

Petition to Oxford City Council:
to mobilise surplus androbiofuel to mitigate the negative effects of inclement
weather on residents.

November, 2016

What is androbiofuel?

Androbiofuel is a technical term that refers to a concentration of hydrocarbons, carbohydrates, lipids, and other biofuels derived from living organisms,¹ typically, primates with opposable digits and significant neurological development beyond the amygdala. Surplus androbiofuel occurs when nutrients and other materials accumulate within a subset of the given population. Such a surplus is often accompanied by significant material deprivation in nearby organisms, despite their proximity to the same resources. Due to their advantageous access to nutrients, the density of available biomatter in surplus androbiofuel carriers makes these organisms more energy-efficient. It is not clear to scientists how the proliferation of feedstock leads to divergence within the same population.² In any case, a properly-managed surplus of available androbiofuel can yield renewable energy,³ including thermal energy.

How can this technology be applied to current problems?

Currently, the Oxford City Council faces the quandary of how to represent the public interest of large numbers of homeless citizens. The winter of 2016-2017 is predicted to be abnormally cold compared to previous years. Meanwhile, traditional walled & roofed housing is unavailable due to its incompatibility with a balanced budget, prevailing rates of taxation, and UK Government support to municipalities. This raises the question of how the citizens of Oxford can heat their residential spaces, particularly when residential spaces are as large and drafty as Cornmarket Street. Using surplus androbiofuel to warm these areas will significantly improve the comfort of our citizens during upcoming periods of inclement weather.

A population heavy in androbiofuel is a form of renewable energy. Especially promising, are university towns such as Oxford that produce new sources of rich androbiofuel on a steady basis. If the pilot scheme proves

¹ Mondala, A. H., Hernandez, R., French, T., McFarland, L., Santo Domingo, J. W., Meckes, M., Ryu, H. and Iker, B. (2012), Enhanced lipid and biodiesel production from glucose-fed activated sludge: Kinetics and microbial community analysis. *AIChE J.*, 58: 1279–1290. doi:10.1002/aic.12655

² Mondala, A. H., Hernandez, R., French, W. T., Estévez, L. A., Meckes, M., Trillo, M. and Hall, J. (2011), Preozonation of primary-treated municipal wastewater for reuse in biofuel feedstock generation. *Environ. Prog. Sustainable Energy*, 30: 666–674. doi:10.1002/ep.10514

³ Li, C, P Champagne, and B C Anderson. 2013. "Biogas Production Performance of Mesophilic and Thermophilic Anaerobic Co-Digestion with Fat, Oil, and Grease in Semi-Continuous Flow Digesters: Effects of Temperature, Hydraulic Retention Time, and Organic Loading Rate." *Environmental Technology* 34 (13–14). Taylor & Francis: 2125–33. doi:10.1080/09593330.2013.824010.

This document was developed in consultation with reputable scientific publications and the advice of biochemistry experts. It was modestly proposed to the Oxford City Council, in writing, on November 29th, 2016. The primary contact for this initiative is Kay Ri, a municipal citizen of nowhere, who can be reached at kayricomix@gmail.com.

successful, it could be repeated in other cities such as London, or scaled internationally. In fact, this may be needed if changes to climate and economy prompt more citizens to house themselves in public spaces.

Ethical considerations and challenges

There is no doubt that such a measure will be controversial. Indeed, it may adversely impact the sectors of the population most rich in androbiofuel. Critics of androbiofuel argue that the scheme comes at an unnecessary cost to this special interest group. Sadly, such detractors promote radical extremist interpretations of androbiofuel, and contribute to public paranoia that the initiative will ‘burn the wealthy to warm the poor’.

It is difficult to evaluate the facts objectively in the midst of such inflammatory rhetoric. Therefore, to assess the feasibility of thermal androbiofuel, it is important to note the well-established precedents for this type of programme in the UK and here in Oxford. In 2016, to prevent an unreasonable strain on municipal expenses, the City determined that the costs to run its two largest homeless shelters could no longer be justified. The same reason was invoked to cut by two-thirds the city’s support for seniors with disabilities and dementia, saving taxpayers £742,000 or £5 per person annually. By the Council’s own forecasts, this poses adverse effects, which clearly extend to the morbidity and even mortality of the citizens in question. In short, the exigencies that require City Council to approve thermal androbiofuel are not novel. They are the very same exigencies that motivate our national leaders to ensure a commercially sustainable National Health Service, and a robust and watchful defense against foreigners. It is a matter of balancing the difficult trade-off between one’s profit and another’s survival.⁴

While recalcitrance on the part of the biofuel-rich special interest group may pose a challenge for implementation, the benefits of thermal androbiofuel are undeniable. We must operate under the inconvenient but necessary fact: that the many must pay dearly for the comfort of the few. For many years, this principle has been a key driver of policy in the United Kingdom at all levels of government. On that basis, we ask City Council to approve the motion to mobilise the local androbiofuel surplus to mitigate the negative effects of inclement weather on residents.

⁴ Mbembe, Achille. 2003. “Necropolitics.” *Public Culture* 15 (1): 11–40. <http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/pc/summary/v015/15.1mbembe.html>.