

# HAPPY, CONTROLLED, AND PRISTINE GRASS: ;GRACIAS!

Carmen M. Cusack<sup>1</sup>, Matthew E. Waranius

## I. BEFORE BEGINNING TO GARDEN

### A. Outline

This environmental Exposition is about three kinds of grass.<sup>2</sup> The categories are generated by this research and other research.<sup>3</sup> Law is discussed throughout to explain human interaction with grass.<sup>4</sup> The categorical terms do not exclusively and broadly rely on government terms, but terms like “controlled substance” and “pristine wilderness” are included.<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Dedicated to Ralphe Dog, C., in consideration of world-domination and supplies. My term papers are on-file independent and in an institution with access through cooperation and agreement. Carmen M. Cusack, T.B.; C.C.. (3 d3)

<sup>2</sup> See Part II.

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> See Part I, C.

<sup>5</sup> “Pristine wilderness” is internationally used by the government. Scottish Government, “Pristine Wilderness,” The Future for National Parks in Scotland (May 13, 2022), <https://www.ideas.gov.scot/the-future-for-national-parks-in-scotland/pristine-wilderness>. (commenting on “pristine wilderness” in the United States and other countries).

This Exposition about grasses as natural and living beings treats grasses akin to trees, seaweed, bushes, and flowers.<sup>6</sup>

This work labels the presence of grass.<sup>7</sup> Here happy grass is content under human care.<sup>8</sup> Controlled grass is detrimental and demonstrates side effects.<sup>9</sup> Pristine grass is happy grass, presumably, but is unknown to humans.<sup>10</sup> It grows in hospitable places and is treated well without any interference or human knowledge.<sup>11</sup>

Grass terms are beneficial and thus labeling is the purpose of this Exposition.<sup>12</sup> It begins by showing how terminology is relevant to guarding plants.<sup>13</sup> Then it describes the terms.<sup>14</sup> The Second Part of this Exposition covers “happy,” “controlled,” and “pristine” grass giving rise to a Conclusion.<sup>15</sup>

---

<sup>6</sup> CARMEN M. CUSACK, DEER JHONN (2021).

<sup>7</sup> *See* Part II.

<sup>8</sup> *Id.*

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

<sup>12</sup> *See* Part I.

<sup>13</sup> *Id.*

<sup>14</sup> *See* Part II.

<sup>15</sup> *See* Parts II and III.

In the First Part, the law and terms are woven together to make this Exposition about grass.<sup>16</sup> Terms have been coherently developed by those with subject area knowledge.<sup>17</sup> People working with grass, those who study, and humans who care for grass, gardeners for example, are some of those bringing their observations to the public.<sup>18</sup> This Exposition shows legal authority to stop harm against plants and eliminate potential encroachment issues not fully explored in this Exposition.<sup>19</sup> This Exposition concludes that humans are to label grass and the utilization of descriptive mechanisms must continue to expand.<sup>20</sup>

## B. Terminology

This Part is about how environmental advocates apply language to classify and make standards.<sup>21</sup> In

---

<sup>16</sup> See Part I.

<sup>17</sup> See Part II.

<sup>18</sup> Carmen M. Cusack, *The Driest Title on Earth: An Educational Study Proving that Crime in the West Affected the Greenland Shark*, 23 J. L. SOC DEVIANCE 120 (2022).

<sup>19</sup> See Part II.

<sup>20</sup> See Part III.

<sup>21</sup> See *infra*.

*Sierra Club v. Costle*, the government said that “[l]anguage” itself “not only authorizes variable control but also gives” the Environmental Protection Agency known as the “EPA authority when determining the best technological system to weigh cost, energy, and environmental impacts in the broadest sense.”<sup>22</sup> “Variable control protects air quality and visibility at least as well as any other standard.”<sup>23</sup>

Legal language allowed the EPA to decide whether emissions met the criteria for particular forms of regulation using a scale.<sup>24</sup> The Clean Air Act protects people from environmental waste, known as emissions.<sup>25</sup> The environmentally concerned Sierra Club said the reasonability was in doubt because it failed a national standard, but the court found that the implementation under the relevant language was

---

<sup>22</sup> *Sierra Club v. Costle*, 657 F. 2d 298, 330 (1981) (describing the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA’s) authority achieved through language analysis). 42 U.S.C. § 7401, *et seq.* (1979 Supp. III) (“Clean Air Act”); Clean Air Act, Pub.L.No. 84-159, 69 Stat. 322 (1955).

<sup>23</sup> *Sierra Club*, 657 F. 2d 298, 338 (1981).

<sup>24</sup> *Id.*

<sup>25</sup> *Id.* 42 U.S.C. § 7401, *et seq.* (1979).

reasonable.<sup>26</sup> Because environmental groups, governmental and private, use language and advocacy relying on language to protect the air, and air comes from plants, the advocacy in this Exposition utilizes lingo to show which plants need intervention according to their circumstances and response to humans.<sup>27</sup>

The court in this case, *Sierra*, acknowledged the relevance of a “blitz” of ideas, and this Exposition about grassy plants does, too.<sup>28</sup> This Exposition describes the suffering of grass, including for this purpose trees and other plants such as marijuana.<sup>29</sup> The *Kelly* Court in *Kelly v. CB&I* found that trees can be injured.<sup>30</sup> The appeals court sided with the fact-finding jury.<sup>31</sup> The defendant negligently caused a ranch-damaging fire.<sup>32</sup> The plaintiff’s personal reason for

---

<sup>26</sup> *Id.*

<sup>27</sup> *Id.*

<sup>28</sup> *Sierra Club*, 657 F. 2d 298, 386 (1981).

<sup>29</sup> *Id.*

<sup>30</sup> *Kelly v. CB&I Constructors, Inc.*, 179 Cal. App. 4th 442, 447 (2009) (“Tree damage caused by a negligently spread fire is wrongful injury to trees caused by a trespass subject to mandatory doubling pursuant to Civil Code section 3346, notwithstanding the general provision governing fire damage in Health and Safety Code section 13007.” *Id.*).

<sup>31</sup> *Id.*

<sup>32</sup> *Id.*

restoring the property allowed double recovery, except for annoyance discomfort because that was not the plaintiff's residence at the time, and that was worth millions of dollars, which was worth more than the property.<sup>33</sup> “

The trial court doubled the amount awarded by the jury for tree damage pursuant to Civil Code section 3346, and awarded plaintiff attorney fees pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.9, which permits such awards in cases of trespass on property ‘under cultivation.’<sup>34</sup>

The discussion of trees’ rights includes a linguistic analysis, typical of the legal field to measure the intent with which trees are treated.<sup>35</sup>

---

<sup>33</sup> *Id.*

<sup>34</sup> *Id.* at 447.

<sup>35</sup> *Id.* at 463, n. 5. “‘The phrase ‘casual or involuntary’ comes directly from the tree trespass statute in New York’s Field Code of 1848. In the mid-nineteenth century, ‘casual’ meant ‘casualty.’ [Citations.] Casualty, in turn, meant ‘accident or negligence’ and contrasted with ‘designedly and under a claim of right.’ [Citation.]’ (*Matanuska Elec. Ass’n, Inc. v. Weissler* (Alaska 1986) 723 P.2d 600, 606-607, fns. omitted.)” *Id.*

(12) The plain language of section 3346 is not ambiguous. The statute authorizes an award of double damages ‘[f]or wrongful injuries to . . . trees . . . upon the land of another, . . . where the trespass was casual or involuntary . . .’ (§ 3346, subd. (a).) Under any reasonable interpretation, fire damage constitutes an ‘injur[y]’ to a tree. There is no dispute that the fire was a trespass (see *Elton, supra*, 50 Cal.App.4th at pp. 1305-1307), or that the trespass in this case was ‘casual or involuntary’ within the meaning of section

The United States Coast Guard, like the United States Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) follows federal law protecting plants.<sup>36</sup> Specifically, marijuana is mentioned as being controlled under the Controlled Substance Act (CSA) for the definition of a controlled substance analogue.<sup>37</sup> Its control means that the government goes after the substances and makes arrests.<sup>38</sup> Yet, it is controlled because it is uncomfortable.<sup>39</sup> People are abnormal while they consume it. People complain that it is difficult to grow

---

3346.<sup>[5]</sup> When there is no ambiguity or absurdity on the face of the statute, we may not manufacture one by resort to the legislative history. (See *People v. Hagedorn* (2005) 127 Cal.App.4th 734, 743 [25 Cal.Rptr.3d 879] [‘Courts generally resort to legislative history to *resolve* ambiguities, not to *create* them.’].) *Id.* at 463.

<sup>36</sup> The Coast Guard enforces control over many shrubs, plants, trees, grasses, etc. causing discomfort in America between plants and within human-plant relationships around the world. See e.g., “CBP, U.S. Coast Guard Seize More Than 10 Tons of Khat,” *Homeland Security (HS) Today* (July 27, 2022), <https://www.hstoday.us/cbp/cbp-u-s-coast-guard-seize-more-than-10-tons-of-khat/>. “Khat is a green, leafy plant typically grown in the Arabian Peninsula and many parts of Africa. It is chewed for its stimulant effect.” *Id.* Drug Scheduling, United States Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), <https://www.dea.gov/drug-information/drug-scheduling>.

<sup>37</sup> Controlled Substance Act (CSA), 21 U.S.C. § 802(32)(A) (2023).

<sup>38</sup> See, *Homeland Security (HS) Today* (2022).

<sup>39</sup> Nataliya Datchenko, Yurii Mosaiev, Ellina G. Pozdniakova-Kyrbiatieva, Zhanna Petrochko, & Olena L. Pozdniakova, *Improvement of the Regulatory Framework for Social Order in Ukraine*, 26 J. L. SOC. DEVIANCE \_\_ (2023) (social order eliminates discomfort).

and it consumes too many resources which causes people to misjudge the value of land, plants' lives, and animal welfare.<sup>40</sup>

### C. Black Letter Law<sup>41</sup>

Federal and state law cited throughout is composited here to symbolize the breadth of the government's reach.<sup>42</sup> A strong law, mentioned below is the Privileges and Immunities Clause of the United States Constitution because it can show how committed Americans are to preventing wildlife abuse.<sup>43</sup> "The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states."<sup>44</sup> This allows people in each state to prevent harm to plants, for example refusing to make happy

---

<sup>40</sup> Drug Scheduling, (DEA).

<sup>41</sup> CUSACK, DEER JHONN.

<sup>42</sup> See Parts I-III.

<sup>43</sup> U.S. CONST., art. IV, § 2. *Corfield v. Coryell*, 6 fed. cas. 546 (1823). "Protection by the government; the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right to acquire and possess property of every kind, and to pursue and obtain happiness and safety; subject nevertheless to such restraints as the government may justly prescribe for the general good of the whole." *Id.*

<sup>44</sup> *Id.*



grass into controlled grass.<sup>45</sup> Americans have power “[t]o define and punish [p]iracies and [f]elonies committed on the high [s]eas, and [o]ffences against the [l]aw of [n]ations” potentially allowing them to stop wildlife trade, cruelty, and abuse.<sup>46</sup> This may be in accord with commonly an observation that plants live on the water, below, or just before it on an embankment.<sup>47</sup>

Indianans commit to natural resources under federal and state oversight, such as in Indiana’s Natural and Cultural Resources laws.<sup>48</sup> This law demonstrates how the United States may consider threatening fields, such as lawn care and construction, to be under control and viable, while heavily regulating the effects of poor grass treatment.<sup>49</sup>

Sec. 1. The following are declared as a matter of legislative determination:

(1) That the land and water resources of Indiana are among the basic assets

---

<sup>45</sup> *Id.*

<sup>46</sup> U.S. CONST., art. I, § VIII.

<sup>47</sup> *Id.*

<sup>48</sup> Ind. Code Ann. § 14-32-1-1 (2023).

<sup>49</sup> *Id.* U.S. CONST., art. I, § VIII.

of Indiana and that the proper management of these resources is necessary to protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the people of Indiana.

(2) That improper land use practices and failure to control and use rainfall and runoff water cause and contribute to deterioration and waste of these resources of Indiana.

(3) That the breaking of natural grass, plant, and forest cover has interfered with the natural factors of soil stabilization, causing loosening of soil and exhaustion of humus and developing a soil condition that favors excessive runoff and erosion, with the following results:

(A) The topsoil is being blown and washed out of the fields and pastures.

(B) There has been an accelerated washing of sloping fields.

(C) These processes of erosion by wind and water speed up with removal of the topsoil, exposing the less absorptive, less protective, less productive, and more erosive subsoil.

(4) That valuable water resources are being lost causing damages in watersheds.

(5) That failure by a land occupier to properly manage the soil and water causes a washing and blowing of these resources onto other land and makes the conservation of these resources on the other land more difficult.

(6) That the consequences of soil erosion and failure to control and use rainfall and runoff water are the following:

(A) The silting and sedimentation of stream channels, reservoirs, dams, ditches, and harbors.

(B) The loss of fertile soil material.

(C) The piling up of soil on lower slopes and the deposit over alluvial plains.

(D) The reduction in productivity or outright ruin of bottom land by flooding and overwash of poor subsoil material, sand, and gravel swept out of the hills.

(E) The deterioration of soil and the soil's fertility, deterioration of crops grown, and reduction in crop yields.

(F) The loss of soil and water that causes destruction of food and cover for wildlife.

(G) A blowing and washing of soil into streams and lakes that silts over spawning beds and destroys water plants, diminishing the food supply of fish.

(H) A diminishing of the underground water reserve and loss of surplus rainfall runoff causing water shortages, intensifying periods of drought, and causing crop failures.

(I) An increase in the speed and volume of rainfall runoff, causing severe and increasing floods.

(J) Economic hardship for those attempting to farm land that is eroded or subject to frequent flooding.

(K) Damage to roads, highways, railways, farm buildings, and other property from floods and from dust storms.

(L) Losses in navigation, hydroelectric power, municipal water supply, recreational water development, irrigation developments, farming, and grazing.

(7) That to conserve soil and water resources, control and prevent soil erosion, protect water quality, reduce flood damage, and further the conservation development, use, and disposal of water, it is necessary that:

(A) land use practices contributing to soil and water wastage, water quality impairment, and soil erosion be discouraged and discontinued; and

(B) appropriate soil and water conserving land use practices and works of improvement for flood prevention or the conservation development, use, and disposal of water be adopted and carried out.

(8) That among the procedures necessary for widespread adoption are the following:

(A) Carrying on of engineering operations such as the construction of flood preventing reservoirs and channels, terraces, terrace outlets,

check dams, dikes, ponds, ditches, and similar operations.

(B) The use of soil protecting agronomic practices, such as strip cropping, contour cropping, and conservation tillage.

(C) Land irrigation.

(D) Seeding and planting of sloping, abandoned, or eroded land to water-conserving and erosion-preventing plants, trees, and grasses.

(E) Forestation and reforestation.

(F) Rotation of crops.

(G) Soil stabilization with trees, grasses, legumes, and other thick-growing, soil-holding crops.

(H) Retardation of runoff by impounding the runoff water behind structures, by increasing the absorption of rainfall, and by retiring from cultivation all steep, highly erosive areas and areas already badly eroded.

(I) The use of water quality protection practices, including

nutrient and pesticide management on all lands.<sup>50</sup>

These laws are strong and indirectly appeal to people's feelings about happy, controlled, and pristine grass.<sup>51</sup>

## II. THREE LITTLE WORDS

This Part of the Exposition is about happy, controlled, and pristine grass.<sup>52</sup> Grass in contact with humans can be proven to be happy by using instruments, such as surveys, studies, color analysis, emotional interpretation, spiritual connections, and advice from laborers.<sup>53</sup> Case law is not the only way to determine whether individuals perceive plants' happiness or discomfort, and thus a need for control or regulation of control.<sup>54</sup> An artist, Bob Ross, served in

---

<sup>50</sup> Ind. Code Ann. § 14-32-1-1 (2023).

<sup>51</sup> *Id.* "Welfare" and happiness can be compared and are related through the social contract. Mosaiev, 26 J. L. SOC. DEVIANCE \_\_ (2023).

<sup>52</sup> *See supra.*

<sup>53</sup> *See infra.*

<sup>54</sup> Anthony Breznican, *Unhappy Little Trees: The Dark Legacy of Bob Ross*, VANITY FAIR (Aug. 20, 2021), <https://www.vanityfair.com/hollywood/2021/08/bob-ross-documentary-netflix>. "Rob Ross, the television painter known for his dandelion-fuzz hair and pizza-delivery approach to knocking out a landscape (30 minutes or less!) is still beloved, 26 years after his death, for the

the military when he learned to describe trees as being visibly “happy.”<sup>55</sup> He was part of the military when he found that the military knew how to classify the trees, but not paint the “happy” trees.<sup>56</sup> His “‘happy little’ trees” and the words he used to describe them are quite famous.<sup>57</sup>

Ross also filmed wildlife, squirrels in particular, usually in his garden, and he would often take in injured or abandoned squirrels and other animals. Small animals often appeared on his *Joy of Painting* canvases. Ross painted an estimated 30,000 paintings during his lifetime....Bob Ross original paintings are scarce on the art market, with sale prices of

---

soothing way he dabbed what he called ‘happy little’ trees and clouds onto his canvases.” *Id.*

<sup>55</sup> Breznican, VANITY FAIR (2021). “Bob Ross,” Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bob\\_Ross](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bob_Ross). “During his 20-year Air Force career, Ross developed an interest in painting after attending an art class.” *Id.* Military instructors painted trees using abstract techniques. “They’d tell you what makes a tree, but they wouldn’t tell you how to paint a tree.” *Id.*

Ross was working as a part-time bartender when he discovered a TV show called *The Magic of Oil Painting*, hosted by German painter Bill Alexander. Alexander used a 16th-century painting style called *alla prima* (Italian for ‘first attempt’), widely known as ‘wet-on-wet’, that allowed him to create a painting within thirty minutes. *Id.*

Ross “began painting and then successfully selling Alaskan landscapes that he would paint on novelty gold-mining pans.” *Id.*

<sup>56</sup> Breznican, VANITY FAIR (2021).

<sup>57</sup> *Id.*



the paintings averaging in the thousands of dollars and frequently topping \$10,000. The major auction houses have never sold any of Ross's paintings....Ross himself was opposed to having his work turned into financial instruments.<sup>58</sup>

The financial benefit indicates that his wording was effective because it described what others enjoyed seeing and what they could believe existed.<sup>59</sup> It was not just abstract, it was a landscape.<sup>60</sup>

Land's happiness is a subject of codes that are also concerned with regulating, conserving, and protecting cultivation, development, and maintenance processes.<sup>61</sup> In Indiana, the importance of protecting the land from dryness and overcultivation is expressed in an environmental piece of legislation.<sup>62</sup> The friendly laws protect industries from reverse suspicion that is inflicted by earth desecrators using artillery, tools, and poison.<sup>63</sup> Industries, such as project management and

---

<sup>58</sup> "Bob Ross," Wikipedia.

<sup>59</sup> *Id.*

<sup>60</sup> *Id.*

<sup>61</sup> Sairus Patel, *Trees of Stanford* (Aug. 26, 2021), <https://trees.stanford.edu>.

<sup>62</sup> *Id.*

<sup>63</sup> *Id.*

construction, plagued by violations leading to loss of soil and plants are protected after an explanation of endemic mores demonstrates that they are to help the plants not hurt them.<sup>64</sup> The engineering and rationales behind the law are the foundation of the plans made by the people of Indiana to protect plants and their habitats, which are homes for animals and other plants.<sup>65</sup>

Gardeners cultivate happy grass. A tip described as “How to grow greener grass magic bullet # 6. Test the soil pH level” indicates the do-it-yourselfers can help grass.<sup>66</sup> “Grass grows best when it’s growing in the ‘pH happy zone.’ Grasses like a pH level between 6 and 7.2.”<sup>67</sup> “Applying the treatment is as easy as walking around the yard with a spreader.”<sup>68</sup> Color analysis is easy for them. For example, “Wreck your lawn: 4. Over Fertilize! Yep, just skip the directions and pour it on. You’ll kill your whole yard in no time.

---

<sup>64</sup> *Id.*

<sup>65</sup> *Id.*

<sup>66</sup> Elizabeth Flaherty, “How to Grow Greener Grass,” Family Handyman (Feb. 22, 2022), <https://www.familyhandyman.com/list/how-to-grow-greener-grass/>.

<sup>67</sup> *Id.*

<sup>68</sup> *Id.*

And if you don't kill it outright, it'll turn yellow and take weeks to heal itself."<sup>69</sup> Do not overfertilize.

An expert of 15 years, the Family Handyman talks about anecdotal evidence and color analysis.

As the in-house turf 'expert' at The Family Handyman for the past 15 years, I've spent...time talking with world-class grass gurus and learning the science of lawns... I've spent even more time...converting a half-acre of rough, overgrown horse pasture to a...quality lawn. My final conclusion is this: Growing greener grass is surprisingly simple and easy.<sup>70</sup>

A lawncare expert can set-up a timer for sprinklers.<sup>71</sup>

Once you know how long to water, use a water timer and you'll know what to set it for every time. Heavy soils should be watered less often and less heavily but for longer periods of time. Sandy soils, on the other hand, can handle heavy, fast watering but dry out faster. In hot, dry weather, you may have to water [differently].<sup>72</sup>

The purpose is to make grass happy.

---

<sup>69</sup> *Id.*

<sup>70</sup> *Id.*

<sup>71</sup> *Id.*

<sup>72</sup> Family Handyman (Feb. 22, 2022).

Do not “stress the grass.”<sup>73</sup> “After the grass greens up, that’s generally just the right time” to tell grass that the person tending is happy to make responsible agendas to keep grass happy.<sup>74</sup> Watering and treating are examples, not rules set in stone.<sup>75</sup> A final thought demonstrates an emotional perception of grass’ needs.<sup>76</sup> “How to grow greener grass magic bullet # 5” says that grass needs rest.<sup>77</sup> “Don’t skip the fall fertilizing.” “Before the lawn goes to sleep for the winter, you should feed it well. Even after the grass seems to go dormant, the roots are soaking up nutrients and storing energy for the next growing season.”<sup>78</sup>

Assist the grass to be happy. Organized recording assists the development of an instrument, such as the grass growth chart provided by Dade County.<sup>79</sup> A spiritually and emotionally oriented instrument could indicate happiness and interfuse survival.<sup>80</sup> Common

---

<sup>73</sup> *Id.*

<sup>74</sup> *Id.*

<sup>75</sup> *Id.*

<sup>76</sup> *Id.*

<sup>77</sup> *Id.*

<sup>78</sup> Family Handyman (Feb. 22, 2022).

<sup>79</sup> Carmen M. Cusack, Conversation with Jorge Diaz, August, 2006, Miami-Dade County, Florida.

<sup>80</sup> *Id.*

recognition of grass types varies across cultures, but a general understanding is that grass should be happy.<sup>81</sup>

Happy grass is relative to surroundings and treatment.<sup>82</sup> Charts and plans help.<sup>83</sup> “The labeling of plants as annuals, biennials, or perennials goes back to the early Greeks.”<sup>84</sup> The system proposed in this Exposition revolves around grass described as being measurably happy.<sup>85</sup> “This general understanding of plant classifications will help grass managers to understand the normal cycle of their grasses and help them make decisions on how to select forage species and maximize their production.”<sup>86</sup>

The early Americans felt the same way.<sup>87</sup> Growing grass was a decision.<sup>88</sup>

Other practical factors entered into the matter: few navigable rivers, the different

---

<sup>81</sup> Oregon State University, “Discuss the Basics of Grass Growth,” *Forages*, <https://forages.oregonstate.edu/nfgc/eo/onlineforagecurriculum/instructormaterials/availabletopics/management/growth>.

<sup>82</sup> Conversation with Diaz (noting canals, runoff, and mangroves).

<sup>83</sup> *Id.*

<sup>84</sup> *Id.* Oregon State University, *Forages*.

<sup>85</sup> *See supra.*

<sup>86</sup> Oregon State University, *Forages*.

<sup>87</sup> *See supra.* *See* U.S. CONST., art. I, § VIII.

<sup>88</sup> *See e.g.*, *Lochner v. New York*, 198 U.S. 45 (1905) (contract right).

prairie soil did not respond to the plows available, few railroads extended into the prairie, settlers often did not own enough horses and mules, few available trees for building homes, fences, tools and fuel.<sup>89</sup>

Pristine and wild grass was treated as happy and wild grass that was cultivated was protected as an asset, not to be damaged.<sup>90</sup> The early Americans did not impose changes on the environment, but focused on natural conditions to document what made grass happy.<sup>91</sup> “Cool-season grasses are productive in the spring and fall because of the cooler temperatures during the day and night, shorter photo period, and often higher soil moisture,” they learned; and were valuable perceptions contributing to natural bounty.<sup>92</sup> “This monitoring provides the basis for good management decisions.”<sup>93</sup>

---

<sup>89</sup> *Id.* Oregon State University, *Forages*.

<sup>90</sup> *See generally id.*

<sup>91</sup> *See generally id.* *See e.g.*, U.S. CONST., art. I, § VIII.

<sup>92</sup> Oregon State University, *Forages*.

<sup>93</sup> *Id.*

It is a constant report.<sup>94</sup> Good decisions are reported by instruments, whether sentimental or particular.<sup>95</sup> Many specialists can contribute to the development of individualized charts.<sup>96</sup> They sensitively might interpret grass happiness.<sup>97</sup>

Controlled grass is a description in this Exposition of grass that is forced to grow.<sup>98</sup> It is controlled by humans.<sup>99</sup> It is not happy.<sup>100</sup> Some samples and locations may be happy, but it is not growing on its own.<sup>101</sup>

Some is indigenous.<sup>102</sup> Some is invasive.<sup>103</sup> Sometimes, the grass is not able to exist without human

---

<sup>94</sup> Suzan Shahin & Mohammed Salem, *Grasses as Food and Feed, GRASSES IN ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS: THE MULTI-BENEFITS OF THE INDIGENOUS GRASSES* (Zerihun Tadele) (2018).

<sup>95</sup> *Id.* See generally Oregon State University, *Forages*.

<sup>96</sup> B.J. Ragsdale & T.G. Welch, “Descriptions of Range and Pasture Plants,” Texas A&M AgriLife Extension (Dec. 7, 2021), <https://agrilifeextension.tamu.edu/asset-external/descriptions-of-range-and-pasture-plants/>.

<sup>97</sup> *See supra*.

<sup>98</sup> *Id.*

<sup>99</sup> *Id.*

<sup>100</sup> *Id.*

<sup>101</sup> *Id.*

<sup>102</sup> *Infra* note.

<sup>103</sup> Shahin & Salem, “Grasses in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands” (2018). “The main objective of this chapter is to focus on the vital roles of the indigenous grasses in drought areas and how the same could be a perfect solution in the urban planning of such places sustainably.” *Id.*

intervention.<sup>104</sup> It is in contact with humans and does not grow happily.<sup>105</sup> Therefore, it can be assumed that the grass is attacking humans.<sup>106</sup>

It gives the impression that it makes humans ill.<sup>107</sup> Mental illness, physical illness, and social illness are some of the possibilities.<sup>108</sup> People look unhappy around the grass.<sup>109</sup> They look like they are hurt by the

---

<sup>104</sup> See generally *id.*

<sup>105</sup> Warren Cornwall, *Fiery Invasions: Around the World, Flammable Invasive Grasses Are Increasing the Risks of Damaging Wildfires*, SCIENCE (Aug. 4, 2022), <https://www.science.org/content/article/flammable-invasive-grasses-increasing-risk-devastating-wildfires>. “In the western United States, two Old World grasses are creating ecological mayhem.” *Id.* “Massachusetts Prohibited Plant List,” Commonwealth of Massachusetts (Jan. 2023), <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/massachusetts-prohibited-plant-list>. “Should Cutting Grass Be Banned?,” Reddit (2022), [https://www.reddit.com/r/DynamicDebate/comments/ujp5iv/should\\_cutting\\_grass\\_be\\_banned/](https://www.reddit.com/r/DynamicDebate/comments/ujp5iv/should_cutting_grass_be_banned/). “I’m thinking of using it as an excuse never to cut my grass because the insects and bugs need somewhere to live, and I can’t be assed [*sic*] to cut it. So double win.” *Id.*

<sup>106</sup> E.g., “Similarly, some indigenous grasses in the drought regions that consume high amount of water should be cultivated wisely.” Shahin & Salem, “Grasses in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands” (2018).

<sup>107</sup> *Infra* note.

<sup>108</sup> See Leonardo DiCaprio, *Wolf of Wall Street* (2013). A person should “learn to do what comes naturally in life” instead of becoming “a drug addict.” *Id.* *Contra* Whole Foods Market, Exton, “Select Caviar,” [https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/stores/exton?utm\\_source=bing&utm\\_medium=organic&utm\\_campaign=listings](https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/stores/exton?utm_source=bing&utm_medium=organic&utm_campaign=listings). A circle of life evident in a food web affects grass.

<sup>109</sup> *Id.* Shahin & Salem, “Grasses in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands” (2018). “Grasses are the most plentiful species in the plant kingdom with enormous socio-economic potentials. Growing the indigenous grasses in drought regions can provide the community with great sustainable values, including the cultural, environmental, and economic values.” *Id.*



grass.<sup>110</sup> The grass does not cause the illness, but it makes them unhappy.<sup>111</sup> The grass attacks the situation.<sup>112</sup> It is made to grow elsewhere or could survive elsewhere.<sup>113</sup> The people do not understand that it is the grass that is making them sick.<sup>114</sup>

The grass is responding to situational deprivation.<sup>115</sup> The people are working to get the grass to grow.<sup>116</sup> The grass is not always warring against the people, like prohibited grass, but it is causing people to become ill because they are trying too hard.<sup>117</sup> People

---

<sup>110</sup> *Infra* note.

<sup>111</sup> *Infra* note.

<sup>112</sup> *See generally Jersey Shore* (2008).

<sup>113</sup> *Id.*

<sup>114</sup> *Id.* Shahin & Salem, “Grasses in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands” (2018).

There is no doubt that the indigenous grasses provide great cultural and social values for the local community. In the old times, such plants had been greatly used in traditional medicine, as the only available resources for therapeutic and medication purposes, which established a strong relationship between these plants and the Bedouin people who historically inhabited the desert regions. *Id.* For example, Buffel grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris* L.) has been used in the Zulu traditional herbal practices as a pain reliever and to cure many diseases, such as menstrual disorders, urinary infections, kidney pain, tumors, sores, and wounds. Also, oil grass (*Cymbopogon jwarancusa* (Jones) Schult.) has been used by Indians to treat blood disorders, vomiting, skin problems, unconsciousness, and abdominal tumors. *Id.*

<sup>115</sup> Shahin & Salem, “Grasses in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands” (2018).

<sup>116</sup> *Id.*

<sup>117</sup> *Id.*

who toil to make grass grow, may overexert themselves and go beyond normal parameters.<sup>118</sup> For example, they may travel to different continents. Grass cannot always be taken from one continent to another.<sup>119</sup>

In addition to the suffering of the grass, the grass may lose life. It may die.<sup>120</sup> Life loss is a serious problem that may cause grass to retaliate.<sup>121</sup> It may also cause grass to judge people.<sup>122</sup> Grass can be observed judging people because the grass has an ill effect.<sup>123</sup> The Greeks believed in a tantalian punishment involving fruit just out of reach. The Romans, which called the god Atys, use to believe that grasses could be used to judge people. The Indianan people believe

---

<sup>118</sup> *Id.*

It is crucially needed to use each drop of expensive freshwater resource in drought regions cautiously and wisely. This could be done through focusing on cultivating the indigenous industrial gasses that can best adapt and mitigate the harsh environmental conditions, and still produce expensive raw materials of great applications (e.g., food and pharmaceuticals), offering potential ecological and/or landscaping services sustainably. *Id.*

<sup>119</sup> Science (2022).

<sup>120</sup> *Id.*

<sup>121</sup> United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), “Lawn and Garden,” <https://www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol/lawn-and-garden>.

<sup>122</sup> *Id.*

<sup>123</sup> *Id.*

that it does.<sup>124</sup> Grass is not unable to judge, but people should observe grass judging.<sup>125</sup>

Grass does not judge people like humans judge.<sup>126</sup> They, blades of grass, judge people by growing without their craft.<sup>127</sup> People try to make grass grow.<sup>128</sup> Sometimes it does.<sup>129</sup> Other grass may not grow exactly for some people.<sup>130</sup>

The people with the most skill make grass grow.<sup>131</sup> The other people do not.<sup>132</sup> Grass judges how happy it is and then grows according to the skills of the workers.<sup>133</sup> When skilled workers are bad (i.e., get high

---

<sup>124</sup> Ind. Code Ann. § 14-32-1-1 (2023).

<sup>125</sup> *Id.*

<sup>126</sup> See e.g., T.I. Khan, A.K. Dular, D.M. Solomon, *Biodiversity Conservation in the Thar Desert; with Emphasis on Endemic and Medicinal Plants*, 23 *THE ENVIRONMENTALIST* 137 (2003).

<sup>127</sup> EPA, <https://www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol/lawn-and-garden>.

Interested in learning more about healthy, environmentally friendly lawn and landscape practices? You can reduce erosion, stream sedimentation, flooding, runoff of pollutants into local waterways, and the risk of pesticide exposure to children, adults, pets, and wildlife. The following videos show lawn care practices....

<https://youtu.be/who0nxEL5b4> <https://youtu.be/b4r88u8euYU>.”

*Id.*

<sup>128</sup> Pub. L. 92-82 (1971). National Forest Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-588); Forest Act of 2021 (2021; 117th Congress S. 2950) (legislation proposed in Hawai’i to end illegal deforestation).

<sup>129</sup> EPA, <https://www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol/lawn-and-garden>.

<sup>130</sup> See generally *id.*

<sup>131</sup> *Id.*

<sup>132</sup> *Id.*

<sup>133</sup> *Id.*

or are drunk) the grass may judge them.<sup>134</sup> The grass may not judge people who are high or drunk.<sup>135</sup> Often it will by not growing.<sup>136</sup> When grass dies it is a sign of unhappiness.<sup>137</sup> Some grass dies naturally.<sup>138</sup>

Grass grows well in happy soil.<sup>139</sup> The purpose of the Exposition is not to explain happy soil, but to explain happy grass.<sup>140</sup> Happy soil is soil that lets grass grow.<sup>141</sup> Naturally grass grows in happy soil.<sup>142</sup> When soil is polluted by drugs, alcohol, and garbage it is not happy.<sup>143</sup> Grass is happy when soil is free of pollution.<sup>144</sup>

Happy grass has deep roots and plenty of water.<sup>145</sup> Not all grass needs water.<sup>146</sup> Some grass is dry.<sup>147</sup>

---

<sup>134</sup> *Id.*

<sup>135</sup> EPA, <https://www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol/lawn-and-garden>. Drugs are analogous to pesticide. *Id.*

<sup>136</sup> *See generally id.*

<sup>137</sup> *Id.*

<sup>138</sup> *Id.*

<sup>139</sup> *Id.*

<sup>140</sup> *See supra.*

<sup>141</sup> *Id.*

<sup>142</sup> *Id.*

<sup>143</sup> EPA, <https://www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol/lawn-and-garden>.

<sup>144</sup> *Id.*

<sup>145</sup> *Id.*

<sup>146</sup> *Id.*

<sup>147</sup> *Id.*

Grass may grow in water.<sup>148</sup> It is floating.<sup>149</sup> Grass may root and grow horizontally.<sup>150</sup> It grows in houses.<sup>151</sup> Grass can grow anywhere, as long as it is happy. Happy grass grows in soil normally. It requires sunlight and expert care.<sup>152</sup> It grows where planters put it.<sup>153</sup>

Grass cannot be taken out; it must remain in the soil.<sup>154</sup> Grass in the soil is happy.<sup>155</sup> Happy grass can come back from death.<sup>156</sup> It appears to be dead, but is not.<sup>157</sup> It returns in when it is ready.<sup>158</sup> Happy grass returns when the conditions (i.e., soil and water) are right.<sup>159</sup> Conditions are environmental and subject grass to transition.<sup>160</sup>

---

<sup>148</sup> *Id.*

<sup>149</sup> EPA, <https://www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol/lawn-and-garden>.

<sup>150</sup> *Id.*

<sup>151</sup> *Id.*

<sup>152</sup> *Id.*

<sup>153</sup> *Id.*

<sup>154</sup> See MARY E. BARKWORTH & LAUREL K. ANDERTON, *MANUAL OF GRASSES FOR NORTH AMERICA* (2007).

<sup>155</sup> EPA, <https://www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol/lawn-and-garden>.

<sup>156</sup> *Id.*

<sup>157</sup> *Id.*

<sup>158</sup> *Id.*

<sup>159</sup> *Id.*

<sup>160</sup> *Id.*

Grass can be transported.<sup>161</sup> Some grass must take root in an indigenous environment, yet some grass may live in exotic soil.<sup>162</sup> Contact with humans may be damaging and may break the law.<sup>163</sup> Though it may be legal to plant grass, generally it is wrong to cause grass to be unhappy.<sup>164</sup>

---

<sup>161</sup> Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), “Laws and Regulations,” U.S. Department of Agriculture, <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/resources/lawsandregs>. International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) (1951); North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO), <https://www.nappp.org/>.

<sup>162</sup> *Id.*

<sup>163</sup> Plant Protection Act, as amended, 7 U.S.C. §§ 7701, *et seq.* (2023); Federal Seed Act, 7 CFR §§ 361, *et seq.* (2023). Lacey Act Title III, 16 U.S.C. §§ 3371-3378 (2023). U.S. Department of Agriculture, “Lacey Act,” Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/import-information/lacey-act/lacey-act>.

The Future of Lacey and Phase VII[:] APHIS is planning for the latest declaration requirement stage: Phase VII. In this phase, Lacey Act declarations will be required for all remaining plant product Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) codes that are not 100 percent composite materials. That means a wide array of imported products—such as...cork—that have never before needed Lacey Act declarations will now need them. In 2023, APHIS will publish a list of affected HTS codes in the Federal Register and will require declarations for those product codes...[six] months later.

*Id.*

<sup>164</sup> Forest Service, “Forests and Grasslands,” U.S. Department of Agriculture, <https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/national-forests-grasslands>.

The Forest Service stewards an impressive portfolio of landscapes across 193 million acres of National Forests and Grasslands in the public trust. The agency’s top priority is to maintain and improve the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation’s forests and grasslands to meet the needs of current and future generations. *Id.*

Unhappy grass is misunderstood.<sup>165</sup>  
Misunderstood grass is uncared-for.<sup>166</sup> It does not  
receive nurturing attention or resources.<sup>167</sup> Lack of  
resources prevents the growers from reaching it

---

Native plants are valued for their economic, ecological, genetic, and aesthetic benefits. Using native plant material in vegetation projects maintains and restores native plant gene pools, communities, and ecosystems, and can help reverse the trend of species loss in North America. *Id.*

<sup>165</sup> Emily Swihart, “An Abundant Harvest: Donating Garden Crops to Food Pantries,” College of Agricultural, Consumer & Environmental Sciences Illinois Extension, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign (July 21, 2023), [extension.illinois.edu/blogs/good-growing/2023-07-21-abundant-harvest-donating-garden-crops-food-pantries](https://extension.illinois.edu/blogs/good-growing/2023-07-21-abundant-harvest-donating-garden-crops-food-pantries).

As the summer days pass by, garden harvest becomes a regularly performed task of our Master Gardeners. The demonstration gardens that were so thoughtfully planned, plants or seeds so carefully planted, and growing plants so lovingly tended to for the past few months are producing delicious, nutritious crops. *Id.*

“Finally, food is fuel for the body, and health will suffer when quality food is unavailable.” *Id.* “Finally, these crops are easy to grow, harvest, and prepare for donation making it easy for the home gardener to share the abundance.” *Id.*

Common questions (and answers)[:] Am I liable for food donations? No, in 1996, President Bill Clinton signed the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act into law. This standardizes donor ability across all 50 states, the law protects you from liability when you donate to a non-profit and protects you from civil and criminal liability when donating in good faith if the produce later causes harm to the recipient. *Id.*

<sup>166</sup> *Id.*

<sup>167</sup> *Id.*

mentally.<sup>168</sup> They cannot sense what the grass needs.<sup>169</sup>  
 It is left to their imaginations and technical skills.<sup>170</sup>  
 They may grow the grass, but not with expertise.<sup>171</sup>

---

<sup>168</sup> “Many lawns deteriorate from poor maintenance, inadequate drainage, heavy traffic,...or simply because the wrong grass species was planted....Take better care of your lawn and bring it back to life with regular maintenance.” University of California, “Agriculture and Natural Resources,” The UC Guide to Healthy Lawns, <https://ipm.ucanr.edu/TOOLS/TURF/RENOVATE/index.html>.

<sup>169</sup> *Id.*

<sup>170</sup> “St. Augustine Grass Lawn Care Maintenance: What You Need to Know to Maintain Your St. Augustine,” Do My Own, <https://www.domyown.com/how-to-care-for-st-augustine-grass-a-796.html>.

St. Augustine grass is a warm-season turf that is often found in tropical and subtropical regions. In the United States, St. Augustine is common in Hawaii, California, Texas, and Florida, where its name originates (after St. Augustine, Florida). The grass does well in the sun, requiring at least...[six] or more hours of direct sunlight each day, and is also salt-tolerant, perfect for property near oceans. Grass blades are dark green to green-blue and are flat and broad. St. Augustine turf is thick and carpet-like....The grass spreads quickly....St. Augustine grass will stay green year-round in warmer climates but will go dormant and brown in cooler climates. Once the temperatures warm up in the spring, the grass will green-up again. *Id.*

The grass is known as having a meaner personality than other grass. For this reason, people in Florida may not sit on grass as much as in other states. They may not leave the sand as much and may not plant grass in their yards. People using St. Augustine grass may know where to buy, but may not. The grass is for sale, and it may be an asset. Some homes are sold with the St. Augustine feature promoted. Not all Floridians buy grass, mow grass, sit on grass, or export grass to other states. They all conserve grass. Some Americans come to Florida to conserve grass. University of Florida’s Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (UF/IFAS), Lovegrass,

<https://gardeningsolutions.ifas.ufl.edu/plants/ornamentals/lovegrass.html>

Lovegrass is the common name for two species: Elliot’s lovegrass (*Eragrostis elliottii*) and purple lovegrass (*Eragrostis spectabilis*).



Hundreds of members of *Eragrostis* are found worldwide; thirty species are established in Florida alone. The genus name these species share comes from two Greek roots: eros, meaning love, and agrostis, meaning grass. Nathaniel Wolf, the scientist who gave this genus its appealing name, published no explanation for his choice. We think it's safe to assume, though, that he found them just as loveable as we do. In the Sunshine State, lovegrass grows wild in flatwoods, sandhills, and prairies. As native species these are excellent choices for a wildlife-friendly landscape. They need not be confined to wild spaces, however. Both species make excellent borders and accent plants and are very attractive in massed plantings. *Id.*

Furman University, Plant Roots,

facweb.furman.edu/~lthompson/bgy34/plantanatomy/plant\_root.htm.

*Id.* "The growth and metabolism of the plant root system is supported by the process of photosynthesis occurring in the leaves." *Id.* John A.

Tilley, "The Coast Guard & the Greenland Patrol,"

www.navcen.uscg.gov/pdf/iip/history/The\_Coast\_Guard\_and\_the\_Greenland\_Patrol.pdf. MARINE SAFETY MANUAL, VOLUME IX, *Marine Environmental Protection COMDTINST M16000.14* (series),

<https://uscgboating.org/regulations/coast-guard-directives.php>. Outer Continental Shelf National Center of Expertise (OCSNCOE), "Offshore Renewable Energy: U.S. Coast Guard Oversight and Involvement,"

U.S. Coast Guard (updated Dec. 30, 2020),

<https://www.dco.uscg.mil/OCSNCOE/ORE/>.

**Renewable Energy Support Vessels:**

The U.S. vessels that support renewable energy installations **are** subject to U.S. Coast Guard inspection and oversight. These vessels will typically be inspected under 46 CFR Subchapters L, T, or I and may be multi-certificated under multiple Subchapters. Renewable energy support falls within the definition of an Offshore Supply Vessel (OSV) regulated under Subchapter L as defined at 46 CFR 125.160:

'*Offshore Supply Vessel* or *OSV* means a vessel that -

- (1) Is propelled by machinery other than steam;
- (2) Does not meet the definition of a passenger-carrying vessel in 46 U.S.C. 2101(22) or 46 U.S.C. 2101(35);
- (3) Is more than 15 gross tons; and
- (4) Regularly carries good, supplies, individuals in addition to the crew, or equipment in support of exploration, exploitation or production of offshore mineral or **energy resources**' [emphasis added] *Id.*

<sup>171</sup> *Id.*

Grass grown without expertise may feel itchy, unwanted, harsh, pointy, rough, hard, and dry.<sup>172</sup> This does not mean the grass is unhappy.<sup>173</sup> Grass may be happy and still feel rough, for example.<sup>174</sup>

---

<sup>172</sup> Florida Springs And Aquifer Protection Act, Fla. Stat. §§ 373.801-373.813 (2022), Title 28 373.62 (“periods of sufficient moisture;” “stringent;” “uniform;” “manner;” and “entity”). University of Florida’s Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (UF/IFAS), “A Better Lawn on Less Water,” Gardening Solutions, <https://gardeningsolutions.ifas.ufl.edu/care/irrigation/better-lawn-on-less-water.html>. “‘Watering as needed’ means waiting to water until 30 to 50 percent of your lawn shows at least one of the three wilt signs symptoms. These are: folding leaf blades, blue-gray color, and footprints remaining visible in grass.” *Id.*

<sup>173</sup> “There are many cultural practices you can do to create a healthy lawn.” Happy Grass Turf Management, <https://www.happygrassturfmgmt.com>.

<sup>174</sup> Kendra Cherry, “What Does the Color Green Mean? The Color Psychology of Green,” Verywell Mind (July 17, 2022), <https://www.verywellmind.com/color-psychology-green-2795817>.

Manufacturers, advertisers, and others harness green’s various connotations to convey an impression. For example, the packaging of sustainably made products often features green. Likewise, it’s used in cleaning products, often along with blue, to convey freshness and purity. *Id.*

However, grass should be pleasant and wanted.<sup>175</sup>  
Grass that is rough may be cajoled.<sup>176</sup> Happy grass is

---

<sup>175</sup> “The healthier your lawn is, the better it keeps up its end of the bargain.” Family Handyman, “How to Keep Grass Green and Achieve a Healthy Lawn,” (Apr. 26, 2023) <https://www.familyhandyman.com/article/how-to-achieve-a-healthy-lawn/>. Not all grass is green. Some grass is yellow because it is unhealthy. “Damaged grass turns yellow, requires more water and nutrients to recover, and is more susceptible to disease.” *Id.* “Mow when the grass is dry and avoid mowing in the heat of the day when you’re more likely to stress the grass — and yourself.” *Id.* “Timing is everything.” *Id.*

<sup>176</sup> 3 CFR, 2008 Comp., p. 27-28; *Title 3 Compilation: The President, “2008 Compilation--Presidential Documents: Proclamations,”* <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2009-title3-vol1/html/CFR-2009-title3-vol1.htm>; George W. Bush, Proclamation 8239 (Apr. 15, 2008); George W. Bush, “Proclamation 8239 of April 15, 2008, National Park Week” (2008), at 27-28.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt once said, ‘There is nothing so American as our National Parks.’ During National Park Week, we underscore our commitment to conserving these magnificent places and recognize the many employees and volunteers who give their time and energy to keep them beautiful for all Americans to enjoy. This year’s theme for National Park Week, ‘Kids In Parks,’ highlights youth programs and initiatives offered by the National Park Service to encourage children to be good stewards of the land. *Id.* at 27.

---

Code of Federal Rules recorded the President's wife's agenda. Its meaning was memorialized in this proclamation. She saved many grassy fields and trees.

Serving as the Honorary Chair of the National Park Foundation, First Lady Laura Bush has also played a significant role in preserving our national parks. The First Lady is actively involved in programs such as First Bloom, which teaches children how to preserve native plants across America. In addition, this past Christmas, the White House highlighted our national parks with the theme 'Holiday in the National Parks.'

Our National Parks belong to each of us, and they are natural places to

learn, exercise, volunteer, spend time with family and friends, and enjoy the magnificent beauty of our great land. During National Park

Week and throughout the year, Americans of all ages can pledge to help

maintain and enhance America's national treasures for future generations.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of

America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 19 through April 27, 2008, as National Park Week. *Id.* 28.

Laura Bush was linked with ecofeminist values by national pride in grass, including trees and waterways. She provided knowledge and resources to the communities protecting grass.

pleasant and feels good to itself.<sup>177</sup> Grass is happy when grass grows near it.<sup>178</sup> Happy grass is formed by healthy soil, rain, and pleasant animals. Animals contribute to grass while walking on it. They are central to ecosystem welfare.

Grass is happy when it is in an area that sustains its happiness.<sup>179</sup> Unhappy grass demands attention but does not receive it.<sup>180</sup> Unhappy grass is commonly influential over happy grass.<sup>181</sup> Happy grass becomes unhappy when adjacent grass is unhappy.<sup>182</sup> Unhappy grass communicates unhappiness to happy grass.<sup>183</sup> Grass may die.<sup>184</sup> Unhappy grass dies.<sup>185</sup>

---

<sup>177</sup> *Id.*

<sup>178</sup> *Id.*

<sup>179</sup> “When feet compress the leaf blades of the turfgrass, the low water levels in the plant tissue prevent the leaf blades from recovering, or ‘springing’ back up, after being pushed down.” Taylor Vandiver, “Proper Watering Techniques for a Healthy and Happy Lawn,” UF/IFAS (July 15, 2013), <https://nwdistrict.ifas.ufl.edu/hort/2013/07/15/proper-watering-techniques-for-a-healthy-and-happy-lawn/>.

<sup>180</sup> *Id.* “Automated irrigation systems are convenient, but can have flaws.” *Id.*

<sup>181</sup> *Id.* “Proper watering techniques are key to creating a happy and healthy lawn.” *Id.*

<sup>182</sup> *Id.*

<sup>183</sup> *Id.*

<sup>184</sup> *Id.*

<sup>185</sup> Vandiver (2013).

Grass is placed well when it grows and other grass notices that it has a hospitable environment.<sup>186</sup> Grass should be happy and other grass knows that.<sup>187</sup> Grass is happy when the neighboring grass is happy.<sup>188</sup> Happy grass tells the neighboring grass that it is happy.<sup>189</sup> It says that it is healthy and growing.<sup>190</sup> The grass grows next to the grass that is happy.<sup>191</sup>

---

<sup>186</sup> “As for leaves, they produce all of the food that your turf grass needs for development and growth.” Turf Grass Growth 101, TruGreen, <https://www.trugreen.com/lawn-care-101/learning-center/turf-grasses/dig-deeper/turf-grass-growth-101>. “The main function of a grass plant is to use sunshine to make food or carbohydrates. When the leaves produce more carbohydrates than are needed for growth and reproduction, excess carbohydrates are stored in the plant for later use.” *Id.*

<sup>187</sup> *Id.*

<sup>188</sup> *Id.*

<sup>189</sup> *Id.*

<sup>190</sup> Micah Woods, “How Much Did the Grass Grow Underground?,” *Asian Turfgrass Center* (Nov. 22, 2022), <https://www.asianturfgrass.com/post/how-much-did-the-grass-grow-underground/>. “Not only can one find the total amount of growth underground, but it’s also possible to check where that happened because of the different depths.” *Id.*

<sup>191</sup> Woods, “How Much Did the Grass Grow Underground?” “The soil organic matter” is “the organic fraction of the soil excluding the undecomposed living and dead plant and animal material.” *Id.*

It may not grow if adjacent grass is not happy.<sup>192</sup> The grass patch next to it may be happy, but it is not.<sup>193</sup> It can be measured.<sup>194</sup> It commonly occurs following the types of interactions described here.<sup>195</sup> Trees that do not grow well are like grass that possibly is controlled.<sup>196</sup> Even though they are not grasses, the same instruments or others can be used.<sup>197</sup>

A kind of prohibited grass is called “controlled” here.<sup>198</sup> Prohibited grass is like marijuana or coca (i.e., cocaine).<sup>199</sup> Again, plants called “grass” may be prohibited because they hurt humans and prohibit themselves from helping humans.<sup>200</sup> Marijuana has been known to cause child abuse, for example

---

<sup>192</sup> *Id.* David Beaulieu, “How to Control Spreading Lawn Grasses,” *The Spruce* (Jan. 4, 2023), <https://www.thespruce.com/grass-stolons-for-lawn-edging-2131114>. “Close inspection of your lawn may reveal different colony areas where different types of grasses have found their ideal growing situation and have come to dominate specific sections of the lawn.” *Id.*

<sup>193</sup> *Id.* TruGreen, <https://www.trugreen.com/lawn-care-101/learning-center/turf-grasses/dig-deeper/turf-grass-growth-101>.

<sup>194</sup> TruGreen, <https://www.trugreen.com/lawn-care-101/learning-center/turf-grasses/dig-deeper/turf-grass-growth-101>.

<sup>195</sup> *Id.*

<sup>196</sup> *Id.*

<sup>197</sup> *Id.*

<sup>198</sup> *See infra*

<sup>199</sup> ORS § 163.575 1(b), (d) (2023).

<sup>200</sup> *Id.*

marijuana given to a minor may be child abuse.<sup>201</sup> Cocaine also causes child abuse, for example cocaine possession may lead to prosecution for contraband when a minor illegally receives a pipe.<sup>202</sup>

Acapulco gold, called “*gracias*,” meaning “thank you” in Spanish, is a type of plant, known as “grass,” “weed,” “herb,” “bud,” and “trees,” that can grow almost anywhere.<sup>203</sup> It is highly toxic to animals and hurts other grass.<sup>204</sup> When grown side-by-side with other grass it may starve and suffocate the grass.<sup>205</sup>

It causes grass, such as happy and pristine grass, to be like controlled grass.<sup>206</sup> This is why laypersons and laborers believe that Acapulco gold, and other grasses, have veritably asked humans themselves not to plant the plants in civilization.<sup>207</sup> Controlled grass requires better attention or more kinds may become like other

---

<sup>201</sup> *Id.*

<sup>202</sup> *Id.*

<sup>203</sup> *E.g.*, Carmen M. Cusack, Conversations with police departments in 2012, 2015, and 2020 in Alaska, Florida, and Louisiana.

<sup>204</sup> *Id.* See generally, Peta.org.

<sup>205</sup> Plants may experience invasion. See *supra* note *id.*; Cornwall, *Fieri Invasions* (2022); *Homeland Security (HS) Today* (2022).

<sup>206</sup> *Supra* note.

<sup>207</sup> *Supra* notes.



governmentally prohibited plants.<sup>208</sup> The solution is better measuring instruments.<sup>209</sup>

Instruments are those tools that can be considered to be professional standards.<sup>210</sup> Tools are composed of people’s senses and their scientific expertise.<sup>211</sup> Tools make grass happy because they are made of humans’, animals’, and grass’ understanding.<sup>212</sup> Because grass is happy, people are happy in exchange.<sup>213</sup> Science may follow happiness.<sup>214</sup> The scientific understanding is premised on grass surviving.<sup>215</sup> Happy grass survives.<sup>216</sup> Grass reorients when happy people take care of it.<sup>217</sup> It accepts the people’s happiness and considers it.<sup>218</sup>

---

<sup>208</sup> *Id.*

<sup>209</sup> *Id.*

<sup>210</sup> *Id.*

<sup>211</sup> *Id.*

<sup>212</sup> *Id.*

<sup>213</sup> *Supra* note.

<sup>214</sup> *Id.*

<sup>215</sup> *Infra* note.

<sup>216</sup> *Id.*

<sup>217</sup> *Id.*

<sup>218</sup> Zawn Villines, *What Are the Benefits of Wheatgrass?*, MEDICAL NEWS TODAY (Oct. 17, 2019), <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/320210>.

Like many plant-based products, wheatgrass contains ingredients that act as antioxidants. These antioxidants may offer health benefits similar to many other plant based foods....Antioxidants help fight chronic inflammation, which occurs when the immune

---

system reacts to an unwanted substance. When the body mistakenly reacts to something that is not a threat, some health issues may arise. Rheumatoid arthritis, type 1 diabetes, and psoriasis are all examples of autoimmune diseases. Examples of antioxidants include vitamins, such as A, C, and E. *Id.*

“Farmers mainly grow wheatgrass for animals to eat, but it has become popular as a supplement and a superfood in recent years.” *Id.* Rachel Patterson, “Magical Plants: Grass” (May 22, 2019), <https://www.rachelpatterson.co.uk/single-post/2019/05/22/magical-plants-grass#:~:text=Use long blades of grass for knot magic.,your psychic powers and bring abundance your way.> “Yep grass...the green stuff you have in your lawn, on roadsides, in the park...well pretty much everywhere really – I know it might seem common and boring but it still has magical properties.” Lindsay Curtis, “Health Benefits of 10 Healing Herbs,” Very Well Health (Nov. 1, 2022), <https://www.verywellhealth.com/healing-herbs-5180997>. “Remember that while herbal remedies may be helpful as complementary therapies, they aren’t cures for all that ails you. In addition, they can pose risks and side effects, and their safety and efficacy are not regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).” *Id.* In this Exposition, unwanted reactions to grass can be included in those assessments of whether the person who took the grass should have taken or properly took the grass. This may not mean that side effects are poor results from insensitivity to grass, but that the grass was working otherwise at the time and place that its properties were intended to heal.

In traditional Chinese medicine, the fresh rhizoma (underground stem) of *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe is used, called *Zingiberis Rhizoma Recens*. Ginger has been used extensively since the 1500s in many traditional medicines worldwide. Over 2,000 years ago, ginger was...valued and sought after for its medicinal properties....It was used to remedy common ailments, such as nausea, pain, and vomiting. Today, ginger has the distinction of being classified as an herb, food, and medicine. Regarding its medicinal properties, ginger is perhaps best known for its ability to help reduce nausea. Research confirms ginger may help relieve nausea and vomiting for people undergoing surgery and pregnancy-related nausea. Ginger may also help relieve chemotherapy-related nausea. Thanks to its anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties, ginger is also an effective pain reliever. One study found that ginger helped reduce pain and increase mobility in individuals with osteoarthritis. *Id.*

“Pristine” is a term meaning wild and untouched.<sup>219</sup> Pristine grass is away from humans. The greenery in undiscovered parts of the world is pristine. There are layers of Earth that grow grass and much may be uninhabitable by humans.

The pristine world is protected naturally and by the Coast Guard; the Privileges and Immunities Clause in conjunction with high seas law can protect it by preventing people from exercising freedom in the wild; and Americans protect pristine grass by not entering

---

Carla Greenwood, “7 Spiritual Benefits of Sweet Grass (+ How to Use It for Cleansing & Protection),” *Out of Stress* (Oct. 7, 2021), <https://www.outofstress.com/spiritual-benefits-of-sweet-grass/>.

The specific meaning of braided sweetgrass varies slightly in different cultures. For example, in the Cree-Ojibway tribes, the three blades are thought to symbolize love, peace, and harmony. To Pagans, sweetgrass symbolizes strength, positivity, and connection to Mother Earth....Sweetgrass was traditionally used by Native American tribes to cleanse the mind, body, and spirit. It was believed that the scent of this herb would be pleasing to the creator and so would incline him to bless a ceremony. *Id.*

“Sweetgrass is one of the four plants that is considered to be sacred by many native cultures including Inuit and Metis tribes, earning it the name of Holy grass. Throughout history, sweetgrass has been revered for its soothing and calming properties which work to repel negative energies and lift the spirit.” *Id.*

<sup>219</sup> Great American Outdoors Act, 54 U.S.C. § 100101 (2020). *Contra* Rachel Nuwer, *There’s No Such Thing As Truly ‘Pristine’ Nature Anymore*, *FUTURE*, BBC (Feb. 8, 2016), <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20160208-theres-no-such-thing-as-truly-pristine-nature-anymore>. *Cf.* “Do we need a new way to define ‘pristine’?,” *Id.*

protected woods.<sup>220</sup> Some known happy grass, controlled grass, and pristine grass may grow in the wild. Yet, in civilization the pristine grass is the least researched because of its position. Numerous accounts of exploration describe unknown plants, and it may be inferred that pristine natural areas within civilization are similar to those because they are natural, yet possibly healthier because they grow separate from human civilization.

Pristine grass is growing in the Gulf of Mexico. It looks better due to research that is current. Recently, the Coast Guard has limited human trafficking in the Gulf and it has resulted in the abstention of privileged

---

<sup>220</sup> U.S. CONST., art. IV, § 2. Great American Outdoors Act. *High Seas Treaty*, March 4, 2023. Secretary of State, “Signing of the High Seas Treaty,” U.S. Department of State (Sep. 21, 2023), <https://www.state.gov/signing-of-the-high-seas-treaty/>.

The United States yesterday signed the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, otherwise known as the High Seas Treaty at the United Nations in New York. The ocean is one global system, and its health is key to the health of our planet. This historic High Seas Treaty creates a coordinated approach to establishing marine protected areas on the high seas, a critical step to conserving ocean biodiversity.... The United States stands with the global community in committing to safeguard the health and resilience of our ocean so that it may continue to sustain us for generations to come. *Id.*

people who have abandoned unwanted vessels and reneged on contracts to voyage there, while sound engineering practices have led to growth and industry.<sup>221</sup> The grass completed a cycle and was never seen by humans. It was healthy grass. Evidence is visible on and around wildlife in the water and near the shore. Also, evidence shows that they enjoyed pristine grass that is new and replenished the area. Activism contributing to this Exposition shows how hard people fought to keep others out of the Gulf. Other areas experience resurgence of pristine grass, and it is assumed that they have other pristine grass.

This work completes a multi-year study on grass in the Gulf performed by the Coast Guard, Homeland Security, the music industry, and actors.<sup>222</sup> Others, such as clinicians, scholars, investigators, and legal

---

<sup>221</sup> International Facility Management Association's (IMFA's) World Workplace 2023, September 28, 2023, Denver, Colorado.

<sup>222</sup> *E.g., id.*

authorities contributed.<sup>223</sup> Townspeople and citizens throughout the country helped protect the grass.<sup>224</sup>

The laws in the area demonstrate increased attention and removal of unwanted humans' presence, for example buildings, shows that the grass conservation effort throughout the Gulf has increased in categories identified in this work.<sup>225</sup> The categories

---

<sup>223</sup> E.g., Nancy Sanquist, *Robot-proofing FM: Changing the Narrative in Higher Education & Practice*, 33 FACILITY MANAGEMENT J. (FMJ) 052 (2023).

<sup>224</sup> E.g., Lindsey B. King, *Joshua W. Strong: Freelance Photographer*, 31 GRAVEL BIKING 12 (2023). Strong said, "I think it is important that the community do work to welcome, engage, and enable people to enjoy this wonderful sport." *Id.*

<sup>225</sup> Introduction of knowledgeable presence that curbed encroachment for animals, plants, and people is abundant. See, Melissa Lee, "Initial Riverfront for All Plans Submitted to City of New Orleans," Audubon Nature Institute (Aug. 4, 2023), <https://newsroom.audubonnatureinstitute.org/initial-riverfront-for-all-plans-submitted-to-city-of-new-orleans/>; <https://audubonnatureinstitute.org/riverfront-for-all>.

The schematic plans were developed following years of discussions, five public listening sessions, and in-person and online input from more than 1,000 people. . . . ' New Orleans has so much investment happening along the riverfront in terms of maritime, tourism, and other developments. . . . ' said Ron Forman, Audubon Nature Institute President and CEO. 'More than 300 years ago, this city was first developed right along the Mississippi River. We are confident this project will be a major boost to the original front porch of the city.'

Plans call for additional green space, small entertainment venues, walking and bike paths as well as an elevated walkway and a community center. Once completed, the entire riverfront park and recreation development will span two and a quarter miles from Spanish Plaza through Woldenberg Riverfront Park, Moonwalk to

therefore are relevant to the continuation of pristine grass development.<sup>226</sup> In conclusion pristine grass can be observed through outside evidence but cannot be encroached by humans. Well-intended humans should work with parks, boat companies, tour guides, and arboretums to protect pristine wildlands from afar.<sup>227</sup> The three grasses benefit similarly when humans behave rationally and use instruments within their means.

### III. IN CONCLUSION

This Exposition concludes that humans are to label grass and the utilization of descriptive mechanisms must continue to expand.<sup>228</sup> Grass whether at the edge of an embankment, near the street, on a beach, or in other locations may be subjected to jaywalking, fire, trouncing, and other forces related to civil

---

Crescent Park. ‘Once we get a green light from the City, we can begin with the detailed planning and get construction underway,’ said Forman. ‘Our goal is to have at least a portion of this improvement project complete in time to welcome guests to the city for the 2025 Super Bowl.’ *Id.*

<sup>226</sup> *See supra.*

<sup>227</sup> *Id.*

<sup>228</sup> *See supra.* Parts I & II.

disobedience, speech, self-defense, emergency rescue, crime, negligence, terror, and other types of conduct.<sup>229</sup>

This should be studied and reports should be given to benefit plants, animals, people, government offices, businesses, and other entities.

Conclusions can be drawn but must be made slowly. Acapulco gold, “*gracias*,” may be left to the wilds of the jungle and eliminated from civilization at the grass’ behest. It is possible that marijuana and other controlled plants not managed by humans would return. Some may already exist there. Psychiatrists would know whether the use of drugs must be remedied.

Exposure to controlled and even some pristine plants has been bad. That may be reversed. Plants may be used to correct it in natural or pill forms. The exposure to plants that should be separate must not be reintroduced. The government must take authority from people through social programming to end private planting of unhappy and protesting plants. This will avoid search and seizure melees and bring people

---

<sup>229</sup> See e.g., Cal. Vehicle Code § 21955.



to a responsible decision-making process.<sup>230</sup> The recommendation of influencing kids to be responsible to plants has been made and the recommendation to increase physical fitness as well.

---

<sup>230</sup> Nick Robinson & Elly Page, “Protecting Dissent: The Freedom of Peaceful Assembly, Civil Disobedience, and Partial First Amendment Protection,” CORNELL L. REV. (Apr. 16, 2022), <https://www.cornelllawreview.org/2022/04/16/protecting-dissent-the-freedom-of-peaceful-assembly-civil-disobedience-and-partial-first-amendment-protection/>; <https://live-cornell-law-review.pantheonsite.io/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Robinston-Page-PDF-final-1.pdf>. Grass may be the subject of protest, including civil disobedience against alleged lawmakers. “For instance, peaceful protesters should generally not face felony charges for trespass connected with a nonviolent assembly.” *Id.* Robin Williams, *Mrs. Doubtfire* (1993). “I can’t live without air.” *Id.*