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Comment:

Tariffs and conflict minerals law: Nations that harm America workers, and poor and the World air quality. American Commodities producers and makers are getting a very bad deal from Environmental activist. American has a National Security issue on many Commodities and a Section 232 investigation should be conducted under the authority of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 , And the social and environmental issues in China and India due to monopolistic supply conditions, environmentally unsustainable commodity practices such as Steel, Iron, aluminum, Rare Earths Elements , should be added to Conflict minerals law of 2010 Dodd-Frank Section 1502: Impacts with regard to the World Air quality. 15 U/S/ / 271(a)(1) The future well-being of the United States economy depends on a strong manufacturing base-50 U.S. 4502(a) , (1) the security of the United States is dependent on the ability of the domestic industrial base to supply materials and services (2) to provide for the protection and restoration of domestic critical infrastructure operations under emergency conditions and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, P/L/ 111-5, 1605, 123 Stat/ 303 (Feb/ 17, 2009) Issue one Commodities Exchange , the top traders are in Geneva ties with London as Europe's Number One oil trading hub reports show about 75% of Russian exports of crude oil and oil products are managed through Geneva. major players on the ethanol market (industrial, edible, bio-fuels) are based in Geneva, the Kyoto protocol, CO2 certificates have become a commodity which is traded on a large scale in the European Union Geneva actively trades freight derivative market (FFAs) Geneva is the world's Number One hub for the trade of grains and oil seeds , Commodities Traders are not in America; Vitol (Geneva, Switzerland and Rotterdam, The Netherlands) , Glencore (Baar, Switzerland), Gunvor (Geneva, Switzerland) , Trafigura (Geneva, Switzerland) , Mercuria (Geneva, Switzerland), Noble Group (Hong Kong) , Louis Dreyfus (Paris, France), Wilmar International (Singapore) , Arcadia (London, England) , Mabanaft (Rotterdam, The Netherlands) , Olam (Singapore) , Hin Leong (Singapore ,Only 4 of 16 top commodities and futures companies in USA : Cargill (Minneapolis, Minnesota, Koch Industries (Wichita, Kansas), ADM (Decatur, Illinois) Bunge (White Plains, New York) Issue Commodities Exchange unfair hinder America companies : Resending or repeal, ;Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act) enhanced the CFTC's regulatory authority to oversee the more than \$400 trillion swaps market. impose unnecessary burdens or costs that exceed their benefits, eliminate jobs or inhibit job creation, or are ineffective or outdated. On July 21, 2010, the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act or Act) was enacted. Section 750 of the Act effects all industries in carbon markets , costly an inefficient, over reach of oversight of spot markets and derivative markets. Broad reach under many dept Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Administrator of the EPA, the Chairman of the Federal Energy

Regulatory Commission (FERC), the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission[1] (FTC) and the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration (EIA) this rule hurt many business in America puts companies in America out of business. Social and environmental issues : WHO's Air quality guidelines offer global guidance on thresholds and limits for key air pollutants that pose health risks. The Guidelines indicate that by reducing particulate matter (PM10) to 20 micrograms per cubic metre (g/m³). Search air quality in world cities, at web site called of Breathe life <http://breathelife2030.org/the-issue/air-quality-in-your-city> in China, The air in China has an annual average of 54 g/m³ of PM2.5 particles. That's 5.4 times the WHO safe level. in China, 6716 children die of air pollution-related diseases every year. The air in Beijing has an annual average of 85 g/m³ of PM2.5 particles. That's 8.5 times the WHO safe level. China;Polluting industries in 28 china northern cities. 1,032,833 people die from an air pollution-related disease each year. India : The air in Delhi has an annual average of 122 g/m³ of PM2.5 particles. That's 12.2 times the WHO safe level. in India, 621,138 people die from an air pollution-related disease each year. in India, 39914 children die of air pollution-related diseases every year. POLLUTION LEVEL in India The air in India has an annual average of 62 g/m³ of PM2.5 particles. That's 6.2 times the WHO safe level. United States : The air in The United States has an annual average of 8 g/m³ of PM2.5 particles. That's 20% below the WHO safe level. *

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