

Aerial Spraying Overview

Atmospheric Alterations and the Implications

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Abstract

In recent years, the number of aerial spraying applications, including atmospheric alterations, over urban, residential, and rural areas has substantially increased. Aerial spraying is currently being used for insect control, cloud seeding, and is incorporated into many research projects. The facts used to dictate the necessity and efficacy of aerial spraying and atmospheric manipulation are seriously flawed. The human rights violations and the environmental impacts of these programs are insurmountable. This paper will give an overview of the current aerial spraying and atmospheric alterations in use today, and will give a glimpse into the legalities of these programs.

Low Altitude Aerial Spraying

Low Altitude Aerial Spraying (LAAS) usually occurs below 3,000 feet and is most commonly used for insect control. LAAS that we will refer to here is the indiscriminate broadband aerial spraying of pesticides and chemicals over urban, residential, and rural areas without the consent or permission, and often without the knowledge, of the residents in the spray zones. This is considered to be different from the traditional crop dusting where a property owner requests that chemicals be sprayed on their own private property. Indiscriminate broadband LAAS is decided by unelected and/or unaccountable bureaucrats in nearly every incident.

Pesticide Spraying

In recent history, UUBs have used LAAS for insect control of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly, Gypsy Moth, and the Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM), to name a few. The decision to use LAAS for these purposes has been decided by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) independent of or in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

In the eradication program for LBAM, the CDFA's unelected bureaucrats decided to spray a brand new and never before used biochemical on the urban and residential areas of Monterey and Santa Cruz counties. Their reasoning for this was an attempt to control a moth that has not done any crop damage (CASS, 2008). James Carey, a respected entomologist at UC Davis with specialties in invasion biology, insect demography, and population dynamics, has stated that the LBAM cannot be eradicated (Carey, 2008), to which eight different UC entomologists agreed. Yet the CDFA continues on with their eradication program against the will or approval of the people and in direct opposition with many experts' official testimony.

There is great cause for concern when the CDFA continues their program and dismisses the testimony of so many experts who agree that their eradication program will be unsuccessful, will pose a public health threat, and ignores the millions of people that object to being sprayed (DeLay, 2008).

Vector Control

Another area that LAAS is used is at the county level in controlling vectors. Vector Control is an agency, usually at the county level, that aims to control “rats, flies, mosquitoes, and other *vector* related problems (Gerard Goedhart, 2008).” Vector Control deems mosquitoes as a public health threat due to West Nile Virus (WNV). Extreme techniques are used in attempt to control the mosquito population. In Watsonville, CA, helicopters are used to spray pesticides. Also, in San Jose, CA, large flatbed trucks drive through residential neighborhoods with enormous foggers to spray their pesticides.

Vector Control agencies spray pesticides in the name of public health, but when these pesticides dissipate, they emit microscopic particles, which is a known public health hazard (Pope CA 3rd, 2002 Mar 6). On average, “36,000 Americans die from the complications of [the] flu” each year (CDC, Seasonal Influenza, 2008), compared to 44 fatalities from WNV in 2008 alone (CDC, CDC: West Nile Virus - Statistics, Surveillance, and Control, 2009). Additionally, the USA Today reported, “West Nile Virus cases were overstated in 2008 across [the] U.S.... as much as 35% (Joyner, 2009).” Alarming errors in statistics and a low number of fatalities each year pose serious questions about the necessity and motives of aerial spraying for mosquito control.

Mid-Altitude Aerial Spraying

Mid-Altitude Aerial Spraying (MAAS) is the altering of our air and atmosphere at levels usually between 5,000 and 25,000 feet above the earth’s surface.

Cloud Seeding

The U.S. has been cloud seeding for decades. Many cloud seeding programs were reported to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in 2007 and

2008 (Figure 1). Even though "there still is no convincing scientific proof of the efficacy of intentional weather modification efforts, (Hutchinson, 2006)", these experiments and open air tests continue.

Cloud seeding techniques are used for a number of experiments. The most common cloud seeding techniques are to increase precipitation, suppress hail, and augment snowfall. Some of these experiments are research orientated while others are being conducted in the private sector to increase profits for privately owned businesses. One example is in Vale, Colorado where they try to increase snowfall to appeal to tourists for the ski and snowboard season (Durango Telegraph, 2009).

Airplanes, rockets, and other machines are employed to deliberately disperse unknown mixtures of liquid nitrogen, silver, and barium along with other new and experimental polymers of undisclosed ingredients. In 2003 through 2004, Weather Modification, Inc.

used propane to cloud seed in Utah and boasted that "Propane seeding can be completely automated, on a 24/7 basis (Weather Modification, Inc., 2005)."

Medicine Bow, Wyoming is currently involved in a major weather modification operation with the National Center for Atmospheric Research, but it is not without consequences. Deer and elk are developing Chronic Wasting Disease and the Center for Disease Control is realizing that it has the ability to spread to humans and they list it as a new emerging infectious disease (Ermias D. Belay, 2004).

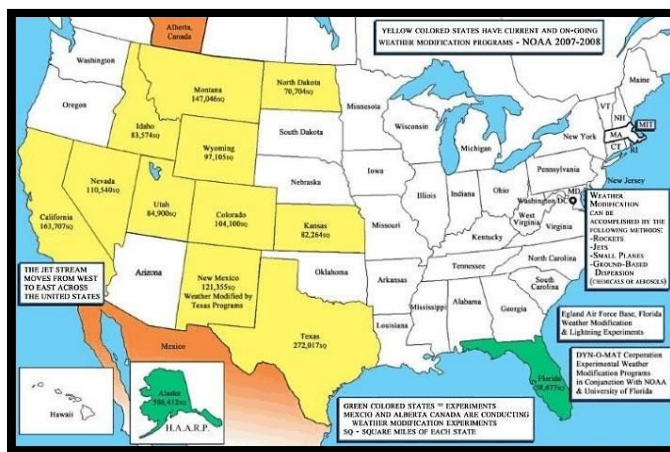


Figure 1

Another consequence of cloud seeding is the claims that cloud seeders are stealing peoples' rain. The U.S. and China are both experimenting with weather modification on a grand scale, and as a result, some regions are suing each other for "stealing its clouds (Posts, 2007)."

Chaff

The military conducts routine experiments where they spray a substance called chaff by aircraft. One mixture of chaff is "metal coated fiberglass (Consulting)". The military claims that they spray these substances in the atmosphere to disrupt communications and practice warfare techniques. One of the last publically announced MAAS of chaff was reported April 16, 2004 on Weather Underground's website in a "Nowcast" (Figure 2). The Nowcast was alerting the entire San Francisco Bay Area that the Doppler radar was reporting irregularities as a result of "chaff... small particles released during a military exercise."

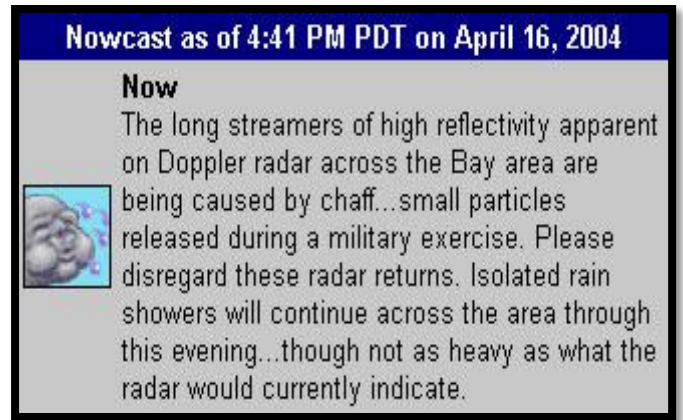


Figure 2

When Chaff is released into our atmosphere, it not only has an adverse effect on humans in regards to particle inhalation, but it also causes navigational systems to fail. To open-air test a substance that causes aviation equipment to fail in densely populated areas with heavy public air traffic is more than just irresponsible. It shows a blatant disregard for human life.

High Altitude Aerial Spraying

High Altitude Aerial Spraying (HAAS) is the altering and/or manipulation of our atmosphere from 25,000 feet and up. There are many techniques being used today.

Some include modifying jets to spray aerosols, launching substance-emitting rockets, and directing energy to alter the electromagnetic field of the entire planet.

Weather Warfare

In a U.S. Air Force research paper, *Weather as a Force Multiplier: Owning the Weather in 2025*, the feasibility and efficacy of modifying

the weather for military operations is evaluated and promoted. The paper also provides an outline on why and how the weather should be controlled. The report boasts, "one major advantage of using simulated weather to achieve a desired effect is that unlike other approaches, it makes what are otherwise the results of deliberate actions appear to be the consequences of natural weather phenomena. In addition, it is potentially relatively inexpensive to do (US Airforce, 1996)." To conduct weather modification for military purposes violates the Environmental Modification Treaty. When the US Air Force's paper started to gain attention, it was suddenly removed from the US Air Force's website. However, the report can be read on a number of websites by doing a simple internet search for the title.

Mitigation Option	Net Implementation Cost	Potential Emission Mitigation (t CO2 equivalent per year)
Low stratospheric soot	Low	8 billion to 25 billion
Low stratospheric dust, aircraft delivery	Low	8 billion to 80 billion
Stratospheric dust (guns or balloon lift)	Low	4 trillion or amount desired
Cloud stimulated by provision of cloud condensation nuclei	Low	4 trillion or amount desired
Stimulation of ocean biomass with iron	Low to moderate	7 billion or amount desired

Figure 3

HAAS is continually used and evaluated for mitigating global warming. One such mitigation technique is referred to as the "sunscreen concept" in a major congressional study, *Policy Implications of Greenhouse Warming, Mitigation, Adaptation, and the Science Base*, which



Figure 4

was sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering, and the Institute of Medicine. The experts in the study assess spraying the atmosphere with “stratospheric dust or soot” and to “simulate clouds” and to dump iron into the ocean to stimulate phytoplankton to mitigate global warming (Figure 3).

After the study was released, their recommendations went into practice. In May of 2007, the University National Oceanographic Laboratory System (UNOLS) Research Vessel Weatherbird II dispersed more than 20 tons of

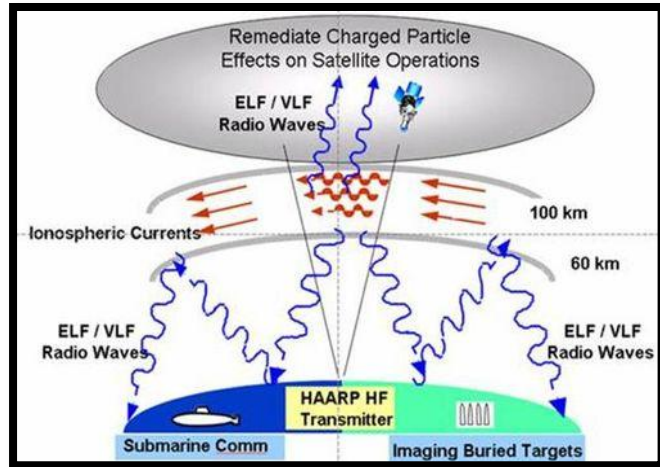


Figure 5

iron dust into the Pacific Ocean near the Galápagos Islands, a World Heritage Site, in an attempt to mitigate global warming (Triple Pundit, 2007).

Another example of the aforementioned congressional study’s recommendations being in actual practice was glaringly apparent in the late 1990’s when millions of people started noticing airplanes emitting trails that would not dissipate after a few minutes like normal vapor-based contrails. The new and unfamiliar trails would grow and expand to form unnatural clouds and in just a short period of time would cover the entire sky (Figure 4). The falling residue of these trails has been collected and tested. The primary chemicals in these trails are highly reflective and chargeable particles, including titanium, barium and aluminum (Twietmeyer, 2008). It was later revealed that these chemical trails, which are still being deployed in our skies almost daily, have a dual purpose. One purpose is to create a sunscreen, as mentioned in the aforementioned congressional study. Another purpose is to assist in ionosphere heater research programs. The largest publically known ionosphere heater is called High Atmospheric Arural Research Program (HAARP) it is located in Gakona, Alaska.

The chemical trails create a layer of chargeable particles that surround the planet. When the HAARP transmitter projects 3.6 billion watts (Smith, 1998) of radiated power, the chargeable particles assist in helping to electrify the ionosphere. When the ionosphere is excited or electrified, it is then able to do a variety of tasks. Here are only a few examples of HAARP's capabilities.

- Communications: Signals are bounced from the ionosphere to the other side of the globe (Alaska Conservation Foundation, 1996).
- Weather Warfare: Directing huge amount of energy at a single area can create earthquakes, tsunamis and hurricanes (Smith, 1998).
- Military Defense: "Creating a "full global shield" that could destroy ballistic missiles by overheating their electronic guidance systems as they fly through a powerful radio-energy field (Alaska Conservation Foundation, 1996)."
- Soft Kill Weapons: HAARP transmits extremely low frequencies (ELF). "The Air Force documents indicate that these weapons [HAARP] can be used for mind control, inducing heart attacks, causing electronic failures [e.g. power outages] and creating computer malfunctions (Dr.Begich, 1996)."

Research and development teams in private and military sectors are continually expanding and exploring the uses of powerful ionosphere heaters. These are open air tests that are being conducted daily over large populations of people and in rural areas.

At the Conference on Terrorism, Weapons of Mass Destruction, and U.S. Strategy, in Athens on Apr. 28, 1997, former Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen stated that he was concerned that some are "engaging even in an eco- type of terrorism whereby they can alter the climate set off earthquakes, volcanoes... (U.S. Department of Defense, 1997)."

Similar concerns were later echoed by the Head of the US Armed Services Oversight Committee Congressman Dennis Kucinich when he introduced the Space Preservation Act 2001. Kucinich was concerned that it was his own government, the United State of America, that was engaging in eco-terrorism. Kucinich’s legislation sought to “implement a permanent ban on space-based weapons of the United States” and would “immediately order the permanent termination of research and development, testing, manufacturing, production, and deployment of all space-based weapons of the United States and their components”, including “chemtrails (KUCINICH, 2001).” It appears that Kucinich’s concerns were correct. Many in the US government want to continue to engage and experiment with weather wars and atmospheric manipulations. Therefore, Space Preservation Act 2001 never passed into law.



Figure 6

Implications

Human Impact

In the fall of 2007, four separate court petitions were filed to stop the LBAM aerial spraying based on health concerns. The petitions were denied because the courts require that an individual must prove their reactions were from the pesticide and not from preexisting condition, a level of proof that is nearly unobtainable. Yet the law does not require manufacturers to prove a pesticide is absolutely safe before use.

As a result, Monterey and Santa Cruz counties were aerially sprayed repeatedly in 2007. The outcome was that 643 individuals reported adverse reactions immediately after the LBAM aerial spraying (Lynberg, 2008).

Environmental Impact

Also immediately after the 2007 aerial spraying for LBAM, hundreds of sea birds washed up dead on the shores of the Monterey Bay Sanctuary's surrounding beaches. The surfactant in the aerielly released biochemical pesticide removed the coating that allowed the birds to float, and 650 birds drowned. Bees, cats, and rabbits were also reported dead immediately after the LBAM aerial spraying (Upton, 2008).

No one was punished and no one was held accountable for the 650 dead sea birds and the hundreds of people that were physically injured by the CDFAs aerial spraying.

In 2009 when the CDFA and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) realized that they were about to get a ruling that was not in their favor by the U.S. District Court in Oakland, they withdrew their plan to use that specific pesticide again. This is a common tactical move by the CDFA. By withdrawing their plan to use that specific pesticide again, the case was then closed. However, the CDFA did not stop their eradication program they will continue to aerielly spray, but they will use a different pesticide and the people will have to suffer and try to organize once again to stop it.

Siskiyou and Shasta counties in California are currently embroiled with PG&E concerning a major cloud seeding operation. PG&E is delaying their summer cloud seeding program but "plans to install the equipment - cloud seed 'generators' that propel silver iodide particles into the air through propane exhaust." PG&E brags, "We have [the equipment] set up so we can operate them by remote control (Darling, 2009)." The North Coast Citizens for Clean Air state that the result of PG&E's ongoing cloud seeding program is record levels of aluminum, barium, and strontium in the drinking water and reservoirs (Allen, 2009). A full page ad was paid for by the group and printed in the local Redding Newspaper as a desperate

attempt to inform residents and stop the contamination of their air and water. The long-term implication of contaminating a water supply is yet to be fully realized.

The Moss Landing Marine Laboratories in Moss Landing, CA put iron in the Monterey Bay Sanctuary in an experiment to mitigate global warming. CNN reported that in the days following the experiment, the ocean "had turned from what is an electric blue, characterizing the equatorial Pacific, to something bright green. You could smell the difference (Knapp, 2001)."

A comprehensive evaluation of the impacts from aerial spraying has never been conducted. However, when attention is focused on an individual program and an independent investigation occurs, adverse reactions to humans and the environment become known and are astonishing.

The Debate

Trade Secret Laws supersede the public's right to know

Generally, incomplete lists of substances to be sprayed become available to the public by Public Records Requests or accidental publications. The unelected bureaucrats do not want the exact spray mixtures to be open to public scrutiny. Agencies like the EPA and the Department of Pesticide Regulations have extremely weak standards and approve pesticides for public use with little to no significant testing for safety or efficacy.

Unfortunately, the public is not allowed to know all of the ingredients, mixtures, and quantities that are to be sprayed on them because of trade secret laws. In the case of the 2007 LBAM spraying project, a list of ingredients for the biochemical pesticide was published in the September 28, 2007 edition of The Santa Cruz Sentinel newspaper. Because of that published article, the list of ingredients was available to the public for 14 days with no opposition from Suterra, the manufacturer of the biochemical pesticide. But when a judge in Monterey County temporarily delayed the spray project due to the questionable health effects of one

of the reported ingredients, Suterra immediately issued cease and desist requests and demanded that all websites and all newspapers remove the list of ingredients from the public domain, claiming violations of trade secret laws. As demonstrated in this case and many others, a manufacturer's right to spray secret biochemicals on urban and residential areas outweigh the public's right to safety and the public's right to know. When the laws are many to protect corporations but few to protect the individual, it is sometimes called corporate personhood.

'That Information is Classified'

When the military or other unelected bureaucrats decide to dump toxins into our atmosphere, it is usually not publicly announced. The military hides their actions under the cloak of national security when in fact their very actions violate international treaties and create a very real threat to our national security.

Legalities

Aerial spraying violates many national and international laws. There are experts who have dedicated their careers to the understanding of the laws and violations surrounding aerial spraying. A few areas where violations are occurring from aerial spraying are:

- 🌐 Health Safety Laws
- 🌐 Environmental Degradation Laws
- 🌐 Human Rights
- 🌐 Private Property Rights
- 🌐 United States Constitution
- 🌐 California State Constitution

Professor Tom Kerns is an international expert on human right violations surrounding aerial spraying. In his report, *The LBAM Aerial Spray Program and Human Rights*, prepared for the California Alliance to Stop the Spray, Dr. Kerns references 23 specific violations from the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, The World Health Organization's *Declaration of Alma Ata*, *The Nuremberg Code* and four other charters, declarations, and conventions (Kerns, 2008). The vast

majority of the violations cited in his report can be applied to all aerial spraying, regardless of altitude.

US Constitution and California Constitution Laws

Aerial spraying violates at least 15 U.S. Constitution and California Constitution laws and codes (LBAMspray.com, 2008). However, our constitutional laws have not been helpful in stopping the aerial spraying because our court system is set up to protect unaccountable agencies and corporations more than the individual. California has codes that govern human experimentation. California's Health and Safety Code, section 24170-24179.5, recognizes codes of conduct, yet violations to these codes are not "codified under law and are, therefore, unenforceable." (Law, 2009)

U.S. Title 50 Chapter 32 Sec. 1520A

In the last decade, U.S. Title 50 Chapter 32 Sec. 1520A was revised two times to allow for more experimentation on humans or the unwitting public. The federal government of the United States allows public and private sectors to conduct experiments on the people of this nation. To do so legally, all an agency must do is get congressional approval, as in a rider to legislation, and get permission from a local authority (the local dog catcher would meet the necessary requirements). Experiments are not usually disclosed to the public. The military claims secrecy under national security and corporations claim secrecy under trade secrets laws. A brief overview of recent human experimentations conducted on US residents can be read at <http://www.lbamspray.com/HumanExperimentation.html>.



Figure 7

Recommendations

1. A permanent ban on all aerial spraying that is not requested by individual property owners.
2. Repeal U.S. Title 50 Chapter 32 Sec. 1520A, which allows humans to be subjects for testing of chemical or biological agents without their knowledge or consent.
3. Adopt a section of the Precautionary Principal into law which states that chemicals must be proven safe and effective before they are given permission for use.
4. Eliminate corporate personhood.
5. Hold individuals, corporations, and agencies accountable for their actions.
6. Administer swift and severe punishment for violators.
7. Ban all human experimentations without the express written consent of the individual.

Conclusion

Aerial spraying has serious consequences to humans, the environment, and to our national security. A revision of our state and federal laws is essential to ensure public safety and environmental health.

Illustrations

1. Source: California Sky Watch
<http://www.californiaskywatch.com/documents/htmldocs/agri_alert_2009_weathermod.htm>
2. Source: Chemtrails911
<http://www.chemtrails911.com/military_weather.htm>
3. Source: Policy Implications of Greenhouse Warming, Mitigation, Adaptation, and the Science Base
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