



30+ Studies on: **Stratospheric Aerosol Geoengineering**

Also known as "Chem Trails"

This is everything you need for proof....

By The Disclosure Hub

Watch the Video here:

www.thedisclosurehub.com/sai

"Chem-Trail" is slang for:

Stratospheric Aerosol Injection

or Stratospheric Sulfate Aerosol Injection

Other important Vocab:

Solar Geoengineering

Solar radiation management or SRM

Important Links:

Mainstream News / Video:

NASA. GOV IMAGES: NASA "Contrail" Photos you can find going back to 1985 (Have to search, Easy)

<https://eol.jsc.nasa.gov/SearchPhotos/photo.pl?mission=STS61A&roll=51&frame=71>

NASA. GOV: Rocketology: NASA's Adding Aluminum to Aircraft Fuel...

<https://blogs.nasa.gov/Rocketology/2016/04/21/weve-got-rocket-chemistry-part-2/>

KSLA NEWS 2007: "CHEMTRAILS: Is U.S. Gov't. Secretly Testing Americans 'Again'? KSLA News 2007"

<https://web.archive.org/web/20110831131238/http://www.ksla.com/story/7339345/chemtrails-is-us-govt-secretly-testing-americans-again>

CSPAN Video: CIA Director: John O. Brennan: Implementation of Geoengineering

<https://www.c-span.org/video/?c4739005/user-clip-implementation-geoengineering>

Video: Explaining how Harvard Scientists are solar geoengineering

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OGdz5qYqm-o>

Video CNN: Dimming the sun: The answer to global warming?

<https://www.cnn.com/2018/11/23/health/sun-dimming-aerosols-global-warming-intl-scli/index.html>

Video (White House) CNBC: White House releases report on reflecting sunlight to cool the earth

<https://www.cnn.com/2023/06/30/white-house-releases-report-on-solar-geoengineering.html>

Point taken: Pilot's unique flight path appears to create a middle finger (wcax.com)

<https://www.wcax.com/2022/09/01/point-taken-pilots-unique-flight-path-appears-create-middle-finger/?fbclid=IwAR106BinV4-z-kcco9M380IPWT8yz0bBJqcr8I6Qe9DvNB1J1iN2TMGbCbW#l7p1vysxo9Inumjhbqf>

Bill Clinton "Apologizes" for Human Experimentation - YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jCqhT-T86gc>

Government / Studies:

Simulated geoengineering evaluation: cooler planet, but with side effects - NOAA Research

<https://research.noaa.gov/2021/05/07/simulated-geoengineering-evaluation-cooler-planet-but-with-side-effects/>

Robust winter warming over Eurasia under stratospheric sulfate geoengineering – the role of stratospheric dynamics

(sulfate aerosol loadings)

<https://acp.copernicus.org/articles/21/6985/2021/>

Here is a list of Weather Modification (Geoengineering) Patents:

You can look up the number below here:

Patent Public Search Basic (PPUBS Basic)

<https://ppubs.uspto.gov/pubwebapp/static/pages/ppubsbasic.html>

Below: (Year – Patent Number – Patent Title)

- 1891 – 0462795 – method of producing rain-fall
- 1914 – 1103490 – rain maker (balloon images)
- 1917 – 1225521 – protection from poisonous gas in warfare
- 1920 – 1338343 – process and apparatus for the production of intense artificial clouds, fogs, or mists
- 1924 – 1512783 – composition for dispelling fogs
- 1927 – 1619183 – process of producing smoke clouds from moving aircraft
- 1928 – 1665267 – process of producing artificial fogs
- 1932 – 1892132 – atomizing attachment for airplane engine exhausts
- 1933 – 1928963 – electrical system and method (for spraying chemtrails)
- 1934 – 1957075 – airplane spray equipment
- 1936 – 2045865 – skywriting apparatus
- 1936 – 2052626 – method of dispelling fog (mit)
- 1937 – 2068987 – process of dissipating fog
- 1939 – 2160900 – method for vapor clearing
- 1941 – 2232728 – method and composition for dispelling vapors
- 1941 – 2257360 – desensitized pentaerythritol tetranitrate explosive
- 1946 – 2395827 – airplane spray unit (us. dept. of agriculture)
- 1946 – 2409201 – smoke-producing mixture
- 1949 – 2476171 – smoke screen generator
- 1949 – 2480967 – aerial discharge device
- 1950 – 2527230 – method of crystal formation and precipitation
- 1951 – 2550324 – process for controlling weather
- 1951 – 2570867 – method of crystal formation and precipitation (general electric)
- 1952 – 2582678 – material disseminating apparatus for airplanes
- 1952 – 2591988 – production of tio2 pigments (dupont)
- 1952 – 2614083 – metal chloride screening smoke mixture
- 1953 – 2633455 – smoke generator
- 1954 – 2688069 – steam generator
- 1955 – 2721495 – method and apparatus for detecting minute crystal forming particles suspended in a gaseous atmosphere (general electric)
- 1956 – 2730402 – controllable dispersal device

- 1957 – 2801322 – decomposition chamber for monopropellant fuel
- 1958 – 2835530 – process for the condensation of atmospheric humidity and dissolution of fog
- 1959 – 2881335 – generation of electrical fields (haarp – for re-charging clouds!)
 - 1959 – 2903188 – control of tropical cyclone formation
- 1959 – 2908442 – method for dispersing natural atmospheric fogs and clouds
 - 1960 – 2962450 – fog dispelling composition (see references)
 - 1960 – 2963975 – cloud seeding carbon dioxide bullet
 - 1961 – 2986360 – aerial insecticide dusting device
 - 1962 – 3044911 – propellant system
 - 1962 – 3056556 – method of artificially influencing the weather
- 1964 – 3120459 – composite incendiary powder containing metal coated oxidizing salts
- 1964 – 3126155 – silver iodide cloud seeding generator (main commercial ingredient)
 - 1964 – 3127107 – generation of ice-nucleating crystals
 - 1964 – 3131131 – electrostatic mixing in microbial conversions
 - 1965 – 3174150 – self-focusing antenna system (haarp)
- 1966 – 3257801 – pyrotechnic composition comprising solid oxidizer, boron and aluminum additive and binder
 - 1966 – 3234357 – electrically heated smoke producing device
 - 1966 – 3274035 – metallic composition for production of hygroscopic smoke
- 1967 – 3300721 – means for communication through a layer of ionized gases (haarp)
 - 1967 – 3313487 – cloud seeding apparatus
 - 1967 – 3338476 – heating device for use with aerosol containers
- 1968 – 3410489 – automatically adjustable airfoil spray system with pump
 - 1969 – 3429507 – rainmaker
- 1969 – 3430533 – aircraft dispenser pod having self-sealing ejection tubes
 - 1969 – 3432208 – fluidized particle dispenser (us air force)
- 1969 – 3437502 – titanium dioxide pigment coated with silica and aluminum (dupont)
 - 1969 – 3441214 – method and apparatus for seeding clouds

List of US Government Operations Relating:

Operation LAC (Large Area Coverage) - A series of secret U.S. Army biological warfare tests conducted during the early 1950s that involved the release of zinc cadmium sulfide to simulate the spread of biological agents.

Operation Dew (Distant Early Warning) - A joint project between the United States, Canada, and Denmark to establish a system of radar stations that involved the use of nuclear-powered radar stations, which released radioactive materials into the environment.

Operation Ranch Hand - A U.S. military operation that involved the use of herbicides, including Agent Orange, during the Vietnam War. These herbicides were sprayed over large areas of land, including civilian populations, and have been linked to various health problems.

Project SHAD (Shipboard Hazard and Defense) - A U.S. Department of Defense project that involved the testing of chemical and biological agents on U.S. Navy ships during the 1960s and 1970s. The tests were conducted without the knowledge or consent of the sailors on board.

Project 112 - A U.S. Department of Defense program that involved the testing of chemical and biological agents on U.S. military personnel during the 1960s. The tests were conducted without the knowledge or consent of the soldiers involved.

Operation Sea-Spray - A U.S. Navy experiment conducted in 1950 that involved the release of bacteria into the air over San Francisco, California, to test the vulnerability of U.S. cities to biological attacks.

Operation Green Run - A U.S. government experiment conducted in 1949 that involved the release of radioactive iodine over the Hanford Site in Washington state to test the effectiveness of radiation monitors.

Project 4.1 - A U.S. government study conducted in 1954 on the residents of the Marshall Islands in the Pacific Ocean, which involved the intentional irradiation of human populations with radioactive fallout from a nuclear test.

Project Sunshine - A U.S. government project that involved the collection of tissue samples from deceased infants and children without the consent of their families to study the effects of nuclear fallout.

Operation Drop Kick - A U.S. Army experiment conducted in 1956 that involved the release of mosquitoes infected with yellow fever and dengue fever over the city of Savannah, Georgia, to test the effectiveness of mosquito-borne disease control measures.

Project 112 - Project 112 was a biological and chemical weapon experimentation project conducted by the United States Department of Defense from 1962 to 1973.

Operation Big Itch - Operation Big Itch was a September 1954 series of tests at Dugway Proving Ground in Utah. The tests were designed to determine coverage patterns and survivability of the tropical rat flea (*Xenopsylla cheopis*) for use in biological warfare as disease vector. The fleas used in these trials were not infected by any biological agent. The fleas were loaded into two types of munitions and dropped from the air. The bomb and E23 bomb, which could be clustered into the E86 cluster bomb and E77 bomb, respectively. When the cluster bombs reached 2,000 or 1,000 feet (600 or 300 m) the bomblets would drop via parachute, disseminating their vector.

Operation Whitecoat – a biodefense medical research program carried out by the United States Army at Fort Detrick, Maryland between 1954 and 1973. The program pursued medical research using volunteer enlisted personnel who were eventually nicknamed "Whitecoats". These volunteers, all conscientious objectors, including many members of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, were informed of the purpose and goals of each project before providing consent to participate in any project. The stated purpose of the research was to defend troops and civilians against biological weapons. Although the program was discontinued in 1973, human use research for biodefense purposes is still conducted at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) at Fort Detrick and at other government and civilian research institutes. However, these post-Whitecoat studies are often human use challenge studies, in which a person is inoculated with a known pathogen to determine how effective an investigational treatment will be.

Operation Top Hat - Under the guidelines, seven research projects involving chemical weapons and human subjects were submitted by the Chemical Corps for Secretary of the Army approval in August 1953. One project involved vesicants, one involved phosgene, and five were experiments which involved nerve agents; all seven were approved. Operation Top Hat, however, was not among the projects submitted to the Secretary of the Army for approval. Operation Top Hat was termed a "local field exercise" by the Army and took place from September 15–19, 1953 at the Army Chemical School at Fort McClellan, Alabama. In a 1975 Pentagon inspector General's report, the military maintained Top Hat was not subject to the guidelines requiring approval because it was a "line of duty" exercise in the Chemical Corps. The experiments used Chemical Corps personnel to test decontamination methods for biological and chemical weapons, including mustard gas and nerve agents. Chemical Corps personnel participating in the tests were not volunteers and were not informed of the tests.

some additional resources where you can find more information about these operations:

1. The Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments (ACHRE) Final Report - This report provides a comprehensive overview of government-sponsored radiation experiments on human subjects.
2. The National Academies Press - This website provides access to numerous reports on government-sponsored research and experimentation involving human subjects.
3. The National Security Archive - This website contains declassified government documents related to a wide range of topics, including government-sponsored research and experimentation on human subjects.
4. The Marshall Islands Nuclear Claims Tribunal - This website provides information about the U.S. government's nuclear testing program in the Marshall Islands and its impact on the local population.

5. The Tuskegee Syphilis Study - This study was conducted by the U.S. Public Health Service from 1932 to 1972 and involved the withholding of treatment for syphilis from African American men in order to study the natural progression of the disease.

All of these studies came from:

Geoengineering Large Ensemble Project (GLENS) | Community Earth System Model (ucar.edu)
<https://www.cesm.ucar.edu/community-projects/glens>

2017

Study 1: First simulations of designing stratospheric sulfate aerosol geoengineering to meet multiple simultaneous climate objectives, JGR-Atmospheres

Kravitz, B., D. G. MacMartin, M. J. Mills, J. H. Richter, S. Tilmes, J. F. Lamarque, J. J. Tribbia, and F. Vitt
 [<https://doi.org/10.1002/2017JD026874>]

Study 2: The climate response to stratospheric aerosol geoengineering can be tailored using multiple injection locations, JGR-Atmospheres

MacMartin D. B., B. Kravitz, S. Tilmes, J. H. Richter, M. J. Mills, J. F. Lamarque, J. J. Tribbia, and F. Vitt
 [<https://doi.org/10.1002/2017JD026868>]

Study 3: Radiative and chemical response to interactive stratospheric aerosols in fully coupled CESM1(WACCM), JGR-Atmospheres

Mills M. J. , J. H. Richter, S. Tilmes, B. Kravitz, D. MacMartin, S. Glanville, A. Schmidt, J. J. Tribbia, A. Gettelman, C. Hannay, J. T. Bacmeister, D. E. Kinnison, F. Vitt, and J. F. Lamarque (2017)
 [<https://doi.org/10.1002/2017JD027006>]

Study 4: Stratospheric Dynamical Response to SO2 Injection, JGR-Atmospheres

Richter J. H., S. Tilmes, M. J. Mills, J. J. Tribbia, B. Kravitz, D.G. MacMartin, F. Vitt and J. F. Lamarque (2017)
 [<https://doi.org/10.1002/2017JD026912>]

Study 5: Sensitivity of aerosol distribution and climate response to stratospheric SO2 injection locations, JGR-Atmospheres

Tilmes, S., J. H. Richter, M. J. Mills, B. Kravitz, D.G. MacMartin, F. Vitt, J. J. Tribbia, and J. F. Lamarque (2017)
 [<https://doi.org/10.1002/2017JD026888>]

2018

Study 6: Persistent polar ocean warming in a strategically geoengineered climate, Nature Geoscience

Fasullo, John T. and Tilmes, Simone and Richter, Jadwiga H. and Kravitz, Ben and MacMartin, Douglas G. and Mills, Michael J. and Simpson, Isla R. (2018)
 [<https://www-nature-com.cuucar.idm.oclc.org/articles/s41561-018-0249-7>]

Study 7: Holistic assessment of SO2 injections using CESM1(WACCM): Introduction to the special issue. Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres, 123.

Kravitz, B., MacMartin, D. G., Tilmes, S., Richter, J. H., Mills, M. J., Lamarque, J.-F., Tribbia, J., & Large, W. (2018)
 [<https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JD029293>]

Study 8: Stratospheric response in the first geoengineering simulation meeting multiple surface climate objectives. Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres, 123, 5762–5782
Richter, J. H., Tilmes, S., Glanville, A., Kravitz, B., MacMartin, D. G., Mills, M. J., et al. (2018)
[<https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JD028285>]

Study 9: Response of Surface Ultraviolet and Visible Radiation to Stratospheric SO2 Injections Atmosphere.

Sasha Madronich, Simone Tilmes, Ben Kravitz, Douglas G. MacMartin and Jadwiga H. Richter (2018) 9(11), 432;
[<https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos9110432>]

Study 10: Effects of different stratospheric SO2 injection altitudes on stratospheric chemistry and dynamics. Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres, 123, 4654–4673

Tilmes, S., Richter, J. H., Mills, M. J., Kravitz, B., MacMartin, D. G., Garcia, R. R., et al. (2018)
[<https://doi.org/10.1002/2017JD028146>]

Study 11: Tilmes, S., J.H. Richter, B. Kravitz, D.G. MacMartin, M.J. Mills, I.R. Simpson, A.S. Glanville, J.T. Fasullo, A.S. Phillips, J. Lamarque, J. Tribbia, J. Edwards, S. Mickelson, and S. Gosh (2018) CESM1(WACCM) Stratospheric Aerosol Geoengineering Large Ensemble (GLENS) Project. Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc., 0

[<https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-17-0267.1>]

2019

Study 12: MacMartin, D.G, W. Wang, B. Kravitz, S. Tilmes, J.H. Richter, and M.J. Mills. (2019) Timescale for detecting the climate response to stratospheric aerosol geoengineering, J. Geophys. Res. Atmos., 124.

[<https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JD028906>]

Study 13: Jiang, J., Cao, L., MacMartin, D.G., Simpson, I.R., Kravitz, B., Cheng, W., Vioni, D., Tilmes, S., Richter, J.H. and Mills, M.J. (2019) Stratospheric sulfate aerosol geoengineering could alter the high-latitude seasonal cycle. Geophysical Research Letters, 46(23), pp.14153-14163

Study 14: Kravitz, B. (2019) Managing uncertainties in climate engineering, Eos, 100
[<https://doi.org/10.1029/2019EO105317>] Published on 23 January 2019

Study 15: Kravitz, B., MacMartin, D. G., Tilmes, S., Richter, J. H., Mills, M. J., Cheng, W., et al. (2019) Comparing surface and stratospheric impacts of geoengineering with different SO2 injection strategies. Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres, 124.

[<https://doi.org/10.1029/2019JD030329>]

Study 16: Vioni, D., D.G. MacMartin, B. Kravitz, S. Tilmes, M.J. Mills, J.H. Richter, and M.P. Boudreau (2019) Seasonal injection strategies for stratospheric aerosol geoengineering. Geophysical Research Letters, 46, 7790– 7799.

[<https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL083680>]

Study 17: D. Vioni et al. Changes in sulfate geoengineering efficacy due to uncertainties in model representations of high clouds, JGR, in revision

Study 18: Cheng, W., D.G. MacMartin, K. Dagon, B. Kravitz, S. Tilmes, J.H. Richter, M.J. Mills, I.R. Simpson (2019) Soil moisture and other hydrological changes in a stratospheric aerosol

geoengineering large ensemble, J. Geophysical Research A. 124.
[<https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JD030237>]

Study 19: Xia L., Robock A., S. Tilmes, M. J. Mills, J. H. Richter, B. Kravitz, D. MacMartin, D. Visioni.
Impacts of Sulfate Injection Geoengineering on Particulate Matter with Diameter less than 2.5 μm ,
submitted to ACP

Study 20: Simpson, I. R., Tilmes, S., Richter, J. H., Kravitz, B., MacMartin, D. G., Mills, M. J., et al.
(2019) The regional hydroclimate response to stratospheric sulfate geoengineering and the role of
stratospheric heating. Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres, 124, 12587–12616
[<https://doi.org/10.1029/2019JD031093>]

2020

Study 21: Banerjee, A., Butler, A. H., Polvani, L. M., Robock, A., Simpson, I. R., Sun, L. (2020)
Robust winter warming over Eurasia under stratospheric sulfate geoengineering – the role of
stratospheric dynamics, Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss.
[<https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2020-965>] Preprint in review

Study 22: Da-Allada, C. Y., Baloitcha, E., Alamou, E. A., Awo, F. M., Bonou, F., Pomalegni, Y., et al.
(2020) Changes in west African summer monsoon precipitation under stratospheric aerosol
geoengineering. Earth's Future, 8, e2020EF001595.
[<https://doi.org/10.1029/2020EF001595>]

Study 23: Irvine, P.J. and Keith, D.W. (2020) Halving warming with stratospheric aerosol
geoengineering moderates policy-relevant climate hazards. Environmental Research Letters, 15(4),
p.044011

Study 24: Karami, K., Tilmes, S., Muri, H., & Mousavi, S. V. (2020) Storm track changes in the
Middle East and North Africa under stratospheric aerosol geoengineering. Geophysical Research
Letters, 47, e2020GL086954.
[<https://doi.org/10.1029/2020GL086954>]

Study 25: Lee, W., MacMartin, D., Visioni, D., and Kravitz, B.: Expanding the design space of
stratospheric aerosol geoengineering to include precipitation-based objectives and explore trade-offs,
Earth Syst. Dynam., 11, 1051–1072
[<https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-11-1051-2020>]

Study 26: Odoulami, R.C., New, M., Wolski, P., Guillemet, G., Pinto, I., Lennard, C., Muri, H. and
Tilmes, S. (2020) Stratospheric Aerosol Geoengineering could lower future risk of 'Day Zero' level
droughts in Cape Town. Environmental Research Letters, 15(12), p.124007
[<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/abbf13/meta>]

Study 27: Pinto, I., Jack, C., Lennard, C., Tilmes, S., & Odoulami, R. C. (2020) Africa's climate
response to solar radiation management with stratospheric aerosol. Geophysical Research Letters,
47, e2019GL086047.
[<https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL086047>]

Study 28: Visioni, D., MacMartin, D. G., Kravitz, B., Richter, J. H., Tilmes, S., & Mills, M. J. (2020)
Seasonally modulated stratospheric aerosol geoengineering alters the climate outcomes. Geophysical
Research Letters, 47, e2020GL088337.

[<https://doi.org/10.1029/2020GL088337>]

Study 29: Visioni, D., Isla Ruth Simpson, Douglas G MacMartin, Jadwiga H. Richter, Ben Kravitz, Walker Lee (2020) Reduced poleward transport due to stratospheric heating under geoengineering [<https://doi.org/10.1002/essoar.10503509.1>]

Study 30: Visioni, D., E. Slessarev, D.G. MacMartin, N.M. Mahowald, C.L. Goodale, and L. Xia (2020) What goes up must come down: impacts of deposition in a sulfate geoengineering scenario, Environmental Research Letters. [<https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ab94eb>]

Study 31: Xu, Y., Lin, L., Tilmes, S., Dagon, K., Xia, L., Diao, C., Cheng, W., Wang, Z., Simpson, I., Burnell, L. (2020) Climate engineering to mitigate the projected 21st-century terrestrial drying of the Americas: a direct comparison of carbon capture and sulfur injection, Earth Syst. Dynam., 11, 673–695 [<https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-11-673-2020>]

Study 32: Yang, C.-E., F. M. Hoffman, D. M. Ricciuto, S. Tilmes, L. Xia, D. G. MacMartin, J. H. Richter, M. Mills, B. Kravitz, and J. S. Fu (2020) Assessing terrestrial biogeochemical feedbacks in a strategically geoengineered climate, to appear, ERL. 2021

Study 33: Robrecht, S., Vogel, B., Tilmes, S. and Müller, R. (2021) Potential of future stratospheric ozone loss in the midlatitudes under global warming and sulfate geoengineering. Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 21(4), pp.2427-2455

Weather Modification & Laws & Congress:

They are admitting it exists, and they have established funding and committees to manage it. NOAA and NASA as well as the NSF are responsible for all of it. Those are the folks and aircraft YouTuber “Monkey Werx US” shows in the documentary “Chem or Con”. Note the passage to stop it in Illinois was stopped.

Links:

Bill HR2977 referred to CHEMTRAILS as an exotic weapon
<https://sgp.fas.org/congress/2001/hr2977.pdf>

S.517 - Weather Modification Research and Development Policy Authorization Act of 2005

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/109th-congress/senate-bill/517>

S.3028 - Weather Modification Regulation Act

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/93rd-congress/senate-bill/3028?s=1&r=37>

Bill Status of SB0134 Illinois 103rd General Assembly

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/BillStatus.asp?DocNum=134&GAID=17&DocTypeID=SB&SessionID=112&GA=103>

1973-1974

S.3028 - Weather Modification Regulation Act (93rd Congress, 1973-1974)

This bill was introduced to regulate weather modification activities. Here's a summary:

- **Licensing and Permits:** States are required to license individuals engaged in weather modification activities. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to assist states in regulating these activities and disseminating related information. A federal permit is also required for anyone involved in weather modification, with specific qualifications outlined for obtaining such a permit.
- **Reporting Requirements:** Permit holders are mandated to submit daily reports detailing their weather modification activities to the Secretary of Commerce. The Secretary can also request additional reports and inspect records maintained by permit holders.
- **Weather Modification Information System:** The Secretary is authorized to establish a weather modification information system within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). This system will monitor daily weather conditions, record and evaluate weather modification activities, and assist in decision-making related to permits and data collection.
- **International Weather Modification Control:** The President is allowed to form agreements with other countries and international organizations to regulate weather modification activities. U.S. citizens responsible for weather modification in foreign countries must report their activities to the Secretary at least 10 days in advance.
- **General Provisions:** The Secretary can establish necessary regulations to implement this act. The act also provides for necessary appropriations and repeals previous laws regulating weather modification.

2005-2006

S.517 - Weather Modification Research and Development Policy Authorization Act of 2005 (109th Congress)

This bill, introduced in the 109th Congress, aims to establish a coordinated national research program on weather modification. Here's a summary:

- **Establishment of Subcommittee:** The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy is directed to create a weather modification subcommittee. This subcommittee will coordinate the national research program on weather modification. It will include representatives from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).
- **Program Goals:** The director is tasked with developing a plan for federal activities under the program. This plan will establish goals and priorities for a ten-year period, describe specific activities to achieve these goals, identify relevant programs from federal agencies, and estimate federal funding for research activities.
- **Research Areas:** The program may cover interdisciplinary research to improve understanding of weather modification processes, development of new technologies for weather modification, and educational opportunities in the field.
- **Annual Reports:** The director must prepare annual reports on the activities conducted, which will include achievements, progress towards goals, agency budgets for weather modification, and potential adverse consequences of weather modification efforts.
- **Advisory Board:** The bill establishes a Weather Modification Research Advisory Board within the Office of Science and Technology Policy. This board will advise the subcommittee on matters related to weather modification.
- **Support and Cooperation:** U.S. departments, agencies, and other entities receiving research funds

related to weather modification from the U.S. are instructed to fully support and cooperate with the weather modification subcommittee.

2023 – Illinois

SB0134 - 103rd General Assembly: Weather Modification Act

This bill, introduced in the 103rd General Assembly, addresses the topic of weather modification in the state. Here's a summary:

- Prohibition on Weather Modification: The bill proposes that any form of weather modification, including cloud seeding by plane or ground, should not be permitted in the state.
- Definition of Seeding: The bill defines "seeding" as a type of weather modification aiming to alter the amount or type of precipitation that falls from clouds.
 - Effective Date: The provisions of the bill would take effect immediately upon passage.
 - Legislative Actions:
 - The bill was filed by Senator Neil Anderson on January 24, 2023.
 - It underwent a first reading on the same day and was then referred to assignments.
 - On January 31, 2023, it was assigned to the Environment and Conservation committee.
 - The bill was postponed in the Environment and Conservation committee on March 9, 2023.
 - On March 10, 2023, it was re-referred to assignments as per Rule 39A.

An example of a Freedom of information act request for this case:

(Edit this with the right terms and agency)

[Your Name]
 [Your Address]
 [City, State ZIP Code]
 [Date]

[Agency Name (FAA or other)]
 [Address]
 [City, State ZIP Code]

Dear FOIA Officer,

I am writing to request access to records under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552. Specifically, I am requesting access to any records related to the cost and source of materials used in Operation LAC (Large Area Coverage) conducted by the U.S. Army Chemical Corps in the 1950s.

To help narrow the scope of my request, I am specifically looking for any receipts or other financial records related to the purchase of zinc cadmium sulfide (ZnCdS) particles used in Operation LAC. I would also like to request any other records related to the procurement of materials used in the operation, such as purchase orders or invoices.

Please note that I am not seeking access to any records that would compromise national security or reveal classified information. I am simply looking for information related to the cost and source of materials used in Operation LAC.

If there are any fees associated with fulfilling this request, please let me know in advance. I am willing to pay reasonable fees for any costs associated with processing this request.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter. I look forward to receiving a response to my request within the timeline established by the FOIA.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

Please join the fight as a US Citizen or other and use this information to show them we know what they are doing and we are NOT OK WITH IT... IT NEEDS TO STOP NOW!

- GK (*Dislcosure Hub*)