Hospitals & Asylums

United States Coast Guard Climate Control Program: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and General Services Administration (GSA) v. John F. Kelley, Secretary of Homeland Security and Admiral Paul F. Zukunft, Commandant of the Coast Guard HA-10-4-17

By Anthony J. Sanders

U.S. Customs was committed to St. Elizabeth's Hospital in 2010 under 24USC§225 *et seq.* In 2014 it was discovered that the U.S. Coast Guard was constructing an ill-planned road to the Potomac that butchered the campus flora and dangerously jeopardized the foundation of an existing structure in violation of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 that stressed the use of Forest Plans to prohibit logging where soil, slope or other watershed conditions will be irreversibly damaged and requires each sale to include a sale area improvement plan outlining mitigation measures required to counter logging impacts. In their FY 2016 Budget Request the General Services Administration (GSA) reported that they had administered more than a billion dollars mitigating damages to St. Elizabeth's Hospital caused by the Coast Guards' disastrous attempt to build a road to the Potomac. In their FY 2017 budget request GSA invested in the new FBI headquarters that needs to be abolished under the Slavery Convention of 1926. While Environmental Information Service can be forgiven for the NOAA staff directory, cyberphobia regarding GSA is too severe to email them in regards to what the Coast Guard is thought to have done now that they can access the Potomac – released an array of hydrocarbon railcars converted into heating pumps from the Potomac in a northeasterly direction along the US and Canadian coastal waters causing warm weather and tornadoes in the midwest, drought and wildfire in the Plains and record temperatures in the south-central in violation of the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques of 1977 and *Washington v. Harper* 494 US 210 (1990) whereby a person may be institutionalized if they are a harm to themselves or others and/or extremely destructive to the environment. The destruction to the environment believed to be caused by the US Coast Guard access road to the Potomac and oceanic heating pump array therefrom, is causing a drought in the Great Plains and record heat in Gulf states.

NOAA and GSA must sue John F. Kelley, Secretary of Homeland Security and Admiral Paul F. Zukunft, Commandant of the Coast Guard under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for the benefit of the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund under 24USC§419(a)(4) and Art. 2(4) of the U.S. Constitution. Defendants bear superior criminal responsibility for the thermal pollution of the North Atlantic in violation of Art. 1(1)(4) of the Law of the Sea of 1982 and must cease. President Ronald Reagan rejected the treaty in 1982. The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended U.S. accession to the treaty in a unanimous vote in March 2004. The President of the United States should take this opportunity to ratify the Law of the Sea Treaty. His Secretary of Defense has offended the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons by bombing Syria to cover-up the recent exposure of his Secretary of Homeland Security's offense of the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques of 1977. The Secretary of Homeland Security John F. Kelley has responsibility for both the United States Coast Guard and the

United States Secret Service. There is reason to believe that John F. Kelley is the least qualified of the three Marines who seized civilian offices and should be the first to be impeached although he shares two prior convictions with the Secretary of Defense for racial discrimination incidental the Yemen attack and Syrian bombings. There are 41,700 active-duty military; 7,800 reserve military part-time employees; 8,300 civilian full-time employees; and 31,000 civilian auxiliary volunteers employed by the United States Coast Guard (USCG). The epicenter of the only hostile array of oceanic hydrocarbon heating pumps today is St. Elizabeth's Hospital. A diplomatic Secretary of Homeland Security is needed to change the name of the Department to U.S. Customs and regulate the anarchist US Coast Guard Climate Control Program.

The United States Coast Guard Climate Control Program is divided into two regions – the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Hurricane Defense and the West and Gulf Coast Rainmaking Technology Fund. Chico Sky Watch A GeoEngineering & Aerosol Spraying Awareness and Action Group lists a number of weather modification patents since Robert K. Jones filed US Patent No. 3,429,507 Rainmaker from Walnut Creek, California on July 26, 1966. Other weather modification patents must be scrutinized for benevolence. Herbert Uram filed Method and System For Hurricane Control Patent Publication No. 2002 0008155 January 24, 2002. Philip W. Kithil filed Oceanic Layers Modification Methods, Apparatus, Systems and Applications US Patent No. 20080175728 A1 on July 24, 2008. Furthermore, in 2012 A.S. Trust & Holdings was awarded a U.S. patent for the formula of a blend of pure hydrocarbons that has been designated R441A by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE). R441A has been certified by independent testing laboratory Intertek as having a very low Global Warming Potential (GWP) as well as a zero Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP). To use the latest in hydrocarbon fueled oceanic heating and cooling pumps to protect the Coastal states against harmful weather conditions such as drought, forest fire and hurricane the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) must not only monitor the artificial changes to sea surface temperatures caused mostly by subversive arrays of hydrocarbon heating and cooling pumps but regulate the deployment of oceanic heating and cooling pumps (A.S. Trust Holdings '12). Legitimate use of the Pacific Coast Rainmaking Technology fund by the States of California, Oregon and Washington, would be limited to making clouds with a mobile array of maybe 100 hydrocarbon heating and cooling pumps in the coastal waters, to be seeded to extinguishing wildfires (Jones '66). To make clouds on the West Coast a line of submersible oceanic heating and cooling pumps (ASH Trust Holding), would be supplemented by contrail producing jet planes flying parallel to the Coast and another line of heating pumps would be placed out to sea to blow the clouds in the direction of the forest fire to be extinguished (Jones '66). The Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and the Caribbean islands requires a much larger array of cooling pumps to be deployed so that they can be remotely turned on to reduce sea surface temperature below 80 degrees Fahrenheit, only to dissipate hurricanes (Uram '02)(Kithil '08). The NOAA SST Anomaly Chart for March 30, 2017 reveals that the cooling from the breaking off of a large piece of Antarctic ice is dissipating in the Northern Pacific and Atlantic. The artificial warming in the Pacific has gone south to Hawaii and Columbia in the Pacific so the Santa Anna winds are often replaced by a strange southerly. The Atlantic exhibits heating from the Potomac that may be thermal water pollution of equal rudeness with the open burns or an array of heating pumps dangerously blowing wind toward Canada and the hurricane prone Caribbean, causing unseasonably warm temperature in the Midwest and drought in the Great Plains and record heat in the Gulf Coast.

Patents

A.S. Trust & Holdings. Patent R441A. American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE). February 2, 2012
Chico Sky Watch A GeoEngineering & Aerosol Spraying Awareness and Action Group
Jones, Robert K. Rainmaker. Walnut Creek, California. US Patent 3,429,507. July 26, 1966
Kithil, Philip W. Oceanic Layers Modification Methods, Apparatus, Systems and Applications US 20080175728 A1. July 24, 2008
Uram, Herbert. Method and System For Hurricane Control. U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002 0008155 January 24, 2002

Publications

Assessing the U.S. Climate in March 2017: The United States had its second warmest year to date and ninth warmest March on record. National Centers for Environmental Information. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. To be released April 11, 2017
General Services Adminsitration Budget Requests FY 2016-17
Sanders, Tony J. Brief on the Budget Declaration of the United States of America to the Secretary-General of the United Nations HA-18-3-17
– Forestry. Hospitals & Asylums HA-29-5-14
– Kate Brown, Governor of Oregon v. Jerry Brown, Governor of California: In re: Pacific Coast Rainmaking Technology Fund, Certiorari for Hammond and Son HA-5-4-17
-- Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2017; White House Office of Management and Budget FY 2018 and 2017 Summer Solstice Instructions to the Board of Trustees of the OASDI Trust Funds and SSI Program HA-1-1-17
-- Weather Modification Regulation. Hospitals & Asylums HA-14-2-14

Treaties

Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques of 1977
Law of the Sea of 1982
Slavery Convention of 1926

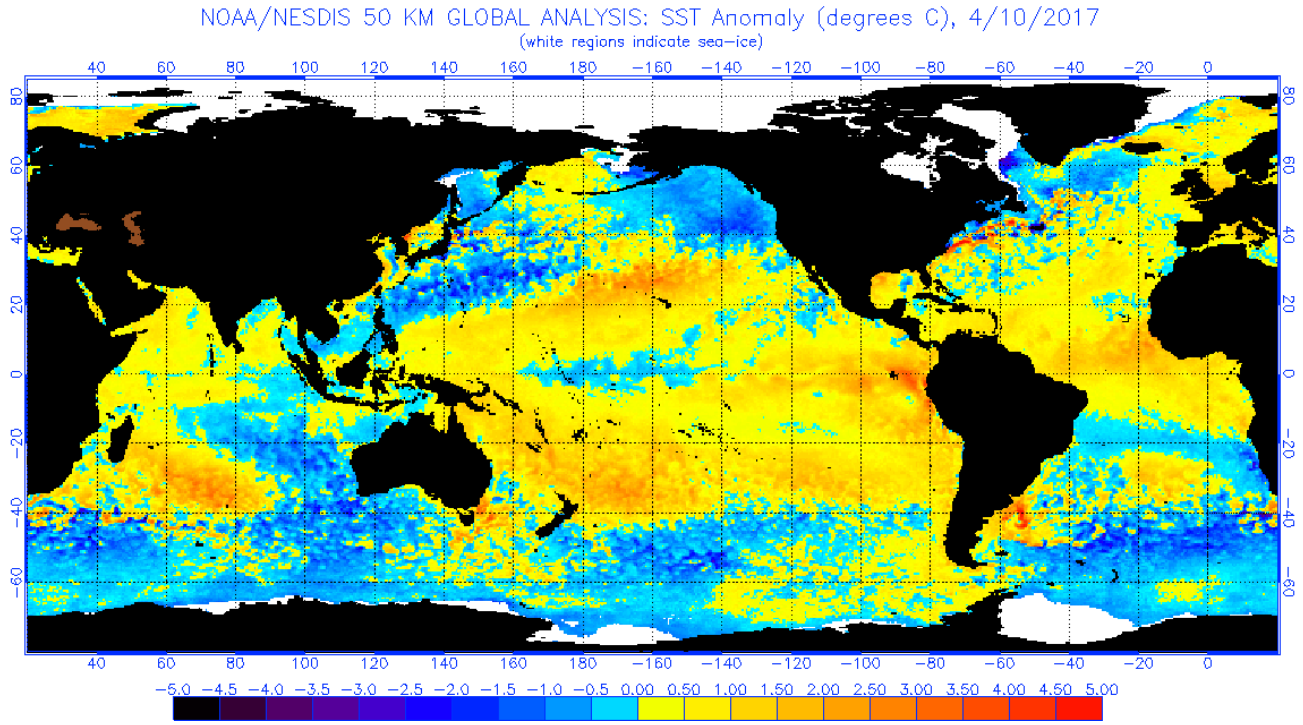
Statute

Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund 24USC§419
Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974
St. Elizabeth's Hospital 24USC§225

Cases

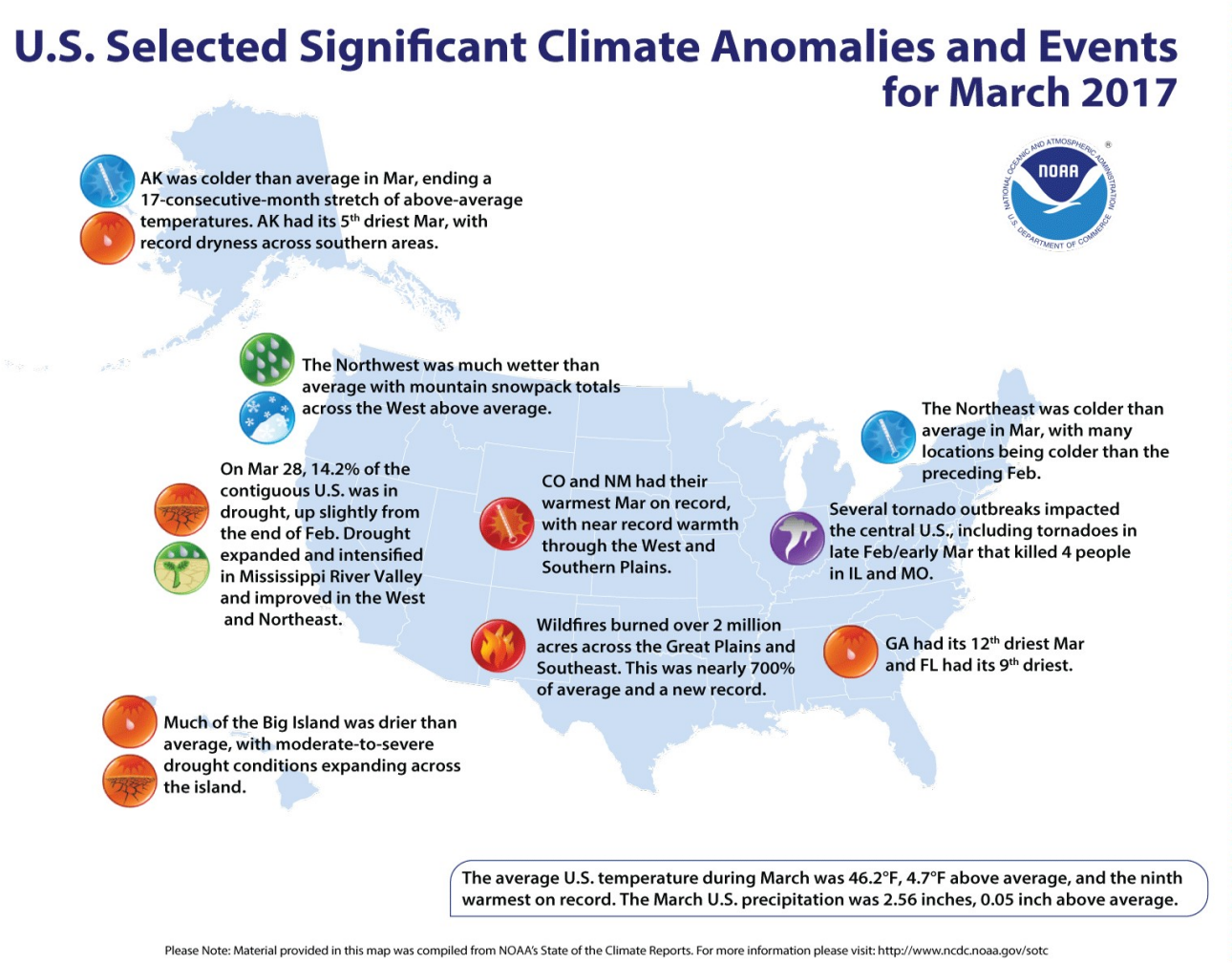
Cheney v. U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, 542 U.S. 367 (2004)
Marbury v. Madison (1804)
Nixon v. Fitzgerald, 457 U.S. 731 (1982)
United States v. Burr, 25 F. Cas. 30 (No. 14,692d) (CC Va. 1807)
United States v. Nixon, 418 U.S. 683 (1974)
Washington v. Harper 494 US 210 (1990)

Sea Surface Temperature (SST) is an important factor for weather forecasts and climate outlooks. Global patterns of sea surface temperatures indicate the status of various oscillations such as the El Niño-Southern Oscillation and the Pacific Decadal Oscillation, the melting of the polar ice caps, oceanic volcanic eruptions, thermal effluence from polluted rivers and the human caused global warming and cooling of the oceans using hydrocarbon heating and cooling pumps we have come to rely upon these satellite maps to detect. NOAA is not exactly leading weather modification efforts stating "where sea surface temperatures are relatively high, heat energy and moisture enter the atmosphere. Downwind of these warm areas, chances for precipitation are enhanced. Conversely, lower sea surface temperatures mean less evaporation." Out of deference to the wind it would be more meteorologically correct to state, "where sea surface temperature is relatively high the high air pressure creates winds that blows towards areas that are relatively cooler and air pressure is lower. Clouds tend to form in cool areas of low pressure and are blown away by hot areas of high pressure." The Current Operational SST Anomaly Chart indicates that the only current human caused thermal pollution of the Law of the Sea of 1982 is effluence from the Potomac. After being sued for endangering a structure on the grounds of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, in the haste of the US Coast Guard to construct a road to the Potomac, that was redressed at great expense by General Services Administration (GSA), the Coast Guard has made it to the Potomac and there is a huge plume of either super-heated waste-water, or oceanic hydrocarbon heating pumps, flowing northeast from the District of Columbia. Effluence?



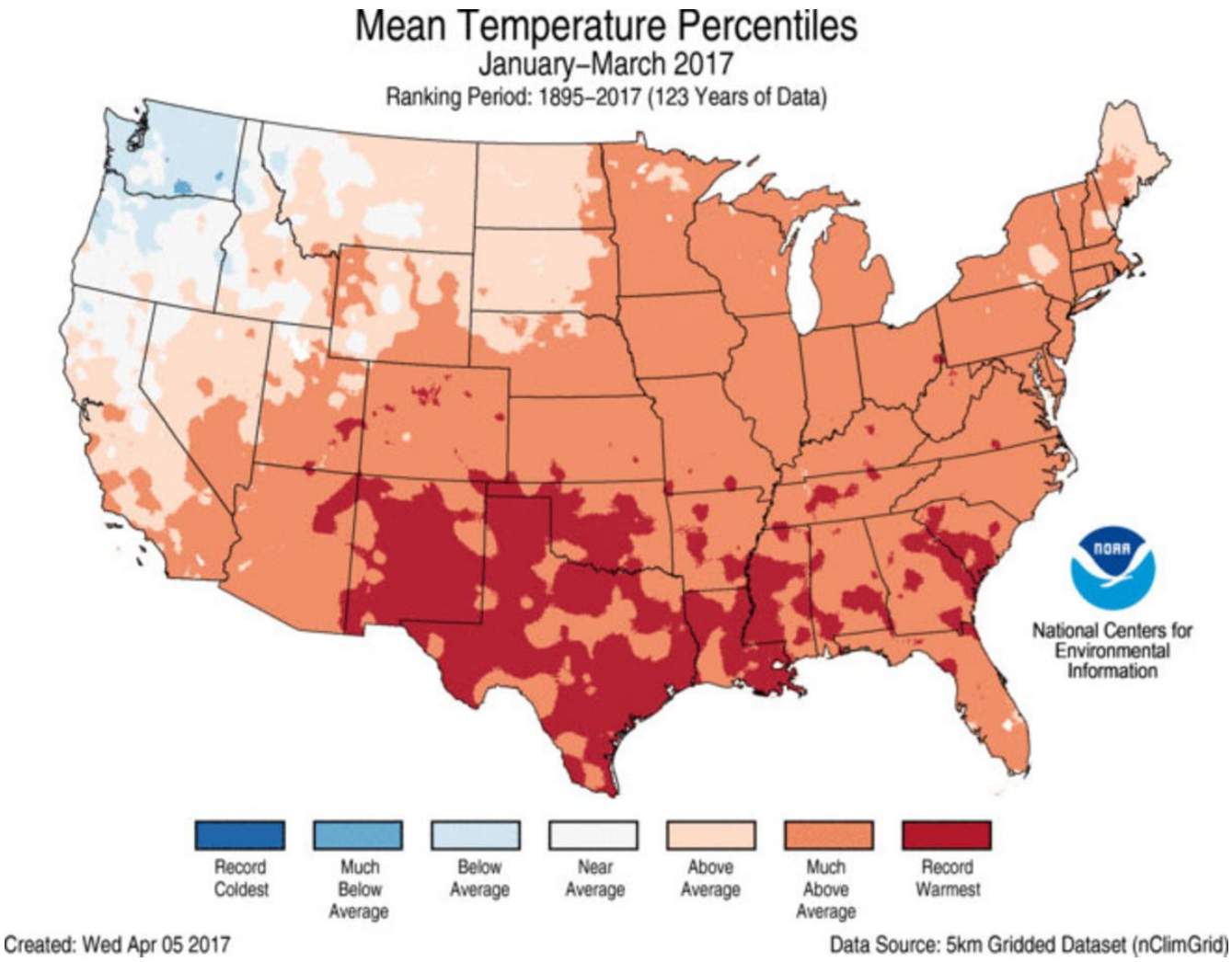
The United States had its second warmest year to date and ninth warmest March on record with NOAA and the National Centers for Environmental Information. From January to March, the U.S. experienced 5 billion-dollar weather and climate disasters, a record start to the year. These included a flood, a freeze, and three severe storms, collectively causing 37 fatalities. Wildfires burned vast areas of Great Plains, Southeast: Warm and windy conditions across the Great Plains and Southeast fueled wildfires that burned more than two million acres. This was nearly 700 percent of average and set a new record for March. Record-warm March for the Southern Rockies: Colorado and New Mexico had their warmest March on record, with near record warmth throughout the West and Southern Plains.

Tornadoes plagued the Midwest: Several tornado outbreaks impacted the central U.S., including tornadoes in late February and early March that killed 4 people in Illinois and Missouri. Cold returned to Alaska: The average statewide temperature in March was 4.1 degrees F, 6.7 degrees F below average and the coldest since 2007. This ended the state's stretch of 17 continuous months of above-average temperatures. Continued drought relief in the West: By the end of March, 14.2 percent of the contiguous U.S. was in drought, up slightly from the end of February, and open burns have been prohibited under the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978. Drought expanded and intensified in Mississippi River Valley and Hawaii's Big Island and improved in the West and Northeast. Mountain snowpack totals across most of the West were above average.



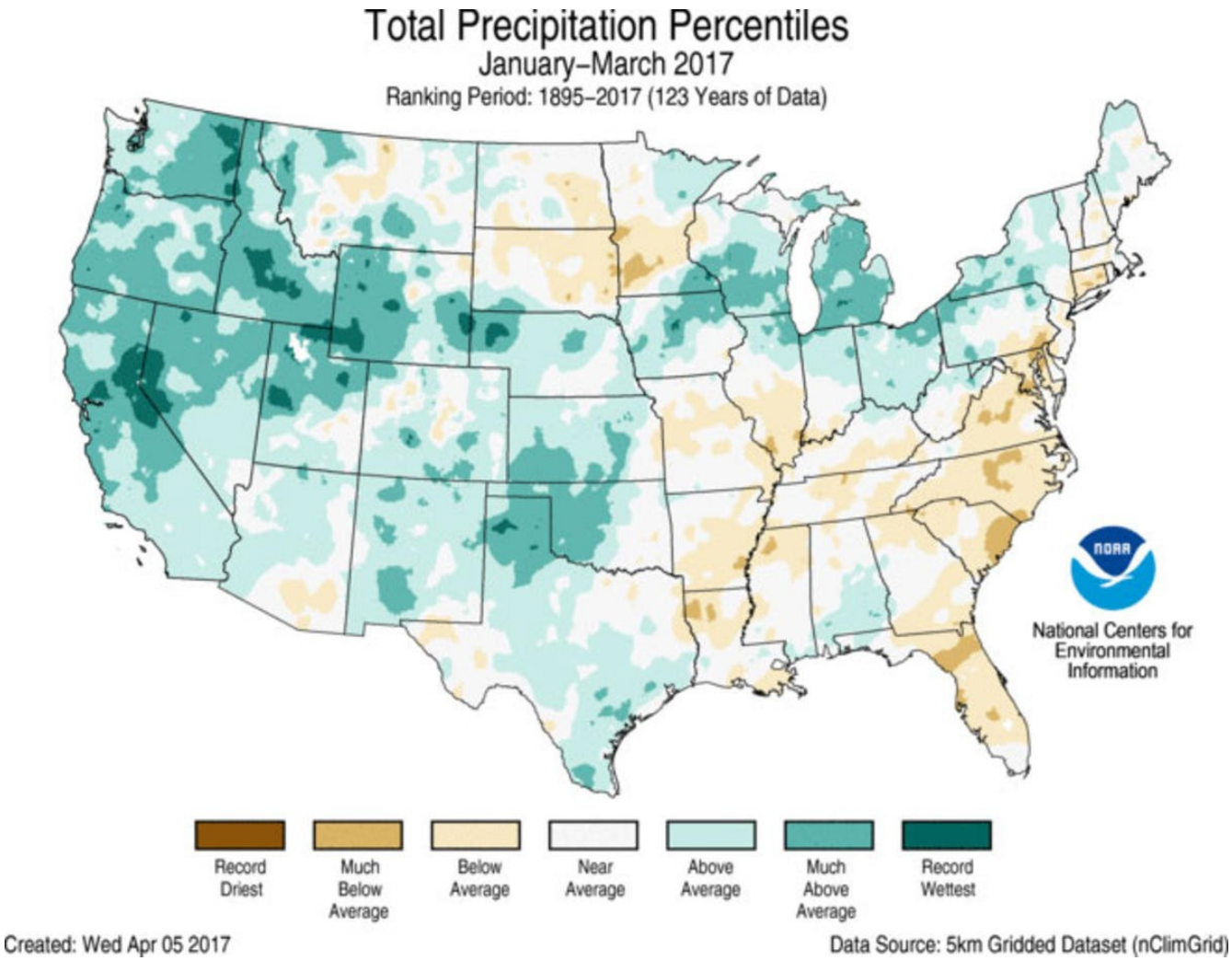
Most of the West, Great Plains, and parts of the Midwest and Southeast were warmer than average. Thirteen states were much warmer than average, with Colorado and New Mexico being record warm. The Colorado statewide average temperature was 42.5°F, 8.8°F above average, while the New Mexico temperature was 51.4°F, 7.9°F above average. Near- to below-average temperatures were observed across the Great Lakes and from the Mid-Atlantic to New England. The coldest temperatures, relative to average, were observed across New England. Following the record warm February in the Northeast, some locations had March temperatures that were colder than February—an unusual, but not unprecedented occurrence. The Alaska statewide average temperature was 4.1°F, 6.7°F below average. This was the 12th coldest March in the 93-year record for the state and coldest since 2007. This ended

Alaska's stretch of 17 consecutive months, beginning in October 2015, of an above-average statewide temperature. Above-average temperatures spanned the nation with only the Northwest being colder than average. Thirty-eight states were much warmer than average during January–March with six states, stretching from the Southern Rockies to Southeast, record warm.



Locations from the Northwest through the Northern Rockies, Central Plains, and Midwest were wetter than average, with Idaho, Oregon, and Washington having much-above-average precipitation. The above-average precipitation in the Plains and Midwest was accompanied by severe weather outbreaks including damaging tornadoes. Abundant snowfall earlier in the season from California to the Central Rockies, combined with above-average March precipitation across the Northwest and Northern Rockies, resulted in above-average snowpack at most mountain locations on April 1. Below-average precipitation was observed in parts of the Southwest, Northern Plains, and along the East Coast. Florida and Georgia had much-below-average precipitation during March. Alaska had its fifth driest March on record with 1.16 inches of precipitation, 1.00 inch below average. Record dryness was observed across the southern parts of the state. According to the March 28 U.S. Drought Monitor report, 14.2 percent of the contiguous U.S. was in drought, up 0.1 percent compared to the end of February. Drought improved across some areas of the West, Mid-South, and Northeast. Drought conditions expanded on

Hawaii's Big Island. Drought conditions also developed and intensified across parts of the Central and Southern Plains and Southeast, where warm, windy and relatively dry conditions increased wildfire danger, with 2 million acres burning during the month. This was nearly seven times the 2000–2010 average and more than 600,000 acres above the previous record set in 2006.



In the first three months of 2017 there have been five weather and climate disaster events with losses exceeding $1 billion each across the United States. These events included a flooding event, a freeze event, and three severe storm events collectively causing 37 fatalities. The number of billion-dollar events for January–March (five) is the largest number of first-quarter events in the 1980–present period of record and doubles the average number of events for January–March over the last 5 years (2.4 events). The U.S. Climate Extremes Index (USCEI) for the year-to-date was the highest value on record at more than double the average. On the national scale, extremes in warm daytime and nighttime temperatures, one-day precipitation totals, days with precipitation, and the spatial extent of drought were much above average. The USCEI is an index that tracks extremes (falling in the upper or lower 10 percent of the record) in temperature, precipitation, and drought across the contiguous United States.

Presidential privilege is rooted in the separation of powers under the Constitution, *Marbury v. Madison* (1804) and *United States v. Nixon*, 418 U.S. 683 (1974). A President is entitled to absolute immunity from damages liability predicated on his official acts. A rule of absolute immunity for the President does not however leave the Nation without sufficient protection against his misconduct. There remains the constitutional remedy of impeachment, as well as the deterrent effects of constant scrutiny by the press and vigilant oversight by Congress according to *Nixon v. Fitzgerald,* 457 U.S. 731 (1982). In *United States v. Burr*, 25 F. Cas. 30 (No. 14,692d) (CC Va. 1807) Chief Justice Marshall held that a *subpoena duces tecum* can be issued to a President. The immunity of executive privilege is limited to civil damages claims. Neither the doctrine of separation of powers, nor the need for confidentiality without more, can sustain an absolute, unqualified Presidential privilege of immunity from judicial process under all circumstances. The President cannot, through the assertion of a broad and undifferentiated need for confidentiality and the invocation of an absolute, unqualified executive privilege, withhold information in the face of subpoena orders under *Cheney v. U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia*, 542 U.S. 367 (2004). In the case of the president, or any executive or judicial officer wantonly abusing his trust, he is liable for impeachment. In the Federalist Papers, Alexander Hamilton, the founder of the United States Coast Guard, explained that the subject of impeachment would be those offenses which proceed from the misconduct of public men, or, in other words, from the abuse or violation of some public trust. They are of a nature which may with peculiar propriety be denominated political, as they relate chiefly to injuries done immediately to the society itself. Impeachment is designed to bridle the executive if he engages in excesses. It is designed as a method of national inquest into the conduct of public men. Impeachable offenses are those that (1) are extremely serious, (2) in some way corrupt or subvert the political and governmental process, and (3) are plainly wrong in themselves to a person of honor, or to a good citizen.

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