prices even higher for homes that qualify for FHA mortgages due to the chronic shortage in home inventories. The policy changes will increase the cost of homes, putting homeownership out of reach for even more American families, while driving the cost of rental housing even higher.

The lack of understanding that the Global Financial Crisis, and the Great Recession were caused by misinformation about the existence of a real estate bubble when the true cause of the rapid increase home prices was the result of technological changes in the real estate and mortgage industries between 1995 and 1999 (Walters, 2019) will result in continued economic policy failures by policymakers today. The failure to acknowledge, the conclusion of a real estate bubble in the United States preceding the Global Financial Crisis was a critical error that resulted in the conditions that led to new construction being sidelined for almost a decade at a time when new construction should have been significantly increased. The critical policy failure has led to the chronic shortage of homes and runaway home prices across the United States existing today.

The Obama/Biden Administration's economic policy failures stemmed from changes to the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) from the program that was passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into law by President George W. Bush. Changes to TARP by the Obama/Biden Administration undermined subprime mortgage lending and destroyed the subprime mortgage industry because confidence was never restored in mortgage backed securities. Risk exposure from subprime mortgage backed securities was a perceived risk that stemmed from misinformation due to the false political narrative of the existence of a real estate bubble. Subprime mortgage presented no real risk in the capital markets. Evidence in previous research suggested, the subprime mortgage industry resulted in record-low levels of foreclosures across the United States and also resulted in larger down payments on homes (Walters, 2019; Walters, 2020B; Walters, 2022). The changes to TARP was a critical error that resulted in foreclosures for millions of American homeowners who had no options to refinance their homes due to the destruction of subprime mortgage lending from a political narrative. There was very little resistance from policymakers in the U.S. Congress with a Democrat U.S. House of Representatives and Democrats in charge of the U.S. Senate.

Economic policy failures will continue unless current administration policies towards homeownership remove political considerations and are reassessed. The mainstream media and Establishment Republicans provided very little resistance to the political narrative that intentionally undermined single-family housing in favor of multifamily housing which was taught to be more favorable to electing Democrats. Neither the media or policymakers required evidence from scientific data analysis identifying factors that supported the claims of a real estate bubble, which have been proven to be complete misinformation by the current researcher.

The question remains today. Where is the evidence that supported claims of a real estate bubble which was caused by subprime mortgage lending that policymakers based their decisions on? It should be troubling to the American people that no evidence from scientific data analysis was ever presented proving the claims. The evidence from scientific data analysis suggested there was no real estate bubble (Walters, 2019; Walters & Djokic, 2019; Walters, 2022), subprime mortgage lending played no role in causing the real estate crash, but technology changed the real estate and mortgage industries exponentially increasing the demand for homes that led to rapidly increasing home prices (Walters, 2019; Walters & Djokic, 2019; Walters, 2020A; Walters, 2020B; Walters, 2020D; Walters, 2022). The result of policy failures was runaway home prices and a chronic shortage of homes across the United States.

Redirecting resources currently directed to Green Energy policies could significantly benefit the average American taxpayer today, by addressing the current housing crisis facing America. Policymakers implementing Green Energy policies who had a significant role in causing the housing crisis in America today must be held accountable for their policy failures. Policy failures will continue to worsen the housing crisis facing the United States today unless current policymakers acknowledge the policy failures that caused the Global Financial Crisis and the Great Recession. Lower mortgage interest rates and policies aimed at lowering the cost for FHA mortgage holders will only continue to drive home prices higher for homes that qualify for FHA loans, wiping any savings that may be realized by the changes in the FHA Program. The ineffectiveness of the current administration's policies aimed at reducing the cost of housing is due to the chronic shortage of homes that exists across the United States today.

Lower interest rates will continue to drive runaway home prices even higher across the United States. To address runaway home prices and skyrocketing housing costs, policies must focus on increasing home inventory to solve the problem. To solve the housing crisis facing the United States, the administration must provide incentives to private industry that will encourage new affordable home construction and increase opportunities for affordable homeownership. Incentives to builders for affordable single-family homes will provide opportunities for homeownership directed to moderate-income American families. The current administration should invoke the Fair Housing Act to prevent real estate holding companies from purchasing entire single-family home communities as rental units which will allow more families an opportunity for homeownership.

The findings of the current study lead one to conclude, redirecting resources that are currently directed to green energy programs toward affordable homeownership will provide more significant benefit to the American taxpayer currently subsidizing the lifestyle of wealthier Americans. The current administration must abandon their political considerations and focus on solving the housing crisis facing American families today by ending the war on single-family housing that caused the global Financial Crisis and the Great Recession. American taxpayers must demand more from policymakers to address the growing homeless crisis across the country. Rising inflation and the growing housing crisis put economic security at risk for many American families today. Based on the findings of the current study, policymakers will better serve taxpayers by directing more resources to solve real problems facing American taxpayers instead of directing more taxpayer resources to subsidize the lifestyle of wealthier Americans with no evidence taxpayer resources directed at green energy policies will have any impact on changing the course of the climate of the Earth.

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