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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2024

A N A C T

RELATING TO HEALTH AND SAFETY -- THE RHODE ISLAND CLEAN AIR
PRESERVATION ACT

Introduced By: Representatives Shanley, and Bennett

Date Introduced: January 26, 2024

Referred To: House Environment and Natural Resources

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Title 23 of the General Laws entitled "HEALTH AND SAFETY" is hereby
2 amended by adding thereto the following chapter:

3 CHAPTER 23.8

4 THE RHODE ISLAND CLEAN AIR PRESERVATION ACT

5 **23-23.8-1. Short title.**

6 This chapter shall be known and may be cited as "The Rhode Island Clean Air Preservation
7 Act".

8 **23-23.8-2. Legislative intent -- Purpose.**

9 (a) Attempts to control the Earth's weather through solar radiation modification (SRM),
10 stratospheric aerosol injection (SAI), or other forms of weather engineering involve the release of
11 hazardous chemicals and/or xenobiotic (foreign-to-life) electromagnetic radiation pollution into the
12 atmosphere, threatening the public health and environmental conditions on the surface.

13 (b) There are ever-increasing numbers of pollution-generating, microwave-irradiating
14 instruments used in weather engineering systems, including, but not limited to, ground-based
15 facilities interoperable with weather satellites. Such infrastructures and the electrical grid are
16 susceptible to radiofrequency/microwave radiation (RF/MW) interference and cyber-attacks,
17 potentially leading to accidents, fatalities, more frequent replacement of equipment, and costing the
18 public billions of dollars.

1 (c) The accumulation of combustible agents contained in weather engineering aerosols
2 combined with continuous electromagnetic radiation exposure causes the desiccation of all
3 biological life and contributes to drought and the hazard of catastrophic forest fires.

4 (d) It is therefore in the public interest to prohibit solar radiation modification (SRM)
5 experimentation and other hazardous weather engineering activities, as well as to begin reducing
6 emissions of electromagnetic radiation pollution.

7 **23-23.8-3. Legislative findings -- Necessity arising from federal stance.**

8 The general assembly finds and declares:

9 (1) States' "rights", including their authorities, are correctly exerted where federal actions
10 have become oppressive or destructive.

11 (2) In order to prevent the release of polluting emissions such as aerosols, chemicals, and
12 electromagnetic radiation, weather engineering activities such as stratospheric aerosol injection
13 (SAI), cloud-seeding, and weather modification are prohibited in Rhode Island's atmosphere and at
14 ground level, with penalties and enforcement provided for violative activity.

15 **23-23.8-4. Definitions.**

16 The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given
17 to them in this section:

18 (1) "Albedo" means the fraction of incident radiation, such as light and heat, reflected by a
19 natural cloud or by materials injected into the atmosphere.

20 (2) "Area" means a portion within the confines of the state or its territorial waters, including
21 the atmosphere above the state.

22 (3) "Artificial intelligence" or "AI" means systems or machines that mimic human
23 intelligence to perform tasks and can iteratively improve themselves based on the information they
24 collect. AI manifests in a number of forms.

25 (4) "Atmospheric activity" means any deliberate polluting activity conducted by any
26 iteration of human, machine learning, or artificial intelligence (AI) or any combination thereof, that
27 occurs in the atmosphere and may have harmful consequences upon health, the environment,
28 wildlife, and/or agriculture.

29 (5) "Atmospheric contaminant" means any type of aerosol, biologic and/or trans-biologic
30 agent, chaff, genetically modified agent, metal, radioactive material, vapor, particulate down to or
31 less than one nanometer in diameter, smart dust, and any air pollutant regulated by the state, any
32 xenobiotic (foreign to life) electromagnetic radiation and fields, mechanical vibration and other
33 physical agents, or any combination of these contaminants.

34 (6) "Chaff" means aluminum-coated silica glass fibers typically dispersed in bundles

1 containing five million (5,000,000) to one hundred million (100,000,000) inhalable fibers, which
2 fall to the ground in about one day, or for nanochaff, years, and then fall and break apart.

3 (7) "Department" means the state department of environmental management (DEM).

4 (8) "Director" means the director of the department of environmental management (DEM).

5 (9) "Desiccate" means to dry up or cause to dry up.

6 (10) "Entity" means any of the following: individual; trust; firm; joint stock company;
7 corporation, including a quasi-governmental corporation; non-governmental organization (NGO);
8 partnership; public private partnership; association; syndicate; municipality or state or municipal
9 agency; program; fire district; club; nonprofit agency; commission; university; college or academic
10 institution; department or agency of the state, the federal government, or any interstate or
11 international governance or instrumentality thereof, including foreign, domestic and mercenary
12 armed services; or region within the United States.

13 (11) "Geoengineering" means the intentional alteration or manipulation of the
14 environment, involving the release of nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC), transbiological,
15 electromagnetic radiation and/or other physical-agents or contaminants that effect changes to
16 Earth's atmosphere and/or surface and is inclusive of weather modification, stratospheric aerosol
17 injection (SAI), or cloud-seeding.

18 (12) "Hazard" means a substance or physical agent by its nature harmful to living
19 organisms, generally, and/or to property or another interest of value.

20 (13) "Individual" means any man, woman or child.

21 (14) "Laser" means light amplification by stimulated emission for radiation devices. Lasers
22 typically have unique frequencies in the infrared, visible, or ultra-violet parts for the
23 electromagnetic spectrum.

24 (15) "Machine learning" means the process relative to AI, in which a machine can learn on
25 its own without being explicitly programmed.

26 (16) "Physical agent" means an agent other than a substance, including, without limitation,
27 radiofrequency/microwave (RF/MW) radiation and other electromagnetic radiation and fields,
28 barometric pressure, temperature, gravity, kinetic weaponry, mechanical vibration and sound.

29 (17) "Pollution" means the discharge, dispersal, deposition, release, seepage, migration or
30 escape of pollutants.

31 (18) "Pollutants" means any solid, liquid, gaseous, or thermal irritant, contaminant, or
32 substance including smoke, vapor, soot, fumes, aerosol plumes, acid, alkalis, chemicals, artificially
33 produced electric fields, magnetic field, electromagnetic field, electromagnetic pulse, sound waves,
34 sound pollution, light pollution, microwaves, and all artificially produced ionizing or non-ionizing

1 radiation, and/or waste. Waste includes materials to be recycled, reconditioned or reclaimed.

2 (19) "Radiative forcing" means measures of heat energy coming from the sun and reflected
3 back to space, versus measures of terrestrial heat energy, reflected back to Earth's surface.

4 (20) "Release" means any activity that results in the issuance or deposition of contaminants
5 such as the emitting, transmitting, discharging or injecting of one or more nuclear, biological, trans-
6 biological, chemical and/or physical agents into the ambient atmosphere, whether once,
7 intermittently, or continuously.

8 (21) "Satellite" means a machine launched into Earth's orbit to perform functions including,
9 but not limited to, communications, global positioning, intelligence gathering, weather
10 modification and weaponry. Currently satellites are operating in low Earth orbit (LEO), medium
11 Earth orbit (MEO), and high Earth orbit (HEO).

12 (22) "Satellite weather modification system (SWMS)" means weather modification by
13 satellites which involves a space-based, man-made network of satellites able to communicate in
14 real time with other satellites and ground-based infrastructure via transmission of electromagnetic
15 radiation such as lasers.

16 (23) "Stratosphere" means the region of the upper atmosphere extending upward from the
17 edge of the troposphere to about thirty (30) miles fifty kilometers (50 km) above the Earth.

18 (24) "Troposphere" means the region of the lowest layer of the atmosphere, six (6) to
19 twelve (12) miles high in altitude, wherein temperature steadily drops with increasing altitude and
20 nearly all cloud formations occur and weather conditions manifest.

21 (25) "Weather engineering" means the deliberate manipulation or alteration of the
22 environment for the purpose of changing the weather or climate by artificial means, typically
23 involving the deliberate release of polluting emissions in the atmosphere via cloud seeding, for
24 small-scale, large-scale, and global-scale alteration of the environment.

25 (26) "Website" means the department's publicly accessible Internet website.

26 (27) "Weather modification" means changing, controlling, or interfering with or attempting
27 to change, control, or interfere with the natural development of cloud forms, precipitation,
28 barometric pressure, temperature, conductivity and/or other electromagnetic or sonic
29 characteristics of the atmosphere.

30 (28) "Xenobiotic" means a chemical, compound or physical agent that is foreign to life and
31 ecological systems.

32 **23-23.8-5. Regulation by the state.**

33 (a) Given officials' obligation to promote the safety of life and property, and due to the
34 ability of enemies both foreign and domestic to cause harm intentionally, all state personnel

1 appointed or tasked with climate-related activities shall be citizens of the United States,
2 administered the state oath of office, and shall fulfill the obligations thereunder to protect the state
3 and federal constitutions and Rhode Island constituents, requiring appointees' direct responsiveness
4 to constituents and not to foreign or out-of-state entities.

5 (b) In order to fill the gaps and improve upon chapter 6.2 of title 42 ("act on climate"), by
6 reducing environmental pollution, the general assembly recognizes that transmissions by
7 microwave antenna infrastructures are utilized for weather engineering and other purposes, creating
8 an environmental and cyber security hazard. Therefore, protecting wildlife and people from
9 exposure to radiation pollution is of the utmost urgency, while at the same time safeguarding the
10 public from the commodification and weaponization of massive data harvesting.

11 (1) Per the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, and article 1, section 6 of the
12 constitution of the State of Rhode Island: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons,
13 papers and possessions, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated".

14 (2) Therefore, to boost the cyber security of Rhode Islanders, the safe and secure
15 deployment of hard-wired, fiber-optic connections to the premises (FTTP) shall be prioritized
16 instead of uninsurable polluting wireless irradiating infrastructure.

17 (c) To begin the process of reducing RF/MW radiation pollution, evaluation and
18 verification of wireless communications facilities by an independent licensed radio frequency
19 engineer is necessary. Analysis of wireless facilities shall include specifications for the generating
20 equipment, various frequencies, modulation characteristics and rates, intensities and
21 concentrations, directionalities, reflection and duration specifications of any type of transmission
22 of electromagnetic radiation pollution.

23 (d) The department shall refer potential violations as reported by state agencies or members
24 of the public to the DEM's office of compliance and inspection (OC&I), as detailed in this chapter.

25 (e) The department is authorized to and shall implement this chapter, determining when
26 violations have occurred and referring them to OC&I compliance authorities.

27 **23-23.8-6. Violative activity.**

28 (a) The director shall immediately issue a cease-and-desist order upon the discovery of a
29 polluting atmospheric activity, where an agency, department, office, program, or member of the
30 public produces evidence to the department that the polluting atmospheric activity may be
31 occurring.

32 (b) The cease-and-desist order under subsection (a) of this section shall have the weight of
33 a court order and any violation shall be punished under law.

34 **23-23.8-7. Departmental notice to cease federal or foreign-approved programs.**

1 (a) Where an activity that the department has deemed hazardous has been approved,
2 explicitly or implicitly, by the federal government, the department shall issue a notice to the
3 appropriate federal authority, agency, or university that the hazardous activity cannot lawfully be
4 carried out within or over the State of Rhode Island, pursuant to the Tenth Amendment.

5 (b) Government agencies or projects, universities, public or private entities, and armed
6 forces operating within or above the State of Rhode Island shall meet all the requirements of this
7 chapter.

8 **23-23.8-8. Penalties and enforcement.**

9 An entity or individual who engages in an activity under this chapter, or person who uses
10 an unmarked or unidentified aircraft or other vehicle or facility to carry out an activity involving
11 the release of polluting emissions, or who fails to comply with the regulations set forth in this
12 chapter, shall be deemed in violation of this chapter, and:

13 (1) Has committed a felony and shall pay a fine of not less than five hundred thousand
14 dollars (\$500,000) or be imprisoned for not less than five (5) years, or both; and

15 (2) Shall be guilty of a separate offense for each day during which the violation has been
16 conducted, repeated, or continued.

17 **23-23.8-9. Public participation -- Reporting.**

18 (a) The department shall encourage the public to monitor, measure, document and report
19 incidents that may constitute stratospheric aerosol injection (SAI), weather modification, or other
20 environmental polluting activities.

21 (b) An individual who presents evidence of a polluting atmospheric activity under
22 subsection (a) of this section shall email or otherwise write and send any of the following to the
23 director or to any state police office or public official:

24 (1) Evidentiary photographs, each separately titled as an electronic or hard-copy document,
25 with the respective location from which, and, if the content is from other than a measuring device,
26 the direction in which, the photo was taken, with its time and date;

27 (2) Independent precipitation analysis reports, photography, videography, audiography,
28 microscopy, spectrometry, metering, and other forms of evidence shall similarly be submitted; and

29 (3) Videography of activity involving release of polluting emissions.

30 (c) A public official who has received information pursuant to subsection (a) of this section
31 and has reason to suspect violative activity based on evidence presented by an individual or an
32 agency shall, directly or through a designee, report in writing within twenty-four (24) hours all
33 documentary and supportive evidence to DEM's office of compliance and inspection (OC&I) for
34 enforcement.

1 (d) A report to any state official of potential harmful nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC),
2 and/or transbiological emissions, and/or electromagnetic radiation or fields, shall trigger
3 investigation of the source(s) and contents of said emissions, without limitation. Spectrometry of
4 air and rainwater and other testing may be used to determine specific contents of emissions. Where
5 the emissions are harmful to humans or the environment, per primary scientific study, enforcement
6 shall ensue pursuant to § 23-23.8-8.

7 (e) A report to any state official of excessive electromagnetic radiation or fields, (as defined
8 in §§ 23-23.8-4 and 23-23.8-10) in any part of the spectrum, including without limitation
9 microwave or maser, infrared, light or laser, ionizing and non-ionizing radiation, or report of
10 intense mechanical vibration, noise, or other physical agent, with evidence, including possible
11 photographs, videography, audio recordings, measurements of the agents, or other detection, shall
12 trigger immediately for attention within two (2) hours DEM emergency measurements of peaks
13 and averages over time with the appropriate, calibrated meters and forensic detection devices both
14 at and near the reported location. Where professional metering and monitoring equipment is needed
15 but not owned by the state, DEM personnel shall partner with Rhode Island universities or colleges
16 for investigative activity, so as to provide evidentiary findings that would qualify under the United
17 States Supreme Court Daubert Rule in judiciary contexts.

18 **23-23.8-10. Investigatory findings -- Responses.**

19 As established in this chapter, weather engineering involves the deliberate release of
20 polluting emissions. Upon a finding of:

21 (1) Any NBCs that are either xenobiotic (foreign-to-life) and should not exist in the natural
22 environment, or electromagnetic radiation found at hazardous levels according to building biology
23 guidelines shall trigger enforcement as follows, over all federal, state and corporate entities:

24 (i) DEM's immediate communication of the requirement of the owner and/or operator of
25 each facility or infrastructure deploying or releasing the specific agent or agents, to produce records
26 of all data collection on emissions of the extant operations of any site(s) at or near where xenobiotic
27 agents or excessive levels are or have been detected, and convey said records to the department;

28 (ii) DEM's order to cease operations of the facility/ies or infrastructure(s); and

29 (iii) DEM's evaluation within twenty-four (24) hours of the owner's and/or operator's
30 performance in causing the cessation of all operations.

31 (2) Owners and/or operators of ground-based infrastructures or facilities transmitting
32 excessive radiofrequency/microwave (RF/MW) radiation, including maser, of signal strength
33 metered at and near the reported, publicly-accessible location in excess of negative eighty-five
34 milliwatt (-85 dBm) for any frequency or channel band specified by a transmitting entity's FCC

1 transmission license that fails to cease operations according to DEM's order, shall pay a fine of not
2 less than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) per day for each day during which violative
3 activity is conducted.

4 (3) Extreme low-frequency alternating current (AC) electric fields in excess of one volt per
5 meter (1 V/m), or

6 (4) Magnetic fields in excess of one milliGauss 1 (mG); or

7 (5) Ionizing radiation in excess of two hundredths milliSievert per hour (0.02 mSv/h); or

8 (6) Laser, lidar, Li-fi, strobe, or other light with harmful effects; or

9 (7) Any vibration, noise, saser, sonic weapon, or other physical agent exceeding building
10 biology guidelines shall trigger:

11 (i) DEM's immediate communication of the requirement of the owner or operator of each
12 antenna, or facility or infrastructure deploying excessively energy-demanding and/or public-
13 exposing transmissions, or other source of energy or vibration at the reported location, to produce
14 records of all information collected on the extant operators at sites where excessive xenobiotic
15 electro-magnetism and fields, mechanical vibration, or other physical agents are or have been
16 detected, and to convey said records to the department within twenty-four (24) hours;

17 (ii) DEM's immediate communication of the requirement of the operator of the facility, or
18 utility or other service equipment at the reported location to provide within one business day all
19 records up to that date and time of electrical usage at the reported location;

20 (iii) DEM's order to cease operations of all antennas on, and other deployments of energy
21 or vibration emitted from, the measured structure or facility;

22 (iv) DEM's evaluation within twenty-four (24) hours of the owner's or operator's
23 performance in causing the cessation of all operations at the reported location; and

24 (v) OC&I referrals of potential criminal activity to the judiciary for prosecution.

25 SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage.

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EXPLANATION
BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF
A N A C T
RELATING TO HEALTH AND SAFETY -- THE RHODE ISLAND CLEAN AIR
PRESERVATION ACT

1 The Rhode Island Clean Air Preservation Act would establish regulations to prohibit
2 stratospheric aerosol injection (SAI), solar radiation modification (SRM) experimentation, and
3 other hazardous weather engineering activities. For state security and public safety, this chapter
4 would disallow the release of polluting emissions, including electromagnetic radiation, in Rhode
5 Island's atmosphere and at ground level. The chapter also would improve health, protect the
6 environment and wildlife, enhance agriculture, and preserve Rhode Island's unique biodiversity and
7 precious natural resources.

8 This act would take effect upon passage.

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