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Information Collection Request; Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Comment On: FSA-2018-0002-0001

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Document: FSA-2018-0002-0027

Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Unprecedented numbers BATS been killed by wind turbines. United Nations has designated 2011-2012 the International Year of the Bat. . Bats play an important role in many environments around the world. Some plants depend partly or wholly on bats to pollinate their flowers or spread their seeds, while other bats also help control pests by eating insects. study found that bats save farmers more than \$1 billion worldwide . So why is the government give big tax dollars to the Wind turbine suppliers ??

August 8 2008 The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) announced today that it will implement a new initiative to better protect bees, BATS, birds and others that are essential to global crop production and biodiversity. N United Nations designated 2011-2012 the International Year of the Bat. Wind farms and wind turbines kill hundreds of thousands of bat per year in usa,

was designed to tackle the recent decline and, in some cases, near collapse of important pollinator populations around the world, such as honey bees. Disease, pesticides, habitat loss and the introduction of exotic species are all thought to be responsible in part. Wind Turbines are destroying Bats.

Pollinators such as bees, as well as BATS, butterflies, birds and even mosquitoes, play a vital role in food production because they transfer pollen between seed plants, affecting more than a

third of the world's agricultural crops. Farmers and consumers are thus dependent on healthy pollinator populations.

Under the initiative, protecting pollinator species will be introduced worldwide and countries and regions will be given assistance to help them protect pollinators.

Research determined that free-tails are so effective that they save south-central Texas farmers up to \$1.7 million a year in pesticide costs, the BCI reports. Mexican free-tailed bat, common in Texas, will reach an altitude of 1,000 feet to snare crop-destroying corn earworm moths. The corn earworm moth (or more specifically, the moths larvae) cause major damage to U.S. corn crops. Researchers from Southern Illinois University (SIU) wanted to find out what happens when bats aren't allowed to feed freely on the moths, so they built large outdoor enclosures over cornfields in Southern Illinois. The enclosures were covered in nets that let insects in but kept bats out. The corn grown within the enclosures had significantly more larvae-damaged kernels by 56 percent and less fungal damage.

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. The estimate also doesn't factor in other benefits that bats provide, such as a reduction in pesticide use. Study author Josiah Maine told BBC News: In 2011, University of Tennessee at Knoxville researchers also analyzed the economic importance of bats in agriculture.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville reduced costs of pesticide applications that are not needed to suppress the insects consumed by bats. Bats help pollinate and disperse seeds, they can even play an important part in helping regrowth after forest clearance. Without bats, crop yields are affected. Pesticide applications go up. Even if our estimates were quartered, they clearly show how bats have enormous potential to influence the economics of agriculture and forestry." While some bats provide pest control, nectar-feeding bats 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. Fruit-eating bats are sometimes called the farmers of the tropics because they are incredibly efficient at dispersing seeds. They're especially essential to regenerating clear-cut forests, which requires seeds to be dropped over large, open spaces areas where birds are reluctant to fly. Bats cover large distances while feeding at night and defecate while flying, which means the seeds in their feces are scattered across the vast open expanses of clear-cut rainforests they can add still more, different seeds to the mix that can lead eventually to a renewed forest. Bats have been reported dispersing the seeds of avocado, dates, figs, and cashews vital part of a healthy eco-system, bats are beneficial mammals that contribute greatly to their surrounding ecosystems, and they deserve respect to go along with it. Bats devour tons of crop-destroying insects, a benefit that undeniably helps farmers get food to our tables. They also feed on mosquitoes, which is why I'm cheering for bats to occupy the bat houses I've put up in my yard. Bats fly at speeds of around 60 mph and sometimes at an altitude of 10,000 feet. Stop the Wind Turbines from Killing the BATS.

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Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Rural America's infrastructure has been left behind for too long, eliminate barriers that prevent virtually all infrastructure projects from being efficiently developed and managed. Incentivize the efficient development and management of water infrastructure, in part, by providing more flexibility to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and its partners. shorten and simplify the approval process for infrastructure projects. Eliminate certain redundant and inefficient provisions in environmental laws. make reforms so Americans secure good-paying jobs and meet the needs of our industries. Regulatory barriers that needlessly get in the way of infrastructure projects must be removed.

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General Comment

Forests are reaching a breaking point. Nation's critical infrastructure, considering all hazards that could have a debilitating impact on national security, economic stability, public health and safety, or any combination thereof. These efforts should seek to reduce vulnerabilities, minimize consequences, identify and disrupt threats, and hasten response and recovery efforts related to critical infrastructure.

Critical infrastructure must be secure and able to withstand and rapidly recover from all hazards. Achieving this will require integration with the national preparedness system across prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery

Poor management policies that interrupted the natural and historical cycle of fire. Needed to change a culture focused almost solely on emergency firefighting to one that supports long-term forest restoration and management. Property damage and firefighting costs for local, state and federal governments run into the billions of dollars annually. Forest service mismanaging of our national forests has brought an unprecedented environmental catastrophe that impacts all taxpayers and with it, a rare opportunity for transform a culture change in forest management practices. rebuild healthy high-country forests by building dams for storing water, Investing upfront to create these healthier forests will pay dividends in the long run by curbing the spiraling costs of state firefighting and tree removal while building stronger recreational and

sporting economies . Forests largely restored to the less crowded natural conditions of through greater use of prescribed burning to replace unilateral policies of fire suppression and mechanical thinning to remove buildup of forest fuels, also will improve wildlife habitat, enhance environmental quality and add to the resilience of mountain landscapes, immediate crisis is visible to anyone who recently has traveled in the forest, where entire mountainsides are brown from wildfires with dying and dead forests. Rural counties are reeling from costs of removing and storing dead trees that threaten their public safety. Rural homeowners are having to tap their life savings to take down dead trees near homes and buildings. Government agencies are spending millions of dollars to remove dead trees near highways and other public infrastructure. Costs have risen year by year to battle as catastrophic wildfires during a lengthening fire season on millions of acres of the states dense, overgrown forests. energy providers are budgeting emergency funds to remove dead and dying trees near power lines. Water districts are spending their reserves to remove soils from reservoirs in the wake of catastrophic mountain wildfires. symptoms of a larger problem of forest mismanagement and neglect giving us a environmental disaster and communities need to see encouraging developing consensus around policy changes that will begin to resolve it. If forest service does not take appropriate action soon, National forest risk losing the priceless benefits provided by forests. healthier, less overgrown forests that enhance watersheds and wildlife, reduce the scale of catastrophic wildfires. Need to provide immediate, emergency consequences of its long-neglected forests. Forest are overrun with fire-intolerant trees and thick carpets of forest fuels that can turn even the smallest camp fire or sparking power line into a raging firestorm. Spending heavily to remove hazard trees as a result wildfires is a must. The costs of long neglecting and mismanaging forests have become an unsustainable burden on national forests.

After devastating fires, local water districts pay millions more to remove tons of eroded soils from mountain reservoirs that supply downstream customers.

Need to open mills and train new loggers since m many of the facilities that might have burned millions of dead trees for energy generate on have closed or are closing. A century of fire suppression remains firmly entrenched within federal and state firefighting agencies and has left forest floors deep in flammable groundcover. prescribed burning to rid the forests of dense groundcover are too often clash with regional activists that are confused with air quality regulations, even as emissions from catastrophic wildfires nullify carbon reduction on accomplishments. Wildfires can produce more harmful pollutions than cars on freeways. Environmentalists obstructing policy goals to thin overgrown forests to their original conditions. invest more for proactive forest management, including greater use of prescribed burning cutting and selling timber, remove old dead trees, and less reliance on reactive firefighting.

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Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

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Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

The sound of Living next to Wind Turbines for both Humans and Wildlife: Whoomp, Whoomp, Whoomp. Low frequency noise causes immense suffering to those who are unfortunate to be sensitive to it and chronic psychophysiological damage may result from long-term exposure to low-level low frequency noise.

World Health Organization states: Noise measures based solely on LAeq values do not adequately characterize most noise environments and do not adequately assess the health impacts of noise. If the noise includes a large proportion of low-frequency components, values even lower than the guideline values will be needed, because low-frequency components in noise may increase the adverse effects considerably. When prominent low-frequency components are present, measures based on A-weighting are inappropriate.

Conference Fourth International Meeting on Wind Turbine Noise said main effect of daytime wind turbine noise is annoyance. The night time effect is sleep disturbance lead to stress related illness. Another research team conducted a study which demonstrated those living in the immediate vicinity scored worse than a matched control group in terms of physical and environmental health related quality of life. The towering structures generate low-frequency pulsations that people have described as a "feeling or presence, something that is felt rather than heard, It's this eerie sensation , It's the invisible intruder so we can imagine what wildlife hear.

Study found about one in 10 people, wind turbines are highly annoy, especially those living closest to the structures and those exposed to turbine noises exceeding 35 decibels. Annoyance is statistically related to reports of migraines, tinnitus, dizziness and high blood pressure.

Developed headaches, ear aches and pressure behind their eyes the thumping unbelievable, eyes and ears are pounding, headaches are intense. It's like a dripping faucet in your bedroom, or someone tapping their fingernails next to you or calling your name and shaking your shoulder, night after night. thumping vibrations that resonated through the walls of a home like bass-heavy music from a distant. set a bowl of water in the window and watched it ripple whenever the blades on the nearest turbine passed the tower, that's what it's doing to your brain and your chest and your eyes, that nonstop pulsation of energy." thin walls amplify the effects of the turbines , sounds like a helicopter was landing inside the house. Due to the air absorption, the higher low-frequency content becomes even more pronounced, when sound pressure levels in relevant neighbor distances are considered. Even when A-weighted levels are considered, a substantial part of the noise is at low frequencies, and for several of the investigated large turbines, the one-third-octave band with the highest level is at or below 250 Hz. It is thus beyond any doubt that the low frequency part of the spectrum plays an important role in the noise.

Windfarms adverse health effects include: annoyance, stress, sleep disturbance, headache, tinnitus, ear pressure, dizziness, vertigo, nausea, visual blurring, tachycardia, irritability, problems with concentration and memory, and panic episodes associated with sensations of internal pulsation or quivering when awake or asleep. Other adverse impacts include reduced well-being, degraded living conditions, and adverse societal and economic impacts.

Government initiate, as a matter of priority thorough, adequately resourced epidemiological and laboratory studies of the possible effects of wind farms on human health. This research must engage across industry and community, and include an advisory process representing the range of interests and concerns.

These adverse impacts represent a serious degradation of health in accordance with commonly accepted definitions of health as defined by the WHO. Failure to carefully evaluate the indirect causal pathways and the psychological harm of windfarm exposure represent errors of omission. Annoyance, sleep disturbance, cognitive and emotional response, and stress are health effects that occur through the indirect pathway. The health outcomes associated with the indirect pathway are significant: "Physiological experiments on humans have shown that noise of a moderate level acts via an indirect pathway and has health outcomes similar to those caused by high noise exposures on the direct pathway. The indirect pathway starts with noise-induced disturbances of activities such as communication or sleep. Windfarm literature reviews is inappropriate as they contain errors of omission and/or commission and are neither convincing nor authoritative. Many of the conclusions are incomplete, inaccurate, lack objectivity and consequently only serve to confuse the issue of health effects.

Wind Turbines are a hazard for terrestrial and aquatic habitat for 18 animal species listed as endangered or threatened.

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Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Document: FSA-2018-0002-0006

Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General 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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Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General 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 PM_{2.5} 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 PM_{2.5} 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 PM_{2.5} 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 PM_{2.5} 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 PM_{2.5} 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 PM_{2.5} 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 PM_{2.5} 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 PM_{2.5} 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 PM_{2.5} 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 PM_{2.5} 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 PM_{2.5} 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 PM_{2.5} 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 PM_{2.5} 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 PM_{2.5} 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 PM_{2.5} 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 PM_{2.5} 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 PM_{2.5} 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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Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

More help must be given to the Board Patrol..... The Federal government spends a net amount of \$45.8 billion on illegal aliens and their U.S.-born children. This amount includes expenditures for public education, medical care, justice enforcement initiatives, welfare programs and other miscellaneous costs. It also factors in the meager amount illegal aliens pay to the federal government in income, social security, Medicare and excise taxes. The total cost of illegal immigration to U.S. taxpayers is both staggering and crippling. In 2013, estimated the total cost to be approximately \$113 billion. So, in under four years, the cost has risen nearly \$3 billion. This is a disturbing and unsustainable trend. At the federal, state, and local levels, taxpayers shell out approximately \$134.9 billion to cover the costs incurred by the presence of more than 12.5 million illegal aliens, and about 4.2 million citizen children of illegal aliens. That amounts to a tax burden of approximately \$8,075 per illegal alien family member and a total of \$116,000,000,000. Demonstration Authorization Act of 1978, Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 (FACA). The national government should be deferential to the States when taking action that affects the policymaking discretion of the States and should act only with the greatest caution where State or local governments have identified uncertainties regarding the constitutional or statutory authority of the national government. With respect to Federal statutes and regulations administered by the States, the national government shall grant the States the **maximum administrative discretion possible**.

Intrusive Federal oversight of State administration is neither necessary nor desirable. Required federal agencies must consult with state and local officials early in the process of developing proposed regulation where the regulation will impose substantial direct compliance costs on State and local governments and that is not required by statute.

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Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

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Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General 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 life <http://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 safe level.

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 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. Air pollution data from World Health Organization Info PM10 19 low PM2.5 low at 10 PM10 Pollution Level: Low , Air Pollution 36.36 Low, Drinking Water Pollution and Inaccessibility 33.04 Low, Air quality high of 63.64 very good , Drinking Water Quality good at 66.96 High quality. 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. USA in city of Dallas-Fort Worth Good to great reading, The air in Dallas, TX has an annual average of 10 g/m³ of PM2.5 particles. That's at the WHO safe level. Air pollution data from World Health Organization Info PM10 low at 18 PM2.5 low at only 10 PM10 Pollution Level: Low Air Pollution 35.26 low, Drinking Water Pollution very low at 28 , Air quality 65 very good and Drinking Water Quality very good at 71

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

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Information Collection Request; Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs **Comment On:** FSA-2018-0002-0001

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Document: FSA-2018-0002-0010

Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General 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.

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

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Docket: FSA-2018-0002

Information Collection Request; Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Comment On: FSA-2018-0002-0001

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Document: FSA-2018-0002-0011

Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Russia is attempting to use environmental activists in furtherance of its influence to stop American oil and gas exports and pipelines.

In a U.S. House Science Committee March 1, 2018 called Russian efforts to influence U.S. energy markets. released a staff report uncovering Russia's extensive efforts to influence U.S. energy markets through divisive and inflammatory posts on social media platforms. The report details Russia's motives in interfering with U.S. energy markets and influencing domestic energy policy and its manipulation of Americans via social media propaganda.

Russian Attempts to Influence U.S. Domestic Energy Markets by Exploiting Social Media March 1, 2018 . it demonstrates how the Kremlin manipulated various groups in an attempt to carry out its geopolitical agenda, particularly with respect to domestic energy policy. Congress committee began investigating Russian attempts to influence U.S. energy markets in the summer of 2017 intricate money-laundering scheme. Russian-sponsored agents funneled money to U.S. environmental organizations in an attempt to portray energy companies in a negative way and disrupt domestic energy markets. American social media companies produced for the Committee confirmed that Russian agents were exploiting American social media platforms in an effort to disrupt domestic energy markets, suppress research and development of fossil-fuels, and stymie

efforts to expand the use of natural gas. Between 2015 and 2017, there were an estimated 9,097 Russian posts or tweets regarding U.S. energy policy or a current energy event, a significant portion of content related to energy or environmental issues. Russia exploited American social media as part of its concerted effort to disrupt U.S. energy markets and influence domestic energy policy. They targeted pipelines, fossil fuels, climate change, and other divisive issues to influence public policy in the U.S.

Russia provides roughly 75 percent of the natural gas imported by countries in Central and Eastern Europe while the countries in Southeast Europe "receive almost all of their natural gas from Russia." "Russia's Gazprom has acknowledged for the first time a threat to its dominant position in European gas market from an expected influx of liquefied natural gas (LNG) produced in the United States under [the Trump] administration.

Russia has a significant interest in disrupting U.S. energy markets and influencing domestic energy policy. American energy is booming. Surge of American energy into the global marketplace heightens the Kremlin's desire to eliminate or mitigate the American energy threat and to do so by influencing social media users, American voters, and public officials. American Gas and Oil represents a direct threat to Russian energy interests. First, an abundance of American supply in the global energy marketplace stands to reduce Russian market share and thus revenues generated from oil and gas activities. Second, by providing supply alternatives for European countries dependent on Russian supply and infrastructure, American energy stands to disrupt the Kremlin's ability to leverage energy consumption for geopolitical influence.

The United States has recently experienced an energy production boom that stands to "fundamentally reshape the global energy landscape. primarily "attributable to increased production of natural gas and crude oil enabled by the use of hydraulic fracturing techniques," also referred to as fracking

European officials, and the U.S. intelligence community have all publicly noted that Russia and its government corporations are funding a covert anti-fracking campaign to suppress the widespread adoption of fracking in Europe and the U.S., all in an effort to protect the influence of the Russian oil and gas sector.

Secretary General of NATO, told reporters in 2014, "Russia, as part of their sophisticated information and disinformation operations, engaged actively with so-called nongovernmental organizations environmental organizations working against shale gas to maintain dependence on imported Russian gas.

On July 7, 2017, Chairman Smith and Energy Subcommittee Chairman Randy Weber (R-Texas) sent a letter to Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin requesting that the Treasury Department investigate allegations of Russian interference in the U.S. energy market through covertly funding radical environmental groups opposed to fossil fuels.

Pipelines and domestic energy infrastructure were a primary target of the Russian agents. Specifically, several posts encouraged protests of pipeline construction, which is illustrative of the Kremlin's indiscriminate efforts to influence U.S. energy policy.

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Information Collection Request; Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Comment On: FSA-2018-0002-0001

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Document: FSA-2018-0002-0011

Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

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efforts to expand the use of natural gas. Between 2015 and 2017, there were an estimated 9,097 Russian posts or tweets regarding U.S. energy policy or a current energy event, a significant portion of content related to energy or environmental issues. Russia exploited American social media as part of its concerted effort to disrupt U.S. energy markets and influence domestic energy policy. They targeted pipelines, fossil fuels, climate change, and other divisive issues to influence public policy in the U.S.

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Pipelines and domestic energy infrastructure were a primary target of the Russian agents. Specifically, several posts encouraged protests of pipeline construction, which is illustrative of the Kremlin's indiscriminate efforts to influence U.S. energy policy.

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Information Collection Request; Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Comment On: FSA-2018-0002-0001

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Document: FSA-2018-0002-0013

Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Endangered Species Act (ESA) is failing to achieve its primary purpose of species recovery and instead has become a tool for litigation that drains resources away from real recovery efforts on the state, tribal and local level and blocks job-creating economic activities. original goal was to preserve and recover key domestic species from the brink of extinction. Recommends constructive changes in the following categories: 1. Ensuring Greater Transparency and Prioritization of ESA with a Focus on Species Recovery and De-Listing 2. Reducing ESA Litigation and Encouraging Settlement Reform . 3 Empowering States, Tribes, Local Governments and Private Landowners on ESA Decisions Affecting Them and Their Property. 4 Requiring More Transparency and Accountability of ESA Data and Science. The ESA, federal implementation of it, and seemingly never-ending litigation are creating increasing impediments towards reaching that goal. Only by removing these impediments can the ESA be improved for the benefit of saving species. Federal agencies that implement ESA should not list species unless and until they are able to identify actual recovery and numerical goals for healthy species populations upfrontbefore, or at the time of any proposed rule involving listing a species. Recovery plans should be drafted and completed and approved before listing or critical habitat is designated, not as an afterthought, years later, or not at all. Rather than basing decisions on vague trends showing decline or improvement or "professional opinions," ESA listing/delisting

petitions should not be accepted by federal ESA implementing agencies unless based on actual data relating to species' condition. Data used for listing decisions should be made public, especially if the data and related studies are being financed by the taxpayer. Federal agencies should have discretion to extend 12 month or 90-day deadlines relating to species listing or critical habitat determinations, without fear of spurious litigation. Rather than force federal agencies to accept petition with equal weight no matter how lacking science and data. Agencies should allow to incorporate the best and most current data. Agencies' Listing Priority Guidance (48 Fed. Reg. 43098) should supersede any conflicting 12-month or 90-day deadline set by rule, settlement or other action. Several terms in the law have become magnets for misinterpretation, conflicting interpretations, or even litigation, and should be clarified, including, for example: "foreseeable future"; "significant portion of the range," "jeopardy" to a species, the technological and economic feasibility of "reasonable and prudent alternatives/measure," and "maximum extent practicable" relating to mitigation. Federal agencies should be required to disclose all details of consent decrees to Congress and an appropriate NEPA process should be applied for settlements to ensure public input in ESA decisions, and to ensure they include best scientific data. Litigious groups and plaintiffs should be discouraged from filing procedural challenges against agencies simply because they do not agree with the agency's decisions, (such as delisting determinations, findings of species listing not warranted). Litigants should be required to pay their own way to curb repeated litigation and foster court cases only on substantive matters. To discourage forum shopping by frequent ESA-litigation-plaintiffs, ESA lawsuits should not be permitted in federal courts other than in a state a species is primarily located. Hourly fees paid by the federal government to litigious attorneys for ESA litigation should be capped like other federal statutes to prevent lucrative payment of attorneys' fees. non-governmental organizations or individuals that file ESA-related lawsuits against the federal government should be barred from receiving federal taxpayer-funded grants. Since money is fungible, litigation should not be subsidized by taxpayers. Section 6(a) should be strengthened to ensure that states' roles in ESA policy provisions have meaning and are enforceable. To encourage voluntary Habitat Conservation Plans should be exempt from critical habitat designations. Secretaries of the Interior and Commerce should authorize certain circumstances to reevaluate, without judicial review, any critical habitat or listing decision where evidence shows significant economic harm . critical habitat economic analyses should be required at the time of any proposed listing . federal agencies should be required to justify why data relied upon for ESA decision is the "best available" and why such data is deemed "accurate" and "reliable." Data used by federal agencies for ESA decisions should be made publicly available . To ensure accountability, ESA-related peer reviews that do not comply with the Data Quality Act should be deemed "arbitrary and capricious"

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Information Collection Request; Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Comment On: FSA-2018-0002-0001

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Document: FSA-2018-0002-0014

Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General 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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Information Collection Request; Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Comment On: FSA-2018-0002-0001

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Document: FSA-2018-0002-0015

Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

The Key to bring back America tax dollar, as well as US business, industrial, steel, farming, gas and oil, timber and mining is not only Tariffs against China and India , but

Repeal of the UN CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM.

Stop Funding UNFCCC CLIIIMATE CHANGE .

Investigate the CLIMATE TRUST.

Investigate SEC and Commodity Trading Boards rules such as Dodd Frank, against American resource companies.

The main aim of the Kyoto Protocol was the global distribution of wealth. Billions of dollars were taken from American by selling carbon credits starting In 2008 from schemes of the UN Clean Development Mechanism is intended to provide a mechanism to reigning in the rapid growth of developing country , by closing Factories, moving Major companies, without the major polluters like China, India themselves bearing the costs. And still the Air and water in these 2 nations are some of the worst in world.

The intent is that developing countries would send more tax payer money and relocate business to China and India, in subsequent negotiation rounds, if and as the richer countries fulfil their commitments the richer nations would get weaker.

Trillions of dollars spend on US regulations by Tax Payers, is based on idea of Climate change

which is a Trading scheme for Billionaires, Environmentalist activist and elites of world, Regulatory awareness-raising instruments would yield economic gains for this scheme using the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), with UN Carbon Trust which rely on US regulations to embody compliance to pay up. Idea was designed for world to suck trillions of dollars on energy provision over next few decades.

Many of the America public trading companies are being hindered, closed and hurt by rules of the Dodd Frank Regulations. The SEC and the Commodity Trading boards and rules should be investigated .

India's carbon market is one of the fastest growing markets in the world and has already generated approximately 30 million carbon credits, the second highest transacted volumes in the world. In Asia; the country of Indian; industries were able to cash in on the sudden boom in the carbon market making it a preferred location for carbon credit buyers. It is expected that India would gain at least \$5 billion to \$10 billion from carbon trading (Rs 22,500 crore to Rs 45,000 crore) over a period of time.

The debate revealed deep theoretical confusion idea that low carbon technologies are things for tomorrow is a myth that does not reflect reality. Considerable uncertainty about nature. Too many complexities and imperfections and wholly erroneous to suggest that the best way to control Earth's climate is a Trading scheme. Policies that can make investing strategically worthless to America Tax Payers, (No benefit). In building unprecedented array of economics requirements with global reach it is a Treaty probably more strongly influenced by economic reasoning to benefit the few than any other in history. (PONZI SCHEME).

the uncertainties were too deep and cost resistance too fierce to establish long-run carbon price regulation . Industries & finance communities are too remote from flawed science and governmental decision-making to act substantively on the basis of hypothetical and contested future political processes to internalize to encourage climate damage costs. Climate change policy poses challenging problems for economic appraisal.

UN scheme Called Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), introduced into UNs' Kyoto Protocol by the Clinton administration, required industrial nations to buy and use credits from poorer nations that had found ways to radically redistribution of wealth. Had nothing to do with Air or water or the environment.

A global agreement, and so is the Framework Convention which it is based, premature and inequitable, impractical , huge uncertainties in their emissions data, growth trends and governance. Willingness-to-pay vs willingness-to-accept (compensation) remains unresolved. Theoretical paradox of the view-the giant leap -the 'valley of death'.

The aim of the Carbon Trust (SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED) was to remove curtain business sector by implement CO2 emission reductions cost and to develop a low carbon industry technology sector thereby removing Natural resources of America. And make America weak.

The global emissions context Policy on climate change is set in a context of large divergence of emissions between countries. NOTE: Carbon tax is clearly a failed idea that could significantly ruin any chance for the United States to have a full economic recovery,

Obama tasked his Administration to pursue bureaucratic avenues to obstruct our nation's energy independence, which has since been described by his own party as "irresponsible" and a "war on jobs" and "war on America". In a June 2013 speech at Georgetown University, Obama made clear his intention to use all of his Administration's authorities to execute this regressive agenda.

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Information Collection Request; Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Comment On: FSA-2018-0002-0001

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Document: FSA-2018-0002-0016

Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

The threat of regulation can induce companies to behave in reactive ways, distorting markets and creating economic inefficiency, compounding stagnation. If businesses cannot predict regulations, they can not expand. The modern regulation environment based on erroneous and flawed reports, makes business more risk averse. Over-regulation and its close ally uncertainty cut down on breakthroughs, slows growth. The greatness of our unique nation hinges on the fundamental purpose of the government to serve at the will of the people and to carry out public policy that is in the public interest.

Study on uncertainty created by regulations and fiscal, trade, and debt policy estimated \$261 BILLION in costs just since 2011 .

Overlapping, ill-founded and unclear regulations (and tax policy) dominate, businesses cannot plan, hiring becomes an insupportable risk (businesses will not hire if they know they cannot fire thanks to labor law) and citizens suffer. In the competitive marketplace, it takes a lot of bad ideas to generate a winner; policy makers and regulators fail to recognize that, while businesses want to "create jobs" as a matter of good citizenship, that goodwill does not change the reality that jobs are a cost, a liability.

The Regulatory Right-to-Know Act calls for an analysis of the effects of regulations on small business. Consistent with that direction,

Executive Order 12866, "Regulatory Planning and Review," consider effects and minimize costs on small business.

Executive Order 13563, "Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review," impose the least burden on society,

In the Bible : , "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal;knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven..

BETTER USE OF Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-4).

Congress mandated the collection of monies by the Government be controlled by the Miscellaneous Receipts Act; possible used the miscellaneous receipts act in the tariffs against dumping nations of minerals.

Congressional Review Act (CRA) require cost-benefit and other analyses for new regulations rules.

The Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) must be reformed to ensure litigants are not able to exploit the law, and avoid legal caps on attorney's fees. REFORM The Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) .

the Regulatory Flexibility Act has directed federal agencies to assess their rules' effects on small businesses and describe regulatory actions under development "that may have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities" (US GPO, 2009: 64,131-32). Greater use of Regulatory Flexibility Act to assess rules and the effects on small businesses.

Revise Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 (IPIA).

The REINS Act (Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny, H.E. 367) to require an expedited congressional vote on all major or significant rules before they are effective and if hinder small business,

THE independent Consumer Financial Protection Bureau created by Dodd-Frank , Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-4), REPEAL this act was use to close or hindering American mining, timber, oil and gas, steel, farming and manufacturing had most far reaching rules on America life blood. Concern goes well beyond lack of regulatory review : there exists a fundamental lack of accountability, either executive or legislative or judicial of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau since Congress does not fund the self-financing agency, Congress lacks even the necessary "power of the purse" to ensure even an appearance of accountability to voters. New-Deal Administrative Procedure Act (APA) of 1946 (P.L. 79-404), which set up the process of public advance notice of rule-makings, better use of the act.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) need review and REFORM). Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), introduced into the United Nations' Kyoto Protocol in 2008 by the Clinton administration, established a radically new way for non industrial nations to take money from industrial nations, reducing emissions had nothing to do with it since China and India have the worst air and water on plant. China and India has raked in billions of dollars from these schemes , REPEAL and stop funding the UN mandate black hole. Clean Development Mechanism was intended to provide a mechanism to start reigning in the rapid growth of developing country such as America, without countries like China and India themselves bearing the costs. Repeal and Investigate carbon Trust. Follow the money,,, Repeal, National Grid Development Carbon Tax/Cap and Trade, Quota/Renewable Portfolio Standard. Renewable Energy Credits (RECs)/ Green Certificates. Production Tax Credit (PTC), Investment Tax Credit (ITC) Truth in Settlements Act of 2015, Miscellaneous Receipts Act. "requires federal agencies to make public non-confidential information about settlement agreements to ensure Transparencies in Agencies

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Information Collection Request; Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Comment On: FSA-2018-0002-0001

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Document: FSA-2018-0002-0017

Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Ban China Import dumping and test items for Toxic materials. Protect America Children, Billions of taxpayer money wasted based on Activist Environmental groups attacking America with Fake and flawed reports. They must be backed by China since China is the polluter with 70 per cent of Chinese rivers and lakes are polluted from industrial facilities like chemical and textile plants.

China should be added to "Conflict Minerals Law of 2010". and UN and international rights groups should apply conflict-sensitive approaches to imports from china.

300 million Chinese in rural areas lack access to safe drinking water. Thousands of dead wildlife floating down the river that supplies Shanghai with its drinking water. Chemical accident leaked benzene, into a tributary of the Huangpu River . Country's most industrial regions are some of the driest, with 45 per cent of the country's gross domestic product produced in water-scarce provinces such as Hebei, Shandong and Shanxi.

Some 24,000 villages have been abandoned because of the desertification effects of the Gobi desert factory spill in Shanxi province that resulted in nine tonnes of the potential carcinogen

aniline being dispersed in the Zhuozhang River. 90 per cent of Chinese cities are tapped into polluted groundwater supplies; groundwater in two-thirds of those cities is considered "severely polluted".

About 40 percent of China's farmland relies on underground water for irrigation, and an estimated 90 percent is polluted, 60 percent of the groundwater beneath Chinese cities is described as "severely polluted". mud-choked rivers and eroded topsoil are often the result of desertification. of habitat loss and the resulting drop in biodiversity. heavily polluted Lake Tai. As vast areas of forest are cleared for farmland, bamboo plantations, timber and fuel wood, endangered animals like pandas struggle to survive.

Entire towns that have been written off as so polluted that simply living there is a cancer risk. the high rates of stomach, liver, kidney and colon cancer in certain areas, Shangba, a city in southern Guangdong province, the river that flows through town changes from white to a startling shade of orange because of varying types of industrial effluent, Many of the river's contaminants, like cadmium and zinc. chemicals and heavy metals banned in other countries are found throughout China. government's recent admission that cancer villages exist "shows that the environment ministry has acknowledged.

China supports 20 per cent of the world's population on only 6 per cent of the world's water; Beijing, the amount of water available per person is just one-tenth of the UN standard of 1,000 cubic metres; across the country more than two-thirds of cities have water shortages.

Yangtze River basin There are in total 378 known species of fish living there, as well as more than 280 species of mammals, 145 known species of amphibians, and 166 known reptile species (World Wildlife Fund WWF). As the longest river in China which gets significant amount of pollution discharge Eutrophication persists in key lakes , emphasizing heavily polluted "black and odorous water" wastewater discharge in the Upper Reaches which is carried downstream. Pollution anywhere on river poses a significant threat to drinking water. According to the Yangtze River Water Resources Commission, of the 329 drinking water resources monitored, only 193 of them or 59% met relevant water quality standards all year round. pollutants discharged into the water can also either seep into sediment or soil, leading to groundwater pollution and soil contamination. rice contaminated with heavy metals . Groundwater quality continues to worsen for 5th year; 'very bad' Hunan and Hubei provinces, account for a most of YREB's discharge of Cadmium, Arsenic, Lead at 69%, 71% and 63% respectively. 20% of Mercury emissions. Air pollution in Beijing so impenetrable the U.S. Embassy's air quality measuring station can only call it "beyond index . Public outcry over thick blanket of toxic smog that covered Beijing earlier this year. According to the Environmental Protection Agency's air quality scale, air is unsafe to breathe. stay indoors with air purifier, according to U.S. Embassy Beijing guidelines. Chinese cities like Urumqi, Lanzhou and Linfen on lists of the world's most polluted places. 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 American Regulation are tremendous waste of taxpayer money since they are against the wrong Nation

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Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Document: FSA-2018-0002-0018

Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General 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 failinginvest 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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Information Collection Request; Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

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Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

In the 19th century, logging shaped the landscape of northern Wisconsin. It brought thousands of workers jobs, and formed today's paper industry. In the late 19th century Wisconsin was one of the premier lumber producing states in the U.S., and from 1890-1910 forest products were #1 Wisconsin's economy.

TODAY IS International Day of Forests, which is celebrated around the world each year Response to wildfire including eliminates identified threats from particular landscape by with greater fire fuel removal, timber sales, cutting dead and dying trees, Management of over grown bushes and trees.

UN said the Forests are also at risk from, (unmanaged fires was one of risk of today's forests) , which threaten forest health and the ability of forests to function as productive and resilient ecosystems. Meeting future demand for forest products and services depends on urgent action and cross-sectoral policy coordination at all levels to secure sustainable forest management. Forest Service needs to be exempt from lawsuits challenging certain forest management activities from the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA). Such as tinning, logging, clearing of dead old trees and bushes that are the fuel for future fires. Land Management depts should be categorically excluded from the preparation of an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement under section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C.

4332).

Hazardous fuel reduction on federal land should be categorically excluded to the requirements of sections 102, 104, 105, and 106 of title I of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6511 et seq.). Section 705 of title 5, United States Code, should not apply to any challenge to the salvage operation or reforestation activity.

No award should be made under section 2412 of title 28, United States Code, and no amounts may be obligated or expended from the Claims and Judgment Fund of the United States Treasury to pay any fees or other expenses under such sections to any plaintiff related to an action challenging a forest management activity carried out pursuant to this Act.

Section 6(d) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(d)) should be amended; Secretary shall not be required to engage in consultation under this subsection or any other provision of law (including section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1536) and section 402.16 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation)) with respect to-- the listing of a species as threatened or endangered, or a designation of critical habitat pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); whether the amount or extent of taking specified in the incidental take statement is exceeded whether new information reveals effects of the action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not previously considered, whether the identified action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat that was not considered in the biological opinion, Section 8206(a)(3) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (16 U.S.C. 2113a(a)(3)) should be amended-- construction, reconstruction, repair or restoration of roads as necessary to achieve project objectives.

High severity wildfires pose a serious threat to people and nature. Wildfires can pump as much carbon dioxide into the atmosphere in just a few weeks as cars do in those areas in an entire year, a study suggests risk of high-severity wildfire, burning hundreds of thousands of acres, costing hundreds of million to fight.

2017 fire season one of worst , with lose of life, lose of habit for animals, cost billions . Fuel treatments before a fire can significantly reduce the size and severity of wildfires, and currently are insufficient because of Environmentalist activist stopping the forest service from doing the required job.

2016 total 67,743 fires 5,509,995 acres burned

2015 total 68,151 fires 10,125,149 acres burned

2014 total 63,312 fires 3,595,613 acres burned

2013 total 47,579 fires 4,319,546 acres burned

2012 total 67,774 fires 9,326,238 acres burned

2011 total 74,126 fires 8,711,367 acres burned.

Core issues facing the USFS: lengthy and costly planning processes to complete needed hazardous fuel reduction projects and the threat of litigation forcing the USFS and BLM to take an overly cautious approach to forest management.

Addresses these challenges by including categorical exclusions for processes that are routine and have known effects, allowing the agencies to perform forest management activities sooner to save time and taxpayer money. It rewards collaboration, giving all interest groups a seat at the table, and minimizes the threat of litigation of these collaborative projects. remove hazardous trees and salvage timber to protect public safety, water supply, or public infrastructure.

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Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Children are mining Rare Earth Elements for Electric Cars and wind Turbines, while Electric car and windfarm companies are mining government subsidies for the rich , while American poor and hard working taxpayers are put out of jobs from regulations.

New report March, Tuesday TV, news , a team of reporters went to Africa and confirmed many past reports of Amnesty International which revealed that cobalt mined by children which goes into Rare Earth Elements for Electric cars and wind Turbines , etc. has found child labor being used in the dangerous mining of cobalt in the Democratic Republic of Congo. International Labor Organization reports children in mining can be seen in small-scale mines of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and even parts of Europe. Child labor and environmental concerns of mining and producing toxic minerals in key countries.

Africa: 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. There, Huayou Cobalt further smelts and sells the processed cobalt to battery component manufacturers in China and South Korea. In turn, these companies sell to battery manufacturers. 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,

Africa : Research by SOMO reveals that serious human rights violations and environmental pollution are happening in Democratic Republic of Congo as a result of cobalt mining, including water pollution and forced evictions. SOMO's research shows that these problems are structural. Chile: Most of the world's lithium production is in South America, Australia lithium production exports to China and Asian countries. Chile is number 2 producer of lithium , Bolivia negotiated with Japanese, French, and Korean firms for extraction. Zimbabwe, Africa is 5th producer of lithium.

Supply chain is very complicated and possible veiled, so areas of production might be camouflaged. Key challenges for human rights groups is traceability. Once mined, minerals navigate a complex supply chain which is then transported overseas.

South America: Why do French want electric cars? French companies are in south America mining, they have already turned to alternative opportunities in Argentina (which, along with Chile, is currently the world's major lithium supplier. They might still consider a joint venture for battery production, according to the French ambassador to Bolivia, French company has deposits in Salta province covering nearly 200 square miles, same area where children of South American work mines and Flamingos as endangered species are being killed and habitat destroyed by Lithium miners.

Lithium, Cobalt, should be added to conflict minerals law of 2010 ? UN and international rights groups should apply conflict-sensitive approaches in Rare Earth mining sector preventing children and poor families from working in mines in Chile.

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.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates 40,000 children are working in DRC mines, but the Good Shepherd Foundation, which works on the ground in the country, believe the number is higher. little evidence of anyone on the ground helping these children.

Many acknowledged problems with the Rare Earth supply chain but very hard to think about lithium batteries for electric cars and Wind Turbines without child mining cobalt and Lithium. Lithium in the Salar de Cauchar-Olaroz, in the province of Jujuy, is a project developed by a joint venture . In total, there are 53 projects in the exploration or project feasibility phases. Mining companies work in the Cauchari-Olaroz lithium in the Argentine province of Jujuy. Cauchari-Olaroz is in one of the richest lithium deposits on earth.

Humans in Salt mining in south America is hard work for very little money. Salt workers toil under the hot sun without any protection. The boys generally dig the pits Girls, generally accompanied by their mothers, help pile the sand, put it in bags and transport it. Children in mining unstable underground structures, heavy tools and equipment, the toxic and often explosive chemicals, and the exposure to extremes of heat and cold.

indigenous peoples were incorporated into Argentina as 'subjugated peoples and insecure occupiers' of their own lands.

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Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Document: FSA-2018-0002-0021

Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is an international body outside the jurisdiction and oversight of the United States Congress. EPA, Energy dept, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife and agricultural dept are the entity of the United States government that during last administration was seeking sweeping regulations on the basis that GHGs are increasing global temperatures. EPA's reliance on the IPCC for GHG emissions results is a VIOLATION of the Data Quality Act,

EPA Inspector General's was highly critical report investigating EPA's review of external data for the GHGs endangerment finding.

150 entities including 27 states, 24 trade associations, 37 rural electric coops, and three labor unions challenged the Clean Power Plan highlighting a range of legal and technical concerns. 2017 EPA has determined that the CPP exceeds its statutory authority based on a change in the agency's legal interpretation of Section 111 of the Clean Air Act (CAA). In October 2017, the EPA completed a regulatory impact analysis for its proposal to repeal the Clean Power Plan. October 10, 2017, (EPA) issued a proposal to REPEAL the Obama Administration's 2015 rule, "Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: October 16, 2017, the EPA proposed to repeal the Clean Power Plan .

December 1, 2015, a bipartisan majority of the United States Congress formally disapproved of

the Clean Power Plan pursuant to the Congressional Review Act.

On March 28, 2017, the Trump Administration disbanded the IWG and withdrew its reports and supporting documents as no longer representative of government policy.

Aug 20, 2017 Federal Climate Advisory Committee ... for the Sustained National Climate Assessment's was closed.

Any environmentalist policy that would drive up the cost of energy, food, or other essential needs in the name of protecting nature must be rejected.

March 28, 2017, President Trump signed the Energy Independence Executive Order; review of the Clean Power Plan; reconsideration proceedings to suspend, revise, or rescind the rule.

Any physical theory is always provisional, in the sense that it is only a hypothesis: you can never prove it.

Scientists; Variations in the amount of solar radiation reaching the Earth are thought to influence climate

Repealing the CPP will save Billion dollars in avoided compliance costs.

1997 Report of Prinn based on the model developed for MIT's Program on the Science and Policy of Global Change. emission caps proposed , will not prevent global warming

EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) has cost their consumers \$287 billion for "almost zero impact" on cutting carbon emissions, according to a 2011 UBS study.

2016 February 9, , the United States Supreme Court stayed the CPP immediately halting implementation.

1995 IPCC meeting There are inadequate data to determine whether consistent global changes in climate variability

2014 IPCC A second dimension of uncertainty, (GHG) that concerning whether the policies states implement will in fact achieve desired outcomes

Decade of focus on global warming and billions of dollars of research funds have still failed to establish that global cooling or warming is a significant problem.

2007 IPCC the lead author of the climate report stated in an email that 'we can't account for the lack of warming at the moment...1970 Prediction (wrong) If present trends continue, the world

will be about four degrees colder for the global mean temperature in 1990, but eleven degrees colder by the year 2000...This is about twice what it would take to put us in an ice age. Kenneth

E.F. Watt on air pollution, Earth Day (1970) The main greenhouse gas is water vapor which is both natural in origin and highly variable in its distribution. 1959 Edward Ney possible climatic

link through cosmic rays. Professor Judith Curry, chair of the School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences concern that past climate models have not proven true. IPCC and regulations are

mostly geared against emissions then IPCC should be more skeptical of China and India, since future emissions will come overwhelmingly from most significant emitters (China, India, and

Russia) they DO NOT abide to international GHG reduction agreements. 1995 IPCC meeting China registered its disagreement on the use of carbon dioxide emissions. China emit more CO2

than the U.S. and Canada combined, and India is now the world's third biggest emitter of CO2 - pushing Russia into fourth place. Simultaneously, U.S. CO2 levels have been steadily declining..

EPA's website, total GHG emissions have only risen 1% in the U.S. since 2005, while levels in China, India, and Russia have combined to rise more than 6%. 2011 Patrick Moore , "We do not

have any scientific proof that we are the cause of the global warming that has occurred in the last 200 years

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Document: FSA-2018-0002-0022

Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Most polluted countries in the world. report into global air pollution with some concerning finds of Nations that do not agree to the GHG emissions standards but are the number top polluters.

Pakistan Average PM2.5 pollution: 101 ug/m³ With a population of almost 180 million urban air pollution in Pakistan causes thousands of adult deaths each year. A World Bank report found that outdoor air pollution alone causes more than 80,000 hospital admissions per year; nearly 8,000 cases of chronic bronchitis, and almost five million cases of lower respiratory cases in children under the age of five.

Bangladesh Average PM2.5 pollution: 79 ug/m³ Home to nearly 155 million people, the air quality has fallen nearly 60 per cent in the last 10 years. In fact three Bangladeshi cities are in the top 25 cities with the poorest air quality.

India Average PM2.5 pollution: 59 ug/m³ In the winter of 2013, air pollution in New Delhi was 60 times higher than the level considered safe according to India's Center for Science and Environment (CSE) and it had the highest rate of air pollution in the world according to WHO. Pollution from construction sites, industrial emissions, open fires, vehicle emissions and a

staggering population of 1.2 billion put India at number nine on the list.

China , Yangtze River basin There are in total 378 known species of fish living there, as well as more than 280 species of mammals, 145 known species of amphibians, and 166 known reptile species (World Wildlife Fund WWF). As the longest river in China which gets significant amount of pollution discharge Eutrophication persists in key lakes , emphasizing heavily polluted "black and odorous water" wastewater discharge in the Upper Reaches which is carried downstream. Pollution anywhere on river poses a significant threat to drinking water. According to the Yangtze River Water Resources Commission, of the 329 drinking water resources monitored, only 193 of them or 59% met relevant water quality standards all year round. pollutants discharged into the water can also either seep into sediment or soil, leading to groundwater pollution and soil contamination. rice contaminated with heavy metals . Groundwater quality continues to worsen for 5th year; 'very bad' .

Hunan and Hubei provinces, account for a most of YREB's discharge of Cadmium, Arsenic, Lead at 69%, 71% and 63% respectively. 20% of Mercury emissions.

Air pollution in Beijing so impenetrable the U.S. Embassy's air quality measuring station can only call it "beyond index . Public outcry over thick blanket of toxic smog that covered Beijing earlier this year. According to the Environmental Protection Agency's air quality scale, air is unsafe to breathe. stay indoors with air purifier, according to U.S. Embassy Beijing guidelines.

Chinese cities like Urumqi, Lanzhou and Linfen on lists of the world's most polluted places.

CHINA Beijing, Last update: March 2018

Air pollution data from World Health Organization Info

PM10 at 108 Red , Bad(as of 3.28.2018) Very Unhealthy

PM2.5 at 112 Red, Bad (3.28.18)

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

China; in Yongledianzhen PM10 AQI 160 Very Unhealthy 3.28 .2018

PM2.5 AQI 147

China ; in Langfang PM10 AQI 220 Very Unhealthy 3.28 .2018

China should be added to "Conflict Minerals Law of 2010". and UN and international rights groups should apply conflict-sensitive approaches to imports from china.

300 million Chinese in rural areas lack access to safe drinking water. Thousands of dead wildlife floating down the river that supplies Shanghai with its drinking water. Chemical accident leaked benzene, into a tributary of the Huangpu River . Country's most industrial regions are some of the driest, with 45 per cent of the country's gross domestic product produced in water-scarce provinces such as Hebei, Shandong and Shanxi.

United States is one of the Cleanest Airs and Water on the Plant earth American Regulation are tremendous waste of taxpayer money since they are against the wrong Nation America has Good Air and Good Water,(Air Apps are everywhere now showing American as GREEN..) .. but Fake report reviews are inappropriate as they contain errors of omission and/or commission and are neither convincing nor authoritative. Many of the conclusions are incomplete, inaccurate, lack objectivity and consequently only serve to confuse the issue. Government initiate as a matter of priority thorough, adequately resourced epidemiological and laboratory studies of the possible effects on human health. This research must engage across industry and community, and include an advisory process representing the range of interests and concerns.

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Document: FSA-2018-0002-0023

Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment Wind Turbines are threatening.... populations of insectivorous bats in North America. Bats are voracious predators of nocturnal insects, including manycrop and forest pests. There are no continental-scale monitoring programs for assessing wildlife fatalities at wind turbines, so the number of bats killed across the entire United States is difficult to assess. By 2020 an estimated 33,000 to 111,000 bats will be KILLED ANNUALLY by wind turbines in the Mid-Atlantic Highlands alone . Mortality from factors is substantial and will likely have long-term cumulative impacts on both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. the economic consequences of losing so many bats could be substantial. Loss of bats could lead to... agricultural losses ...estimated at more than the value of bats may be as low as... \$3.7 billion/year and as high as \$53 billion/year..... These estimates include the... reduced costs of PESTICIDE applications that are not needed to suppress the insects consumed by bats . Save More Money by helping with impacts of PESTICIDES on ecosystems,... which can be substantial ,... or other secondary effects of predation, such as ,,reducing the potential for evolved resistance of insects to PESTICIDS ,,and genetically modified crops,,,,, , bats can exert top down suppression of forest insects. For example, 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. published estimates of the value of 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. The value of bats to the 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*). We estimate the bats' value as pest control for cotton production in an eight-county region in south-central Texas. Calculations show an annual Bat value of range of \$121 000-\$1725000, on a \$4.6-\$6.4 million per year annual cotton harvest. That is money Farmers do not need to spend on Pesticides. 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, Urgent efforts are needed to educate the public and policy-makers about the ecological and economic importance of insectivorous bats and to provide practical conservation solutions. North America are under severe pressure from major new threat. bats of several migratory tree-dwelling species are being killed in unprecedented numbers at wind turbines across the continent . Why these species are particularly susceptible to wind turbines remains a mystery, and several types of attraction have been hypothesized . Wind is Not clean If it removes important Bat that helps the environment, bats lower use of PESTICIDES, and cost to farmers are too great for use windmills that generating occur less than 30% of the time. There is NO market for electricity that cannot be delivered on demand. The "demand" that exists is nothing more than legislated policy artifice - in the absence of mandated fines, penalties and/or endless subsidies the wind industry would have never got going at all. Endless streams of massive subsidies for a meaningless power source fits the "unsustainable" . taking billions from farmers to produce to give to wind farms is a waste money and totally nonsense.

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Information Collection Request; Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Comment On: FSA-2018-0002-0001

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Document: FSA-2018-0002-0024

Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

American has clean air and clean water, China and India have the worse. Why is the Agency huting the Poor and working class of America with unjust regulations., when China has passed United States in 2011 as the largest global GHG emitter and China, India, do not ascribe to international GHG reduction agreements.

Reports on April 2018 ..

Traffs are needed against China and India, until they agree to the with same GHG standards.

INDIA Coal India will likely show growth in production year-on-year , Indian government Wednesday gave its approval to state-run Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries to extract coal bed methane from their coal fields areas without applying for a fresh lease. expedite the exploration and exploitation of CBM, enhance the availability of natural gas. , the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs said in a statement. state-owned Coal India buying more railway rakes to reliably supply coal to their customers and the Indian government's plans to allow private mining. The emission of the nitrogen dioxide pollutant has gone up significantly in the South Asia region, Chhattisgarh region of India, largest increases occurred over Jamnagar (India), Dhaka (Bangladesh) had the largest increase (79 per cent) of any world city.

CHINA and INDIA, has the Unhealthy air and water BUT the USA has Good Air and Good Water Quality.

CHINA The global seaborne thermal coal market is expected to grow by around 48 million mt from 2017 to touch 963 million mt in 2018, according to trading house Noble Group at the Coaltrans China conference in Beijing Tuesday. The demand is going to be mainly powered by a coal-hungry Asia led by China, India and the rest of eastern hemisphere countries accounting for an increase of 16 million mt, 11 million mt and 14 million mt respectively. Thermal power generation in China is up by 8.6%. Larger miners in China are becoming larger as they have better sales and logistics networks, Chinas National Bureau of Statistics, coal consumption in China increased 0.4 percent in 2017, and in 2016 Coal supplied 62 percent of Chinas energy. Shanghai, China air has an annual average of 52 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. Thats 5.2 times worse than WHO safe level. in China, 6716 children die of air pollution-related diseases every year. Air pollution data from World Health Organization Info 2018. China, the worlds growing manufacturing hub, saw an increase of 20 to 50 per cent in nitrogen dioxide, South Korea's News: Imports, Coal which recently increased due to demand from power plants commissioned.

Where are the environmental activists, India and china has the worse air and water on the Plant.

Clean air in America: Think of the Billions each year, spent on regulations in USA on Fake water and air news, that could go to Schools, Health, Roads, infrastructure, Budget, Trade Balance. Wow looks at the air meters.

TEXAS HOUSTON The air has an annual average of 10 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. Thats at the WHO safe level. Healthy, GREEN

ALABAMA, Birmingham The air quality has annual average of 11 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. Thats 10% BETTER than WHO safe level. GREEN

KENTUCKY , Louisville annual average of 11 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. Thats 10% BETTER than WHO recommended safe level. GREEN

PENNSYLVANIA, Pittsburgh, air quality has an annual average of 10 g/m³ of PM_{2.5} particles. Thats at the WHO safe level. GREEN

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Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

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Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

EPA Inspector Generals highly critical report investigating EPAs review of external data for the GHGs endangerment finding. On December 15, 2009, EPA published its Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases Under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act. As the primary scientific basis for EPAs finding, the Agency relied upon assessments conducted by other organizations.

Agencies reliance on the IPCC is A VIOLATION of the Data Quality Act, (The DQA directs the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to issue government-wide guidelines that provide policy and procedural guidance to Federal agencies for ensuring and maximizing the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information (including statistical information) disseminated by Federal agencies. See Data Quality Act 515, 42 U.S.C. 502-504.

IPCC is an international body outside the jurisdiction and oversight of the United States Congress. Moreover, EPA is the entity of the United States government that is seeking sweeping regulations on the basis that GHGs are increasing global temperatures.

EPAs reliance on the IPCC violates the Agencys own internal policy. (see Peer Review Advisory Grp., Addendum to: Guidance for Evaluating the Quality of Scientific and Technical Information, EPAS SCI. AND TECH. POLICY COUNCIL (Dec. 2012),. IPCC relied on data from a University of East Anglia CRU , in England.

Note History : IPCC Established in 1988, IPCC stated working Group I, stated a Special Committee, Dr John Houghton prepared Scientific Assessments, First working group rely on the Carnegie Institution SCOPE 29 report of 1986 The Greenhouse Effect, Climatic Change and Ecosystems ; Scientific Assessment, Working Group I has built on this. First draft of Policy Makers in Edinburgh 1990, Meteorological office in Bracknell, England, was responsible for organizing , .Members of the team included CHINA , Professor Cac Hong Xing..AND , Financial support for the Bracknell, England core team was provided by the Departments of the Environment and Energy in the UK. The Staff of University of East Anglia CRU , England had been heavily involved in the IPCC assessments, and CRUs work has been used by IPCC in construction of future climate projections.

EPAs Technical support document Peer Review Methodology DID NOT Meet OMB Requirements for Highly Influential Scientific Assessments. EPA had the TSD Technical support document reviewed by a panel of 12 federal climate change scientists.

EPAs disposition of the findings were NOT made available to the public as would be required for reviews of highly influential scientific assessments.

EPA panel of scientists DID NOT fully meet the independence requirements for reviews of highly influential scientific assessments because one of the panelists was an EPA employee. DID NOT Include language in its proposed action, final action, or internal memoranda that identified whether the Agency used influential scientific information or highly influential scientific assessments to support the action.

EPA Office of Air and Radiation also DID NOT certify that the supporting technical information was peer reviewed in accordance with EPAs peer review policy.

EPA DID NOT contemporaneously document how it applied and considered the assessment factors in determining whether the IPCC and other assessment reports were of sufficient quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity

EPA DID NOT maintain a record of its response and disposition of comments for the two Technical support document that accompanied the proposed and final rules.

EPA DID NOT discuss whether IPCC procedures required a description of the credentials and relevant experiences of each peer reviewer.

In November 2009, subsequent to publication of EPAs proposed finding, approximately 1,000 e-mails were hacked from the servers of the University of East Anglia CRU , in England, and made public. CRU is recognized for its climate change research and, since 1978, had developed and maintained a land-based temperature record widely used by climate change researchers. According to CRU, its staff have been heavily involved in the IPCC assessments, and CRUs work has been used by IPCC in construction of future climate projections. The content of the e-mails caused some to challenge the work of CRU and the conclusions of the IPCC. Since EPA relied heavily upon IPCCs AR4 in developing the TSD for its endangerment finding, concerns have been raised about EPAs acceptance and use of this information in light of federal and Agency information quality guidelines. April 2010 study, chaired by Professor Ron Oxburgh, examined; noted that there were unresolved questions relating to the availability of environmental datasets. Further, the Russell report found that both CRU scientists and the University of East Anglia failed to display the proper degree of openness regarding their research.

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Information Collection Request; Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Comment On: FSA-2018-0002-0001

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Document: FSA-2018-0002-0026

Comment on FR Doc # 2018-02741

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Agency should stop using reference to Climate, Environment in Rule making without transparent public facts, even the IPCC is confused . Earth's atmosphere is a distinctive blend of chemistry that sustains life here on the planet. So monitor the atmosphere, from the ground, in the air, and from space then publish air quality of that state or city before a rule is made. Like Micro Pulse Lidar (MPL) System. Many personal air and water quality systems are everywhere today.

Too many Alarmists have fail to adequately explain why temperatures began warming at the end of the Little Ice Age in about 1850, long before man-made CO2 emissions could have impacted the climate. Then about 1940, just as man-made CO2 emissions rose sharply, the temperatures began a decline that lasted until the 1970's, prompting the media and many scientists to fear coming ice age. temperatures got colder after C02 emissions exploded. If C02 is the driving force of global climate change, why so many in media ignore many skeptical scientists who cite obvious inconvenient truths?

Advocates of alarmism have grown increasingly desperate to try to convince the public that global warming is the greatest moral issue of our generation.

Two periods of Globe warming occurred long before the invention of the SUV or human GHG industrial activity could have possibly impacted the Earth's climate. In fact, scientists believe the Earth was warmer than today during the Medieval Warm Period, when the Vikings grew crops in

Greenland. Climate alarmists have been attempting to erase the inconvenient Medieval Warm Period from the Earth's climate history for at least a decade.

Medieval Warm Period 900 AD to 1300 AD

Little Ice Age 1500 to 1850.

Climate change used repeatedly by activists to convince the public that a climate catastrophe is looming and humanity is the cause. Neither of these fears is justified. Global climate changes occur all the time due to natural causes. Since 1895, the media has alternated between scares during four separate and sometimes overlapping time periods.

From 1895 until the 1930's the media peddled a coming ICE AGE.

From the late 1920's until the 1960's they warned of global WARMING.

From the 1950's until the 1970's they warned us of a coming ICE AGE.

This makes modern global warming the fourth estate's fourth attempt to promote opposing climate change fears during the last 100 years. The most media-HYPED environmental issue of all time, global warming. HOT AND COLD MEDIA SPIN Cycle : This seems a real Challenge to Journalists Who Cover Global Warming who cannot seem to get the story the same. American people have been served up an unprecedented parade of environmental alarmism by the media and entertainment industry, which link every possible weather event to global warming.

Global Warming -- evokes the media, Hollywood elites pop culture to nod their heads and fret about an impending climate disaster. Hollywood's involvement like Al Gore's movie "An Inconvenient Truth." Junk science. A London Society sent a chilling letter to the media encouraging them to stifle the voices of scientists skeptical of climate alarmism. Many major organs of the media dismiss any pretense of balance and objectivity on climate change coverage and instead crossed squarely into global warming advocacy. Developments in the controversy over whether or not humans have created a climate catastrophe. One of the key aspects that the United Nations, environmental groups and the media have promoted as the "smoking gun" of proof of catastrophic global warming is the so-called 'hockey stick' temperature graph by climate scientist Michael Mann and his colleagues, fueling the global warming propaganda but The "hockey stick" was completely and thoroughly broken once and for all when two Canadian researchers tore apart the statistical foundation for the hockey stick.

National Academy of Sciences and an independent researcher further refuted the foundation of the "hockey stick.

The media have missed the big pieces of the puzzle when it comes to the Earth's temperatures and mankind's carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. It is very simplistic to feign horror and say the one degree Fahrenheit temperature increase during the 20th century means we are all doomed. First of all, the one degree Fahrenheit rise coincided with the greatest advancement of living standards, life expectancy, food production and human health in the history of our planet. So it is hard to argue that the global warming we experienced in the 20th century was somehow negative or part of a catastrophic trend.

Public needs to see : is there really a problem. without the media or billionaire hype. before we spend billions of dollars on nonsense regulations.

According to many air apps and WHO org. America has Great Water and Air Quality. so is this a waste of money.

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Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Marketing Assistance Loans, Farm Storage Facility Loans, and Farm Loan Programs

Document: FSA-2018-0002-0027

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Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Unprecedented numbers BATS been killed by wind turbines. United Nations has designated 2011-2012 the International Year of the Bat. . Bats play an important role in many environments around the world. Some plants depend partly or wholly on bats to pollinate their flowers or spread their seeds, while other bats also help control pests by eating insects. study found that bats save farmers more than \$1 billion worldwide . So why is the government give big tax dollars to the Wind turbine suppliers ??

August 8 2008 The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) announced today that it will implement a new initiative to better protect bees, BATS, birds and others that are essential to global crop production and biodiversity. N United Nations designated 2011-2012 the International Year of the Bat. Wind farms and wind turbines kill hundreds of thousands of bat per year in usa,

was designed to tackle the recent decline and, in some cases, near collapse of important pollinator populations around the world, such as honey bees. Disease, pesticides, habitat loss and the introduction of exotic species are all thought to be responsible in part. Wind Turbines are destroying Bats.

Pollinators such as bees, as well as BATS, butterflies, birds and even mosquitoes, play a vital role in food production because they transfer pollen between seed plants, affecting more than a

third of the world's agricultural crops. Farmers and consumers are thus dependent on healthy pollinator populations.

Under the initiative, protecting pollinator species will be introduced worldwide and countries and regions will be given assistance to help them protect pollinators.

Research determined that free-tails are so effective that they save south-central Texas farmers up to \$1.7 million a year in pesticide costs, the BCI reports. Mexican free-tailed bat, common in Texas, will reach an altitude of 1,000 feet to snare crop-destroying corn earworm moths. The corn earworm moth (or more specifically, the moths larvae) cause major damage to U.S. corn crops. Researchers from Southern Illinois University (SIU) wanted to find out what happens when bats aren't allowed to feed freely on the moths, so they built large outdoor enclosures over cornfields in Southern Illinois. The enclosures were covered in nets that let insects in but kept bats out. The corn grown within the enclosures had significantly more larvae-damaged kernels by 56 percent and less fungal damage.

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. The estimate also doesn't factor in other benefits that bats provide, such as a reduction in pesticide use. Study author Josiah Maine told BBC News: In 2011, University of Tennessee at Knoxville researchers also analyzed the economic importance of bats in agriculture.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville reduced costs of pesticide applications that are not needed to suppress the insects consumed by bats. Bats help pollinate and disperse seeds, they can even play an important part in helping regrowth after forest clearance. Without bats, crop yields are affected. Pesticide applications go up. Even if our estimates were quartered, they clearly show how bats have enormous potential to influence the economics of agriculture and forestry." While some bats provide pest control, nectar-feeding bats 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. Fruit-eating bats are sometimes called the farmers of the tropics because they are incredibly efficient at dispersing seeds. They're especially essential to regenerating clear-cut forests, which requires seeds to be dropped over large, open spaces areas where birds are reluctant to fly. Bats cover large distances while feeding at night and defecate while flying, which means the seeds in their feces are scattered across the vast open expanses of clear-cut rainforests they can add still more, different seeds to the mix that can lead eventually to a renewed forest. Bats have been reported dispersing the seeds of avocado, dates, figs, and cashews vital part of a healthy eco-system, bats are beneficial mammals that contribute greatly to their surrounding ecosystems, and they deserve respect to go along with it. Bats devour tons of crop-destroying insects, a benefit that undeniably helps farmers get food to our tables. They also feed on mosquitoes, which is why I'm cheering for bats to occupy the bat houses I've put up in my yard. Bats fly at speeds of around 60 mph and sometimes at an altitude of 10,000 feet. Stop the Wind Turbines from Killing the BATS.