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Current Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0001
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Comment on Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-0001
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Submitter Info

Comment:

Child labor and environmental concerns of mining and producing toxic minerals in key countries . Why is Lithium, Cobalt, Steel, Iron, and aluminum not added to conflict minerals law of 2010 ? And need US tariffs ; Section 232 investigation is conducted under the authority of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to better understanding of the social and environmental issues of Rare earth elements (REEs) due to monopolistic supply conditions, environmentally unsustainable mining practices, and rapid demand growth. The adoption of new technologies can lead to rapid changes in materials demand. For example in 1978 Zaire controlled 48% of the cobalt supply and yet political unrest in Zaire resulted in a disruption to global supply that became known as the "Cobalt Crisis". 50% of all Rare Earth Elements (REE) and Oxides (REO) are in China. Government intervention, corporate and social responsibility policies should be clear on influence some firm's decisions to use REE unless environmental concerns around their mining are addressed. Baotou, China , Industrial area with activities which have led to serious air pollution and the potentially toxic elements in atmospheric particles can cause various health problems to humans. both the mass concentrations of particulate matter and the concentrations of heavy metals (Cr, Ni, Pb, Cd, Cu, Mn, Co, and Zn). Africa , One of the largest companies is Congo Dongfang Mining International (CDM). subsidiary of China-based Zhejiang Huayou Cobalt Company Ltd (Huayou Cobalt), 90 percent of China's cobalt originates in Congo, where Chinese firms dominate the mining industry. CDM reported exporting 72,000 tons of industrial and artisanal cobalt from Congo, China, which produces over 40 percent of the world's refined cobalt, imports over 75 percent of the raw cobalt it uses from DR Congo. China controls 98% of current supply production Neodymium magnets which are used as important component in electric vehicles and wind turbines rely heavily on dysprosium (Dy) and neodymium (Nd), in rare-earth magnets . Neodymium is mostly dangerous in the working environment can cause lung embolisms during exposure. Wind turbine contains more than 8,000 different components, steel, cast iron, and concrete. magnets made from neodymium and dysprosium, rare earth minerals mined almost exclusively in China. Brazil; Iron mining;World bank said in a report the Carajas area has seen some of the worst environmental degradation in Amazonia. Outside the areas under the company's jurisdiction, environmental protection measures were almost entirely lacking. Peru,Highland desert of Salta and Jujuy lithium-rich is classified as "extreme risk." Conflict between mine operators and local populations over water rights. Africa Tshangalele water system , Report showed High levels of metals, especially cobalt, aluminum, iron, manganese, zinc and cadmium were found in fish. U.S. Labor Department lists Congolese cobalt as a product it has reason to think is produced by child labor. Amnesty International reports alleging improprieties including forced relocations of villages and water pollution. Reports of Congo DongFang of buying materials mined by children. UNICEF estimated in 2014 that approximately 40,000 boys and girls work in all the mines across southern DRC, many of them involved in cobalt mining. The lithium-ion battery industry has a massively complicated supply chain. International Labor Organization reports abuse in small-scale mines of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and even parts of Europe. Qianan, China's northern Hebei province.

Smoke and steam spew from the sprawling complex part of the Jiujiang steel and rolling mills is country's 10 smoggiest cities in 2017. Shijiazhuang saw the highest average reading in all of China last year of particulate matter with a width of 2.5 microns, known as PM2.5 . China's ten worst cities were Hebei's cities of Handan and Tangshan, the world's biggest steel producing city. China's Shanxi province, the country's top coal producing region hazardous airborne particles known as PM2.5. Pollution from the Xinjin Iron and Steel plant has coated the rooftops and roads of a nearby village with a layer of gray dust and soot. It's a serious source of pollution for the villagers. Research by SOMO reveals that serious human rights violations and environmental pollution are happening in Democratic Republic of Congo Chile, children perform dangerous tasks and engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in the production and distribution of drugs, US dept of labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs. Chile has 70.6 percent of working children ages 5 to 17 are engaged in work classified as dangerous. Forced labor in agriculture, mining, construction. Countries that Mine lithium and cobalt, the supply chain is very complicated so areas of production have no laws or support increased traceability for cobalt or Lithium mined in DR Congo *

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Document Details

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Submitter Info

Comment:

Radioactive import steel should be concern of national regulatory authorities. strengthen the mechanism adopted for certifying radioactivity free steel materials that is import to USA. Harmonized level of standards for acceptance of contamination in steel products should be developed . radioactive contamination in steel would be anything showing radiation level above natural background radiation level, and above the exempt (activity concentration and total activity) level of IAEA. Main radioisotope of contamination is Co-60 of industrial use. Metals identified contaminated are rods, flanges, valves, door pull handles, man hole covers, nails, coils, bright bars, billets etc. the growing global threat of contaminated scrap metal. The major risk America import of steel face in our industry is radiation in steel scrap. Wind turbine imported steel, should be inspected for Radiation , many birds have been found dead around windfarms, each turbine contains more than 8,000 different components, steel, cast iron, and concrete. magnets made from neodymium and dysprosium, rare earth minerals mined almost exclusively in China. 2003 to 2008 ; Work tools such as hammers and screwdrivers, were denied U.S. entry after customs and the Department of Homeland Security boosted radiation monitoring at borders. Steel, iron, Cobalt, Rare Earth Elements (REF) and lithium and should be added to the 3TG conflict minerals law, 2010 Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act Title XV: Miscellaneous Provisions - Section 1502 Conflict Minerals (P.L.111-203) as well as US tariffs ; Section 232 under the authority of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. the United States companies materially injured by reason of imports of materials, by reason of unfairly traded imports . Countries that mine and manufacture lack of visibility down the supply chain that leaves companies exposed to the breadth of social and environmental issues . In 2009 report shows Germany got 150 tons of steel items imported from India which were contaminated with radioactivity, a leading newsmagazine said. 1998, 430,000 pounds of steel laced with Cobalt-60 made it to the US heartland from Brazil. United States has no regulations specifying what level of radioactive contamination is too much in raw materials and finished goods. Mandatory radiation monitoring of the incoming raw material and finished products in the steel factories using scrap metal as input material should be introduced through suitable national legislation. US and state governments do not require scrap yards, recyclers and other businesses to screen metal goods and materials for radiation or report it when found. Federal agency is responsible for oversight of manufacturers and dealers from countries are exporting contaminated material and goods, Radioactively contaminated scrap threatens both human and wildlife health and environment. Report showed China-made grater bearing in a brand name was laced with the isotope Cobalt-60. Flint, Mich., scrap plant discovered a beat-up kitchen cheese grater that was radioactive. Brazil 1998 import to America, Cobalt-60 tainted a 430,000-pound shipment of metal. Part of that load found its way to Michigan and then Indiana, where it was used to make brackets for chairs. India radioactive metal found to be used by a Connecticut company. Mexico: Construction reinforcement materials from Mexico laced with Cobalt-60 that were detected at the border in 2006. US Government Accountability Office, which put the number of radioactively contaminated metal objects unaccounted for in

the United States in 2005 at 500,000. Others suggest the amount is far higher. 2015 China in South America Mining Ecuadorian Foreign Minister Ricardo Patio stated at the close of the third summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) in Costa Rica 2015. Said The United States is no longer our privileged partner, now the privileged partner is China. , Larger electric vehicles with steel Cobalt and Lithium can have higher lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions than smaller conventional vehicles." MIT data substantiate a study from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology . *

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Comment: Radioactive import steel should be concern of national regulatory authorities. strengthen the mechanism adopted for certifying radioactivity free steel materials that is import to USA. Harmonized level of standards for acceptance of contamination in steel products should be developed . radioactive contamination in steel would be anything showing radiation level above natural background radiation level, and above the exempt (activity concentration and total activity) level of IAEA. Main radioisotope of contamination is Co-60 of industrial use. Metals identified contaminated are rods,

flanges, valves, door pull handles, man hole covers, nails, coils, bright bars, billets etc. the growing global threat of contaminated scrap metal. The major risk America import of steel face in our industry is radiation in steel scrap. Wind turbine imported steel, should be inspected for Radiation , many birds have been found dead around windfarms, each turbine contains more than 8,000 different components, steel, cast iron, and concrete. magnets made from neodymium and dysprosium, rare earth minerals mined almost exclusively in China. 2003 to 2008 ; Work tools such as hammers and screwdrivers, were denied U.S. entry after customs and the Department of Homeland Security boosted radiation monitoring at borders. Steel, iron, Cobalt, Rare Earth Elements (REF) and lithium and should be added to the 3TG conflict minerals law, 2010 Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act Title XV: Miscellaneous Provisions - Section 1502 Conflict Minerals (P.L.111-203) as well as US tariffs ; Section 232 under the authority of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. the United States companies materially injured by reason of imports of materials, by reason of unfairly traded imports . Countries that mine and manufacture lack of visibility down the supply chain that leaves companies exposed to the breadth of social and environmental issues . In 2009 report shows Germany got 150 tons of steel items imported from India which were contaminated with radioactivity, a leading newsmagazine said. 1998, 430,000 pounds of steel laced with Cobalt-60 made it to the US heartland from Brazil. United States has no regulations specifying what level of radioactive contamination is too much in raw materials and finished goods. Mandatory radiation monitoring of the incoming raw material and finished products in the steel factories using scrap metal as input material should be introduced through suitable national legislation. US and state governments do not require scrap yards, recyclers and other businesses to screen metal goods and materials for radiation or report it when found. Federal agency is responsible for oversight of manufacturers and dealers from countries are exporting contaminated material and goods, Radioactively contaminated scrap threatens both human and wildlife health and environment. Report showed China-made grater bearing in a brand name was laced with the isotope Cobalt-60. Flint, Mich., scrap plant discovered a beat-up kitchen cheese grater that was radioactive. Brazil 1998 import to America, Cobalt-60 tainted a 430,000-pound shipment of metal. Part of that load found its way to Michigan and then Indiana, where it was used to make brackets for chairs. India radioactive metal found to be used by a Connecticut company. Mexico: Construction reinforcement materials from Mexico laced with Cobalt-60 that were detected at the border in 2006. US Government Accountability Office, which put the number of radioactively contaminated metal objects unaccounted for in the United States in 2005 at 500,000. Others suggest the amount is far higher. 2015 China in South America Mining Ecuadorian Foreign Minister Ricardo Patio stated at the close of the third summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) in Costa Rica 2015. Said The United States is no longer our privileged partner, now the privileged partner is China. , Larger electric vehicles with steel Cobalt and Lithium can have higher lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions than smaller conventional vehicles." MIT data substantiate a study from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology .

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Submitter Info

Comment:

Tariffs and conflict minerals law: Lithium, Cobalt, Rare Earth Elements, Steel, Iron, aluminum should be added to conflict minerals law of 2010 ? and start US tariffs ; Section 232 investigation is conducted under the authority of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to better considerate the social, economic environmental issues on due to monopolistic supply conditions, dumping, environmentally unsustainable mining and manufacturing practices in many Nations that harm America workers, and poor. China , Baotou; mass concentrations of particulate matter and the concentrations of heavy metals (Cr, Ni, Pb, Cd, Cu, Mn, Co, and Zn). Africa; 90 percent of China's cobalt originates in Congo, where Chinese firms dominate the mining industry. China; controls 98% of current supply production Neodymium magnets China : magnets made from neodymium and dysprosium, almost exclusively in China. China: Jiujiang steel and rolling mills is country's 10 smoggiest cities in 2017. Chile: Chile has 70.6 percent of working children ages 5 to 17 are engaged in dangerous forced labor in mining, construction. Chinese producers capture 95% to 98% of the world market of "rare-earth" materials. Chinese monopolistic stranglehold over rare earth supplies for the globe , China produces 86 percent of the world's supply of Rare Earth Elements in 2014 and close to 60 percent of American supply was imported. Malaysia Kuantan ; where Neodymium oxides ; The world's largest refinery for rare-earth metals in has radiation concerns, Concern Wind turbines and Electric cars use rare-earth component of the magnets . China and India : Radioactive import steel Asian capitals of citys that manufacture steel, Electric and windfarm batteries, such as Beijing or Delhi, Seoul hazardous smog ranks of the world's most polluted countries. See world Pollution-tracking website called AirVisual China produces about 65 percent of the world's supply of graphite, an advantage the government has used to boost battery manufacturing rather than exporting the mineral. LG Chem has an electric vehicle factory in Nanjing Samsung SDI Xi'an 40,000 vehicles annually. are two top-tier lithium-ion battery vendors worldwide. There is a reasonable indication that many industries in the United States are materially injured by reason of imports of materials Africa ; human rights in The Democratic Republic of Congo alone accounted for more than 50% of cobalt in 2016 , now 65%. Cobalt is a chemical element Cobalt is primarily used in the preparation of magnetic, and used as a radioactive tracer and for the production of high energy gamma rays. Lithium-ion batteries can pose unique safety hazards since they contain a flammable electrolyte a short circuit could leading to explosions and fires. No one is addressing on how to recycle 1000 lb toxic batteries end of 8 years. Metal analysis revealed that the levels of copper and cobalt in soils from mining sites in the Lubumbashi (DR-Congo) were up to 200 fold higher. About 65 percent comes from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, has some of the most dangerous and environmentally destructive mines on the planet, often worked by children. Most Congolese authorities are deeply corrupt, and civil war is a significant risk in mining regions. Many Nations: Children in small-scale mining, vulnerable to panoply of social, psychological, and physical dangers not found in many other forms of work. Mining areas are notorious for violence, prostitution, drug-use (especially of alcohol), and crime, and they attract those unable or unwilling to sustain traditional

lifestyles or occupations. Where temporary towns have shot up, there is seldom potable water. Schools are non-existent. Mining is a hazardous occupation and children who work in mines and quarries are at serious risk of injury and illness, some disabilities becoming apparent only years later. in 1978 Zaire controlled 48% of the cobalt supply and yet political unrest in Zaire resulted in a disruption to global supply that became known as the "Cobalt Crisis". Recent focus has been the link between mineral extraction, trading, and conflict and human rights abuses, particularly in areas such as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the broader , Lakes region of Central Africa. These natural resources are sometimes at the center of disputes, directly or indirectly financing warring groups, resulting in violence or other human rights abuses. Conflict areas also appear to have limited attention to safety and environmental protection. The U.S. Labor Department lists Congolese cobalt as a product it has reason to think is produced by child labor. Amnesty International reports alleging improprieties including forced relocations of villages and water pollution. Amnesty's reported, Congo DongFang buying materials mined by children. South Korea ...South Korea's two largest battery manufacturers. *

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Submitter Info

Comment:

Air quality in USA compared to China below : So why are agencies still pushing environmental regulations in America which hurting the poor, small business, and working family's. and the loss of America wealth and National Security . But 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. India Delhi in India has 122 which is 12 times safe levels, The United States is NOT even in the 500 Highest pollution cities in World. Tariffs, Remove regulations in SEC and Commodity Markets, and add China and India to the 2010 conflict minerals law. Nearly 90 percent of China's big cities failed to meet air quality standards in 2014, Of the worst-performing cities in 2014, seven were located in the heavy industrial province of Hebei, which surrounds China capital, Beijing the toxic air in has an annual average of 85 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 8.5 times the WHO safe level. China, city of Baoding the toxic air has an annual average of 126 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 12.6 times the WHO safe level. China, city of Xingtai the toxic air has an annual average of 128 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 12.8 times the WHO safe level. China, city of Shijiazhuang the toxic air has an annual average of 121 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 12.1 times the WHO safe level. China city of Tangshan the toxic air has an annual average of 102 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 10.2 times the WHO safe level. China city of Handan the toxic air has an annual average of 112 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 11.2 times the WHO safe level. China city of Zhengzhou the toxic air has an annual average of 86 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 8.6 times the WHO safe level. China city of Hengshui he toxic air in has an annual average of 107 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 10.7 times the WHO safe level. China city of Langfang ; The toxic air has an annual average of 96 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 9.6 times the WHO safe level. Report : Key trends from 2008-2013: on Air Quality, World high-income countries, percentage decreases to 56%. Low income Nations increasing. USA in City Houston ; The good air quality has an annual average of 10 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's at the WHO safe level. USA, in City of Oklahoma City, OK the good air quality has an annual average of 9 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 10% below the WHO safe level USA, in City of Fayetteville, AR the good air quality has an annual average of 9 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 10% below the WHO safe level. USA, in City of Dayton, OH the good air quality has an annual average of 9 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 10% below the WHO safe level. USA, in City of New York City, NY the good air quality has an annual average of 9 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 10% below the WHO safe level. USA in City of Pittsburgh, PA the good air quality has an annual average of 10 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's at the WHO safe level. USA in City of Clarksburg, WV the good air quality has an annual average of 9 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 10% below the WHO safe level. America is loosing National security in Mining, Materials, and Jobs to China and India China was number 4 in iron ore production 2016 with 124 metric tons. While USA was nine with iron ore 42 metric tons. China was number 1 in Zinc Production with 5,270 metric tons while the US was 3 with only 798 metric tons. produces nearly half of the world's refined zinc. China was number 2 in Aluminum Bauxite Production with 60,788 metric tons while the US was None. China was number 1 in Aluminum Refined Production with 31,870 metric tons with the US was

only ten at only 818 metric tons. produces 60 percent of the world's aluminum. China was number 3 in cooper Mine Production in 2016 with 1851 metric tons with the US was 4 with 1431 tons. China was number 1 in cooper refined production in 2016 with 8436 metric tons, while the US was fourth with only 1221 metric tons. China was number one in Crude steel production in 2016 with 804 metric tons while USA was number 4 with only 79 Metric tons. Japan was 2 and India was 3. China was number one in Mine Production in 2016 with 2,230 metric tons while USA was number 3 with only 324 metric tons. China controls 98% of current supply production Neodymium magnets which are used as important component in electric vehicles and wind turbines rely heavily on dysprosium (Dy) and neodymium (Nd), in rare-earth magnets . Neodymium is mostly dangerous in the working environment can cause lung embolisms during exposure. Wind turbine contains more than 8,000 different components, steel, cast iron, and concrete. magnets made from neodymium and dysprosium, rare earth minerals mined almost exclusively in China. Is China behind Environmental Activist by pushing bad regulations in USA to stop America from Growing? Does not add up. *

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Fax Number:

Organization Name:

Submitter's Representative:

Government Agency Type:

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Cover Page:

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Government Agency Type:	
Government Agency:	
Cover Page:	

Document Metadata:FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0005

Document Details

Docket ID:	FEMA-2018-0011
Docket Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research *
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Docket Phase:	Notice
Phase Sequence:	1
Original Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0005
Current Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0005
Title:	Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (k k)
Number of Attachments:	0
Document Type:	PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS *
Document Subtype:	Comment(s)
Comment on Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-0001
Comment on Document Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research
Status:	DoNotPost
Received Date:	02/27/2018 *
Date Posted:	
Posting Restriction:	No restrictions
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Tracking Number:	1k2-91ql-wi8k
Total Page Count Including Attachments:	1

Submitter Info

Comment:

America does not have a clean water issue, or clean air issue, America has a Environmental activist issues which are hurting poor, hindering business and take money from budget for china and support billionaire projects. Wake up agency the lies and fake news is loud, but in reality see below :.....reports China , Cities ranked by highest air-pollution levels are Xingtai , Shijiazhuang , Baoding , Handan , Hengshui, , Tangshan and Langfang cities of Handan, Shijiazhuang, Baoding and, Xingtai the skies turn a yellow-tinged grey, large amount of air pollutants in the environment home to iron and steel factories, cement plants, building materials makers, petrochemical industries and electro power plants. company that plates surfaces with metal, leaks of toxic waste into underground water; plastics plants that leak chemicals into groundwater; cluster of plants and mines, is one of the most heavily polluting factories on the planet. iron, cement, electricity and glass which between them give off 60 per cent of the province's sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide. many factories in the Hebei region were polluting far beyond the national limits. Children wear masks going to school and are warned not to take part in outdoor activities. classroom of schools need air purifiers. Air in Beijing is an unbearable stage. 19 of the world's 20 most polluted cities are in Asia, and every year 2 millions of deaths are attributed to pollution but China not even required to reduce emissions until 2030 and will not give precise percentage, China does not seem to be working on carbon intensity by up to 45 per cent from 2005 levels by 2020 . Air Quality Index app china people smartphones, which tells them the city's average reading for various pollutants, the most nefarious of which is PM2.5, the microparticles most damaging to health. WHO's Air quality guidelines should be below particulate matter (PM10) 20 micrograms per cubic metre (g/m. Search site called Breathe lifehttp://breathelife2030.org/the-issue/air-quality-in-your-city/ 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. China in Beijing, (the Capital) The air has an annual average of 85 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 8.5 times the WHO safe level. air quality index is 173 Unhealthy PM10 is 108 , PM2.5 is 85 , PM10 Pollution Level: Very High Pollution in Beijing, China Air Pollution 85.13 Very High, Drinking Water Pollution hazard of 70.18, High Water Pollution 73.41 China Air quality hazard 14.87 Very Low Drinking Water Quality hazard 29.82 Low Water Quality harzard 26.59 Low China, in Xingtai , the toxic air has an annual average of 128 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 12.8 times the WHO safe level. Some parts of Xingtai, Hebei providence 155.2, higher China, in Baoding the toxic air has an annual average of 126 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 12.6 times the WHO safe level. Some parts of Baoding, Hebei providence 127.9 higher China, in Shijiazhuang the toxic air has an annual average of 121 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 12.1 times the WHO safe level. Some parts of Shijiazhuang, Hebei providence higher 148.5 United States : Compare , The air in The United States has an annual average of 8 g/m3 of PM2.5 particles. That's 20% BELOW the WHO

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Government Agency Type:

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Cover Page:

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Document Details

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Docket Phase:	Notice
Phase Sequence:	1
Original Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0006
Current Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0006
Title:	Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (n n)
Number of Attachments:	0
Document Type:	PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS *
Document Subtype:	Comment(s)
Comment on Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-0001
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Status:	DoNotPost
Received Date:	03/02/2018 *
Date Posted:	
Posting Restriction:	No restrictions
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Number of Submissions:	1 *

Document Optional Details

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Comment Start Date:	
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Tracking Number:	1k2-91sh-groy
Total Page Count Including Attachments:	1

Submitter Info

Comment:	Air quality index today.... Rejects the rhetoric and focuses on the facts Colorado ,Grand Junction, Air Quality Index (AQI) observed at march 2 8:00 MST 34 Good AQI - Pollutant Details Ozone 34 Good Particles (PM2.5) 23 Good . Kentucky, Louisville Current Conditions Air Quality Index (AQI) observed at 10:00 EST 50 Good AQI - Pollutant Details Ozone 31 Good Particles (PM10) 13 Good Particles (PM2.5) 50 Louisiana, Lafayette Current Conditions Air Quality Index (AQI) observed at 9:00 CST 25 Good , AQI - Pollutant Details Ozone 25 Good Particles (PM2.5) 25 Good Texas, Midland-Odessa Current Conditions Air Quality Index (AQI) observed at 9:00 CST 37 Good AQI - Pollutant Details Particles (PM2.5) 37 Good Particles (PM10) Good Oklahoma, Oklahoma City; Current Conditions Air Quality Index (AQI) observed at 9:00 CST 43 Good Current Conditions Air Quality Index (AQI)observed at 9:00 CST 43 Good COMPARE TO CHINA, INDIA, AND INDONESIA : China, city Beijing, capital Current Conditions observed at Mar 3, 2018 12:00 AM (LT) 193 AQI Unhealthy PM2.5 NOTE : health effects when AQI values are between 151 and 200. China, city Chengdu Current Conditions observed at Mar 2, 2018 11:00 PM (LT) 163 AQI Unhealthy PM2.5 NOTE health effects when AQI values are between 151 and 200. India , New Delhi, Current Conditions observed at Mar 2, 2018 9:00 PM (LT) 148 AQI NOTE Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups PM2.5. India , Dhaka Current Conditions observed at Mar 2, 2018 10:00 PM (LT) 205 AQI VERY Unhealthy M2.5 Note : AQI values between 201 and 300 trigger a health alert Indonesia , Jakarta South, Current Conditions observed at Mar 2, 2018 11:00 PM (LT) 154 AQI Unhealthy PM2.5 We should not choose radical environmentalists over the American people. Those most hurt by Obama and Billionaire decision were the millions of Americans who need these jobs the most. *
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Document Details

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Docket Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research *
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Docket Phase:	Notice
Phase Sequence:	1
Original Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0007
Current Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0007
Title:	Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (z z)
Number of Attachments:	0
Document Type:	PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS *
Document Subtype:	Comment(s)
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Comment on Document Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research
Status:	DoNotPost
Received Date:	03/10/2018 *
Date Posted:	
Posting Restriction:	No restrictions
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Number of Submissions:	1 *

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Status Set By:	Admin, BAH FEMA (FEMA)
Comment Start Date:	
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Tracking Number:	1k2-91xt-5u3p
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Submitter Info

Comment:

Children education and Seniors and Poor, of Oakland California is being sacrifice for benefit state wind farm companies. 93% of wind companies in Oakland are out-of-state and foreign-owned, Italy, Germany, Spain, South Korea, Portugal . Only 7% of wind company ownership is Oklahoma-based Foreign companies don't vote in California but they get credits and benefits to misguided ideas. and Children in Africa and Chile work in mines for rare Earth elements Foreign Companies don't pay the California State or communities or state economy to a misguided idea. In a report: The zero emission tax credit was originally to only cost the state less than $2 million per year, instead ascent to an unsustainable height to now Oklahoma currently projects a nearly $900 million budget shortfall in FY 2018. In 2016 State Budget was 9.4%, or $541 million in the hole. More Bad news for Oklahoma and California residence, the system does not specify a limit on wind subsidies, which are projected to grow upwards of hundreds of millions of dollars with no cap. below estimate and 2018 is expected to be almost $900 Million Budget Shortfall . Wind Production Must be Taxed. More bad news; California wind industry is not required to report or verify production numbers , More Bad News; California has no practical way to verify the production numbers the subsidies are paid on currently . Bad News : Windfarms only work 16 to 35% of the time, not very efficient at all. And no way to store the energy. Bad news: Windfarms are not green , they contain Toxic material and Rare Earth elements destructive to wildlife and humans and disrupt ecosystems. Bad News : Twenty one species of bats have been recorded as collision fatalities, but fatalities reported to date are concentrated in three migratory tree-roosting species, the hoary bat, the Eastern red bat, and the silver-haired bat, which collectively constitute greater than 70% of the reported fatalities at wind facilities for all North American regions combined. Bad News : Wildlife Society Bulletin, every year 573,000 birds (including 83,000 raptors) and 888,000 bats are killed by wind turbines 30 percent higher than the federal government estimated Over the past five years, about 2.9 million birds were killed by wind turbines.. Wind Turbines been tried and abandon for 1000 years for lack of efficiency .History of Wind Energy; start in early recorded history people utilized wind energy. It propelled boats on Nile River in 5,000 B.C., and helped Persians pump water and grind grain between 500 and 900 B.C. As cultures harnessed power of wind it spread from Persia to surrounding areas in the Middle East, where windmills were used in food production. Around 1,000 A.D. wind power technology spread north to European countries such as The Netherlands, which adapted windmills to help drain lakes and marshes in the Rhine River Delta. In 1854, Daniel Hallady started building and manufacturing windmills but weren't electricity-generating machines, but more commonly used to pump water. In 1888 that Charles F. Brush invented a wind turbine to generate electricity. Burnham worked to manufacture pumps and conceived wind-powered water pumps like those so familiar as Holland. America and mostly California, needs to regulate wind generation, a wind turbine metering system is necessary. Facilities claiming a credit should be required to provide monthly data related to generated energy . Unfunded, unlimited, unfounded, unbudgeted, unaccountable, unconscionable - unintended consequences of unregulated,

non-taxed subsidy are a drain on America budget, hurt poor, the children, and seniors most. There has never been an industry like windfarms that provides minimum benefit for maximum cost to taxpayers. *

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Cover Page:

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Document Metadata:FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0008

Document Details

Docket ID:	FEMA-2018-0011
Docket Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research *
Document File:	
Docket Phase:	Notice
Phase Sequence:	1
Original Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0008
Current Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0008
Title:	Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (d d)
Number of Attachments:	0
Document Type:	PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS *
Document Subtype:	Comment(s)
Comment on Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-0001
Comment on Document Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research
Status:	DoNotPost
Received Date:	03/13/2018 *
Date Posted:	
Posting Restriction:	No restrictions
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Number of Submissions:	1 *

Document Optional Details

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Status Set By:	Admin, BAH FEMA (FEMA)
Comment Start Date:	
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Tracking Number:	1k2-91zz-8qaw
Total Page Count Including Attachments:	1

Submitter Info

Comment:

China Children and families, are living and working in one of china worse pollution areas that produce, lithium and cobalt . Families and Children are working in toxic lithium and cobalt mines of Democratic Republic of Congo, Why is America importing, Lithium and cobalt used in Electric Car and Windfarm material and batteries, while children are suffering? better understanding of the social and environmental issues associated with their production in key countries in needed. Minerals originating in conflict regions can end up in electronics and many other products such as jewelry, electric cars, wind turbines, airplanes, and automobiles as a few examples. half of the world's total supply of cobalt comes from the Democratic Republic of the Congo one of the poorest countries in the world. dust containing cobalt can result in a potentially fatal lung disease, called "hard metal lung disease." Inhalation of cobalt particles can also cause "respiratory sensitization, asthma, shortness of breath, and decreased pulmonary function", yet workers in cobalt, do not have the most basic of protective equipment, such as gloves, or facemasks. UNICEF estimated in 2014 that approximately 40,000 boys and girls work in all the mines across southern DRC, many of them involved in cobalt mining. The lithium-ion battery industry has a massively complicated supply chain. High levels of metals, especially cobalt, aluminum, iron, manganese, zinc and cadmium were found in fish from Tshangalele water system. Metal analysis in the present study revealed that the levels of copper and cobalt in soils from mining sites in the Lubumbashi (DR-Congo) were up to 200 fold higher. Overall, this study confirms that the African Copper belt region is among the ten most polluted areas in the world. Children made up as much as 30 percent of the work force in the informal ("artisanal") mining sector. In mining regions of the provinces of Katanga, Kasai Occidental, Orientale, and North and South Kivu, children performed dangerous mine work, often underground. In many areas of the country, children who were five to 12 years old broke rocks to make gravel for a small wage. Child prostitution, including forced prostitution, was practiced throughout the country. In addition children were used to extract copper, cobalt, and gold. In the east, armed entities forced children to mine coltan, tungsten ore, and cassiterite. Parents often used children for dangerous and difficult agricultural labor. Children sent to relatives by parents who could not support them sometimes effectively became the property of those families, who subjected them to physical and sexual abuse. According to data collected by UNICEF in surveys between 1999 and 2007, approximately 32 percent of children between the ages of five and 14 were involved in child labor. Societal discrimination against women and ethnic minorities, trafficking in persons, child labor, and lack of protection of workers' rights continued to be widespread throughout the country. Artisanal miners come from a variety of socio-economic backgrounds such as public security forces (current, demobilized and deserters), displaced farmers, and even skilled professionals. In the last decade, these individuals have become highly migratory, adapting to shifts in product demand across the country. Their temporary settlement in communities can often have very negative social impacts including family breakup and polygamy, an increase in prostitution, abuse of alcohol and drugs, competition for - and destruction of - the communities'

resources, and distortion of local market prices of basic goods due to their relatively higher daily income earned. Artisanal miners are frequently trapped in cycles of debt and poverty as a result of financial obligations to middlemen and women, known as negociants. Women work in and around artisanal mines, most often as transporters and processors of raw material, as well as service providers to the mine such as commerce, catering and, frequently, prostitution. Women are rarely given equal pay, rights or representation. Artisanal mining and associated activities are also frequently carried out by children and youth, despite the DRC's ratification of the UN Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. The DRC's regulatory environment and capacity are weak, and existing laws such as the Mining Code are not enforced effectively. Local authorities and security forces tend to be paid sporadically, which leads to corruption and participation in the illegal mining. The concentrations of 14 essential and nonessential trace elements were determined in fish from Lake Tshangalele, Katanga province, Democratic Republic of Congo. One of the largest companies is Congo Dongfang Mining International (CDM). subsidiary of China-based Zhejiang Huayou Cobalt Company Ltd (Huayou Cobalt), which buys cobalt from traders, CDM then smelts the ore at its plant in the DRC before exporting it to China. *

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Comment:

China Children and families, are living and working in one of china worse pollution areas that produce, lithium and cobalt . Families and Children are working in toxic lithium and cobalt mines of Democratic Republic of Congo, Why is America importing, Lithium and cobalt used in Electric Car and Windfarm material and batteries, while children are suffering? better understanding of the social and environmental issues associated with their production in key countries in needed. Minerals originating in conflict regions can end up in electronics and many other products such as jewelry, electric cars, wind turbines, airplanes, and automobiles as a few examples. half of the world's total supply of cobalt comes from the Democratic Republic of the Congo one of the poorest countries in the world. dust containing cobalt can result in a potentially fatal lung disease, called "hard metal lung disease." Inhalation of cobalt particles can also cause "respiratory sensitization, asthma, shortness of breath, and decreased pulmonary function", yet workers in cobalt, do not have the most basic of protective equipment, such as gloves, or facemasks. UNICEF estimated in 2014 that approximately 40,000 boys and girls work in all the mines across southern DRC, many of them involved in cobalt mining. The lithium-ion battery industry has a massively complicated supply chain. High levels of metals, especially cobalt, aluminum, iron, manganese, zinc and cadmium were found in fish from Tshangalele water system. Metal analysis in the present study revealed that the levels of copper and cobalt in soils from mining sites in the Lubumbashi (DR-Congo) were up to 200 fold higher. Overall, this study confirms that the African Copper belt region is among the ten most polluted areas in the world. Children made up as much as 30 percent of the work force in the informal ("artisanal") mining sector. In mining regions of the provinces of Katanga, Kasai Occidental, Orientale, and North and South Kivu, children performed dangerous mine work, often underground. In many areas of the country, children who were five to 12 years old broke rocks to make gravel for a small wage. Child prostitution, including forced prostitution, was practiced throughout the country. In addition children were used to extract copper, cobalt, and gold. In the east, armed entities forced children to mine coltan, tungsten ore, and cassiterite. Parents often used children for dangerous and difficult agricultural labor. Children sent to relatives by parents who could not support them sometimes effectively became the property of those families, who subjected them to physical and sexual abuse. According to data collected by UNICEF in surveys between 1999 and 2007, approximately 32 percent of children between the ages of five and 14 were involved in child labor. Societal discrimination against women and ethnic minorities, trafficking in persons, child labor, and lack of protection of workers' rights continued to be widespread throughout the country. Artisanal miners come from a variety of socio-economic backgrounds such as public security forces (current, demobilized and deserters), displaced farmers, and even skilled professionals. In the last decade, these individuals have become highly migratory, adapting to shifts in product demand across the country. Their temporary settlement in communities can often have very negative social impacts including family breakup and polygamy, an increase in prostitution, abuse of alcohol and drugs, competition for - and destruction of - the communities'

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Document Metadata:FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0009

Document Details

Docket ID:	FEMA-2018-0011
Docket Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research *
Document File:	
Docket Phase:	Notice
Phase Sequence:	1
Original Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0009
Current Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0009
Title:	Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (v v)
Number of Attachments:	0
Document Type:	PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS *
Document Subtype:	Comment(s)
Comment on Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-0001
Comment on Document Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research
Status:	DoNotPost
Received Date:	03/14/2018 *
Date Posted:	
Posting Restriction:	No restrictions
Submission Type:	Web
Number of Submissions:	1 *

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Comment Due Date:	
Tracking Number:	1k2-920p-f7bj
Total Page Count Including Attachments:	1

Submitter Info

Comment: America has Good Air and Good Water Billions of taxpayer money wasted over the last several years Based on Activist Environmental groups Fake and flawed reports, and possible backed by Russia, per a March 1, 2018 Congress report called Russian efforts to influence U.S. energy markets. released a staff report uncovering Russia's extensive efforts to influence U.S. energy markets What does American air and water show ?? What does china and india show?? Look below USA Oklahoma City, OK Air pollution data from World Health Organization Info Last update: February 2018 PM10 17 Green good PM2.5 9 Green , good PM10 Pollution Level: Low Green Pollution Index: 19.12 Good , Green Air Pollution 7.50 Very Low Good, Green Excellent Drinking Water Pollution 25.00 Low , Excellent Water Pollution 30.36 Low excellent Air quality 92.50 Very High (excellent) Drinking Water Quality and Accessibility 75.00 High (excellent) Water Quality 69.64 High (excellent) USA Pittsburgh, PA Air pollution data from World Health Organization Info PM10 19 Good PM2.5 10 Good PM10 Pollution Level: Low Good Pollution Index: 41.68 Green Air Pollution 36.36 Low Green Drinking Water Pollution 33.04 Low , Good Water Pollution 56.25 Air quality 63.64 High , Green Drinking Water Quality 66.96 High , green Water Quality 43.75 USA Denver, CO March 2018 Air pollution data from World Health Organization Info PM10 13 Good PM2.5 7 Good PM10 Pollution Level: Low green Pollution Index: 42.20 Green Air Pollution 44.35 Drinking Water Pollution 22.73 Low Green Water Pollution 34.72 Low Green Air quality 55.65 Drinking Water Quality 77.27 High Green Water Quality 65.28 High green Compare: CHINA Beijing, Last update: March 2018 Air pollution data from World Health Organization Info PM10 108 Red , Bad PM2.5 85 Red, Bad PM10 Pollution Level: Very High , Red, Bad Pollution Index: 89.78 Bad, Red Air Pollution 85.26 Very High Bad, Red Drinking Water Pollution 70.45 High Bad, Red Water Pollution 73.65 High Bad, Red Air quality 14.74 Very Low Bad, Red Water Quality 26.35 Low Bad, Red Compare : INDIA Delhi, Last update: March 2018 Air pollution data from World Health Organization Info PM10 229 VERY BAD, High Red , PM2.5 122 VERY BAD, HIGH RED PM10 Pollution Level: Extremely High Pollution Index: 91.57 BAD, RED Air Pollution 88.17 Very High Unhealthy, Red Drinking Water Pollution 64.60 High Unhealthy, Red Water Pollution 78.69 High unhealthy, Red Air quality 11.83 Very Low Red Drinking Water Quality 35.40 Low Red Water Quality 21.31 Low red *

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Document Metadata:FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0010

Document Details

Docket ID:	FEMA-2018-0011
Docket Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research *
Document File:	
Docket Phase:	Notice
Phase Sequence:	1
Original Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0010
Current Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0010
Title:	Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (c c)
Number of Attachments:	0
Document Type:	PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS *
Document Subtype:	Comment(s)
Comment on Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-0001
Comment on Document Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research
Status:	DoNotPost
Received Date:	03/15/2018 *
Date Posted:	
Posting Restriction:	No restrictions
Submission Type:	Web
Number of Submissions:	1 *

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Comment Start Date:	
Comment Due Date:	
Tracking Number:	1k2-921c-uin0
Total Page Count Including Attachments:	1

Submitter Info

Comment:	BUILD MORE clean GAS Power plants (average AGE 22 years old, Natural gas-fired generation have low capital costs and are, in general, relatively less expensive than some competing technologies. They are also much less land-intensive than many other types of generation, and thus often can be more easily sited in urban areas near electric demand. Natural gas pipelines can be built more quickly than electric transmission lines (in most states) because they have a comparatively streamlined permitting process, which often has made it easier for a plant developer to build a new gas-fired plant near a large electric load than to build a power plant farther away and transmit its electricity to large load centers by wire. Build DAMS FOR U.S. HYDRO. average age 60 years old, WHY ?????, In 2016, natural gas-fired generators accounted for 42% of the operating electricity generating capacity in the United States. Natural gas provided 34% of total electricity generation in 2016, average age of U.S. natural gas power plants is 22 years, hydro (64 years), coal (39 years), and nuclear (36 years) hydro capacity is located in the States of Washington, California, and Oregon. The hydropower fleet is the oldest in the U.S. Approximately 50 percent of hydropower capacity is owned by the Federal Government *
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Government Agency:	
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Document Metadata:FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0010

Document Details

Docket ID:	FEMA-2018-0011
Docket Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research *
Document File:	
Docket Phase:	Notice
Phase Sequence:	1
Original Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0010
Current Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0010
Title:	Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (c c)
Number of Attachments:	0
Document Type:	PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS *
Document Subtype:	Comment(s)
Comment on Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-0001
Comment on Document Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research
Status:	DoNotPost
Received Date:	03/15/2018 *
Date Posted:	
Posting Restriction:	No restrictions
Submission Type:	Web
Number of Submissions:	1 *

Document Optional Details

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Current Assignee:	Admin, BAH FEMA (FEMA)
Status Set By:	Admin, BAH FEMA (FEMA)
Comment Start Date:	
Comment Due Date:	
Tracking Number:	1k2-921c-uin0
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Government Agency Type:	
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Document Optional Details

Submitter Info

Comment:	BUILD MORE clean GAS Power plants (average AGE 22 years old, Natural gas-fired generation have low capital costs and are, in general, relatively less expensive than some competing technologies. They are also much less land-intensive than many other types of generation, and thus often can be more easily sited in urban areas near electric demand. Natural gas pipelines can be built more quickly than electric transmission lines (in most states) because they have a comparatively streamlined permitting process, which often has made it easier for a plant developer to build a new gas-fired plant near a large electric load than to build a power plant farther away and transmit its electricity to large load centers by wire. Build DAMS FOR U.S. HYDRO. average age 60 years old, WHY ?????, In 2016, natural gas-fired generators accounted for 42% of the operating electricity generating capacity in the United States. Natural gas provided 34% of total electricity generation in 2016, average age of U.S. natural gas power plants is 22 years, hydro (64 years), coal (39 years), and nuclear (36 years) hydro capacity is located in the States of Washington, California, and Oregon. The hydropower fleet is the oldest in the U.S. Approximately 50 percent of hydropower capacity is owned by the Federal Government *
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Government Agency:	
Cover Page:	

Document Metadata:FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0011

Document Details

Docket ID:	FEMA-2018-0011
Docket Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research *
Document File:	HTML
Docket Phase:	Notice
Phase Sequence:	1
Original Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0011
Current Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0011
Title:	Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (x x)
Number of Attachments:	0
Document Type:	PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS *
Document Subtype:	Comment(s)
Comment on Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-0001
Comment on Document Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research
Status:	DoNotPost
Received Date:	03/17/2018 *
Date Posted:	
Posting Restriction:	No restrictions
Submission Type:	Web
Number of Submissions:	1 *

Document Optional Details

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Comment Start Date:	
Comment Due Date:	
Tracking Number:	1k2-922p-sqwr
Total Page Count Including Attachments:	1

Submitter Info

Comment:

WIND TURBINES KILL hundreds of thousands of Bats Each year that help agriculture and Forest grow VALUE OF BATS TO FARMERS, a single colony of 150 big brown bats (Eptesicus fuscus) in Indiana has been estimated to eat nearly 1.3 million pest insects each year, possibly contributing to the disruption of population cycles of agricultural pests . Other estimates suggest that a single little brown bat can consume 4 to 8 g of insects each night during the active season. clearly show how bats have enormous potential to influence the economics of agriculture and forestry. VALUE OF BATS agriculture industry.... is estimated nearly $23 billion per year, but may range from $3.7 billion to $53 billion a year. Brazilian free-tailed bats (Tadarida brasiliensis) form enormous summer breeding colonies, mostly in caves and under bridges, in south-central Texas and northern Mexico. Their prey includes several species of adult insects whose larvae are known to be important agricultural pests, including the corn earworm or cotton bollworm (Helicoverpa zea). VALUE OF BATS; as beneficial pollinators Fruit-eating bats are sometimes called the farmers of the tropics because they are incredibly efficient at dispersing seeds. While some bats provide pest control, nectar-feeding pats act as beneficial pollinators. Giant cacti and agave are just two types of plants that depend on bats for pollination, and in the tropics, over 500 different types of tropical plants are pollinated by bats every year. VALUE OF BATS TO FOREST: They're especially essential to regenerating clear-cut forests, which requires seeds to be dropped over large, open spaces . VALUE OF BATS FOR REDUCED PESTICDES , pest suppression services provided by bats ranges from about $12 to $173/acre (with a most likely scenario of $74/acre) in a cotton-dominated agricultural landscape in south-central Texas. Means less Pesticides and chemicals on the crops that are not needed to suppress the insects consumed by bats which also reduces impacts of PESTICIDES on ecosystems,... which can be substantial. Plus, reducing the potential for evolved resistance of insects to PESTICIDS ,,,and genetically modified crops,,,,,. , Without bats, crop yields are affected. Pesticide applications go up. bats can exert top down suppression of forest insects. The researchers noted that bats "suppress pest-associated fungal growth and mycotoxin in corn" as well as increased crop yield by 1.4 percent, which adds up to a difference of more than $3 an acre. study found that bats save farmers more than $1 billion worldwide - and that's only for corn crops. BATS VALUE as pest control for cotton production in an eight-county region in south-central Texas. Calculations show an annual value of $741 000 per year, with a range of $121 000-$1 725 000, compared to a $4.6-$6.4 million per year annual cotton harvest. Bats feed on some of the most damaging crop pests - including the moths of cutworms and armyworms - which helps to protect food crops naturally. Farmers appreciate the pest control provided by bats and many look forward to having bats return to their farms each year. Migratory species that are the most susceptible to direct impacts from a wind facility. FEIS at 310, AR03C.00812. NEPA regulations require federal agencies to independently evaluate any environmental information submitted by applicants for possible use by the agency in preparing an EIS, 40 C.F.R. 1506.5(a) NEED TO STOP WIND TURBINES. The pointless slaughter of millions of birds and bats by wind turbines, all over the

globe is just another inconvenient truth for the wind cultist. Utterly pointless in the absence of massive and endless subsidies the wind industry would disappear in a heartbeat, bird and bat carcasses littered around wind farms around the world, *

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Document Details

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Docket Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research *
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Docket Phase:	Notice
Phase Sequence:	1
Original Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0012
Current Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0012
Title:	Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (c c)
Number of Attachments:	0
Document Type:	PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS *
Document Subtype:	Comment(s)
Comment on Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-0001
Comment on Document Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research
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Tracking Number:	1k2-923s-kodq
Total Page Count Including Attachments:	1

Submitter Info

Comment:

Americans are living below structurally deficient, high hazard potential dams; Americans are unaware of the risk; there is no plan in place to evacuate them to safety in the event of a failure; or there is a plan in place but they are not aware of it. The cost of NOT repairing and building new dams could be in trillions, and a dam disaster could cost more than 100 new dams. No other infrastructure provides so many advantages to all taxpayers for so little costs. Fema states the purpose of a dam is store water for Human and wildlife water supply (keeps water clean Irrigation (Helps Environment green and grow.) Livestock water supply, (help Farmers and Ranchers) Energy generation, (for Clean green sustainable energy) Stop containment of mine tailings, Forest Fires and soil Run Off, (helps Environment filter) Stop Pollution and Pesticide (helps Environment stay clean) Support flood control. (helps families and business and taxpayers from damage). Approximately 28,000 dams in the U.S. More than 15,000 of these are considered high-hazard potential, meaning their failure would result in probable loss of life. To reduce the chances of a dam failing .....invest in building more , and repair and routine maintenance and not regulating a ditch or swamp in middle of a field. Better use of money is needed. BLM reports that some states have been deficient in reporting actual work performed, and in some cases inspections have not been performed on low hazard dams. Intermediate inspections should be conducted on all types of dams. BLM reports that many states were not able to accomplish inspections on low hazard dams due to a lack of staff but quality, experience, and training were not factors. If BLM discovered a critical finding emergency maintenance action would be taken against these states.. Actions is needed to stabilize our dams, lower and do repairs as required. USBR - USBR reports that formal inspections, referred to within USBR as comprehensive reviews (CRs), are conducted every 8 years. The CR is conducted by a team under the combined direction of the respective Regional Director and Chief of Dam Safety Office led by a senior-level technical staff specialist and includes other specialists. USBR has several types of intermediate inspections. Fema report 2016 to congress - FWS is required to formal inspection dams every 6 years for high and significant hazard dams, every 3 years for intermediate dams and an annual checklist inspection by regional dam safety officer. Low hazard dams are inspected every 6 years. FWS conducted 134 total inspections during the reporting period. FWS reports 5 reclassifications of their dams, including 3 changes for the better and 2 changes for the worse. Formal and intermediate inspections of high, significant, and low hazard dams are performed by FWS A-Econsulting firms (Gannett Fleming, URS Corp. and W.W. Wheeler). Annual checklist inspections (informal) of high and significant hazard dams are performed by the Regional Dam Safety Officers (RDSOs) each year in which there is not a formal or intermediate Fema report 2016 to congress - NPS reports that their dams are inspected every other year if there are no concerns and had 53 inspections during the reporting period. NPS conducts their own inspections. Formal inspections are done on high hazard potential dams, intermediate inspections are done on significant hazard and low hazard potential dams. Fema required to report OSMRE ensures that dam inspections are conducted and reports that frequencies of inspections are dictated by dam size and hazard

classification. Dependent on criteria, MSHA also participates in dam inspections. Inspections are conducted during construction, operation, and closure. During construction, inspections are more frequent. For impoundments that fall under certain MSHA criteria, impoundments are inspected weekly or as otherwise determined by an MSHA District Manager. MSHA regulations require quarterly inspections. OSMRE regulations also require all impoundments have an annual recertification that must be conducted by a professional engineer or, under certain circumstances, a professional land surveyor and must be certified by the professional ensuring that the impoundment has been constructed and/or maintained as designed and in accordance with the approved plan. In the last 30 years, changing values, political shifts, and economic constraints have resulted in major alterations in the Corps' water resources program . Approximately 95 percent of the dams managed by USACE are more than 30 years old, and 52 percent have reached or exceeded the 50-year service lives for which they were designed. Source of income; since 65% of all dams are private owned, the Fines for not maintaining could be in the Billions, which in turn could pay for new dams or fix public dams. New dams would also generate new jobs for millions. Money for Budget. *

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Organization Name:

Submitter's Representative:

Government Agency Type:

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Docket Phase:	Notice
Phase Sequence:	1
Original Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0013
Current Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0013
Title:	Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (d d)
Number of Attachments:	0
Document Type:	PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS *
Document Subtype:	Comment(s)
Comment on Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-0001
Comment on Document Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research
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Received Date:	03/20/2018 *
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Posting Restriction:	No restrictions
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Comment Start Date:	
Comment Due Date:	
Tracking Number:	1k2-924h-csqq
Total Page Count Including Attachments:	1

Submitter Info

Comment:

We are facing a true crisis with our forests. The Resilient Federal Forests Act of 2017, H.R. 2936, Rep. Bruce Westerman, R-Ark., has already been approved by the House Natural Resources Committee. It is awaiting a final vote on the floor of Congress. expedites management under the National Environmental Policy Act and improves forest management activities in units of the National Forest System derived from the public domain, on public lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, and on tribal lands to return resilience to overgrown, fire-prone forested lands. After appropriated funding ran out in 2015, for example, there were over 80 wildfires. This is as unsustainable as the current situation. In recent years, firefighting costs have consumed over fifty percent of the Forest Service's budget, with the largest one percent of wildfires accounting for thirty percent of those costs. The costs of large, complex wildfires force the Forest Service to transfer funds away from programs that promote forest health and mitigate wildfire risk in order to fund wildfire suppression. This counterintuitive practice, commonly known as ``fire borrowing,'' will continue to divert huge sums of money from forest management activities until Congress provides a solution. Fixing the wildfire budget is a priority agency's concern. February 2012 U.S. Department of Agriculture report that suggests "hazardous fuel reduction" as one method of protecting the national forests. There are 65 million to 82 million acres of National Forest Service land that need "restoration," which could include cutting away and removing trees and other overgrowth that contribute to fires. Sawmills and logging companies and lumber mills stand ready and eager to carry out environmentally responsible timber harvests, utilizing salvageable timber stands and creating jobs and revenues. thinning of overgrowth could protect the forests from devastating wildfires, Healthy forests provide vital habitat for wildlife, protect watersheds, provide for outdoor recreation and are a reliable source for a wide array of timber products which is a a natural carbon sequestration system. Dead and dying forests lack the ability to adequately provide for any of these. Overgrowth within forests poses an unacceptable risk of exceptional, intense and catastrophic wildfires, which devastate the landscape, endanger watersheds and siphon off agency resources that are needed elsewhere. Congress should be concerned with the public safety risk associated with wildfire. Large wildfires have increased worldwide over the past 40 years, particularly in the western United States. wildfire season has increased by 78 days, and burn durations of fires greater than 2,400 acres have increased from 7.5 to 37.1 days. Forest Service scientists predict that fire seasons could return to levels not seen since the 1940s, reaching 12 to 15 million acres annually. Dead and over grown fuel promotes easier ignition and faster spread. Need to address the declining health of America's forested land managed by the United States Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) due to a lack of active management The most significant result of this diminished forest health is the significant increase in catastrophic wildfires in the past 15 years. These catastrophic wildfires have a significant negative impact on watershed health, wildlife habitat, property, and human life. In 2016 alone, a total of 4,312 structures were destroyed by wildfires, including 3,192 residences, 1,025 minor structures

and 78 commercial structures. Most disturbing, agency data indicates that 349 lives have been lost to catastrophic wildfire in the last twenty years. The alarming increase in catastrophic wildfire impacts can be attributed to the decrease in timber production. From the mid-1950s to the mid-1990s, the USFS typically harvested between 10 and 12 billion board feet annually. Since 1996, that number has declined to a range of 1.5 to 3.3 billion board feet. During this same period, the average number of acres burned increased to 6.2 million acres. The reason for the declining amount of timber production is twofold: longer planning periods that result in increased time and money and leave our forests vulnerable to insect and disease damage, and the effect of unnecessary litigation on forest planning decisions. A 2012 USFS report estimated between 65 million and 82 million acres of forest land are facing some level of threat of wildfire and are in need of restoration. This is more than one-third of the National Forest System. In 2014, the USFS treated 2.9 million acres of land. At this pace, it would take the USFS more than 20 years to treat this endangered land. Need to exempt lawsuits challenging certain forest management activities from the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA). H.R. 2936, improve forest management activities *

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Docket ID:	FEMA-2018-0011
Docket Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research *
Document File:	
Docket Phase:	Notice
Phase Sequence:	1
Original Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0014
Current Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-DRAFT-0014
Title:	Unrelated Comment Submitted by Anonymous (v v)
Number of Attachments:	0
Document Type:	PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS *
Document Subtype:	Comment(s)
Comment on Document ID:	FEMA-2018-0011-0001
Comment on Document Title:	Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Post Disaster Survivor Preparedness Research
Status:	DoNotPost
Received Date:	03/28/2018 *
Date Posted:	
Posting Restriction:	No restrictions
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Comment Due Date:	
Tracking Number:	1k2-929i-oe0f
Total Page Count Including Attachments:	1

Submitter Info

Comment:

In several reports on Electric car crashing and causing Battery fires release of Toxic emissions in our Air. March 2018 Electric-powered Tesla crashed into a freeway divider on March 23 2018 The California Highway Patrol said. The Tesla's lithium batteries caught fire, Emergency officials had to consult company engineers before determining how to extinguish the battery fire and move the vehicle safely. issues being examined include the post-crash fire and removing the vehicle from the scene. second NTSB field investigation into a Tesla crash since January. NTSB and U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration investigated the crash of a fire truck and a Tesla that apparently was traveling in semi-autonomous mode. NTSB faulted Tesla in a prior fatal Autopilot crash 2016 . Many 2016 NTSB said operational limitations in the Tesla Model S played a major role in a May 2016 crash in Florida that killed a driver using Autopilot. That crash raised questions about the safety of systems that can perform driving tasks for long stretches, March 2018 Nvidia Corp said on Tuesday it has suspended self-driving tests across the globe, suspending the testing of its self-driving cars on public roads. March 18 2018 Uber Technologies Inc autonomous vehicle hit and killed a woman crossing the street in Arizona. suspended North American tests of its autonomous vehicles after the fatal collision on March 18 in Tempe, Arizona. Automotive technology analyst said , take steps in the context of the fear, uncertainty and outrage likely to be stimulated by a robot car killing a human being. The potential hazard may be managed by moving the vehicle to a well-ventilated area. A release of gas typically indicates a serious problem. Since the post-crash fire from the Chevrolet Volt test was reported by news media, IIHS has included an additional precaution and evaluation of this potential risk. Electric/hybrid vehicles have a number of safety concerns not associated with conventional vehicles including electrocution, explosion, electrolyte spillage, and/or fire. There have been numerous real-world examples of electric vehicles catching on fire after a crash and in the garages where they were being stored; in some cases, this may have been while the vehicle was being charged. 2011 Chevrolet Volt after it was crash tested at MGA Research, in Burlington, Wisconsin, in June 2011. The Volt's lithium-ion battery caught on fire 3 weeks after being subjected to an 18 mi/h side pole test as part of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) New Car Assessment Program (NCAP). The fire quickly spread to three adjacent vehicles. An extensive post-fire investigation later determined that a small amount of battery coolant penetrated the high-voltage battery case after the crash, causing the battery to short and eventually leading to fire. 2012, Fisker Karma electric vehicles caught fire and were destroyed at a port in New Jersey after Hurricane Sandy. flooding caused a short circuit in one of the Karma's lithium-ion batteries, leading to a fire that spread, eventually igniting the 15 adjacent vehicles. 2013 ... Two Tesla Model S sedans caught fire while being driven in the United States. The first, in Washington State, occurred after the car struck a metal object in the road. The second occurred after the car ran over a trailer hitch lying on the road in Tennessee. In both cases, road debris punctured the floor and battery pack, leading to battery failure and thermal runaway. 2014, Fire : the car crashed at high speed, tearing the vehicle in two. The battery

pack was ejected and caught fire. Agency need Importing restrictions against Nations like China, India, Chile, Africia ... to protect children that mine of rare earth elements, lithium and colbolt etc The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) should be amended-- well-being of children in mining , and that employment of employees ages below the age of sixteen years in a mining or mechanized operation in an occupation that the Secretary of Labor finds and declares to be particularly hazardous for the employment of individuals of such ages shall be deemed to constitute oppressive child labor And material will be banned from importing Batteries . *

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