

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
Received: November 26, 2022
Status: Pending_Post
Tracking No. lax-h25u-xb7r
Comments Due: November 29, 2022
Submission Type: Web

Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-1944

Comment from Anonymous

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Overall, I feel as though this piece of legislation is necessary to maintain healthy populations of both bald and golden eagles and I would like to voice my support via this comment. The proposed regulations hold industrial entities accountable for their takes (whether incidental or not) of eagles—and would help to implement best practices in the wind energy and power line sectors. While I do think there are some additional questions that need to be asked about the legislation, like further exploration of how the new requirements would impact cost saving to industry and how effective compensatory mitigation measures actually are—this bill would be exponentially beneficial to eagle populations and their ecosystems across the United States.

Rulemaking & Specific Permits and General Permits for Eagle Take Sections:

I agree that eagle take permits are necessary for the wellbeing of eagle populations, as they ensure the operations of industry players maintain an awareness of their impacts. Without requirements like these it is likely that irresponsible operations would hinder the preservation of populations, disrupt local eagle habitat, and allow general industrial lack of concern for environmental impacts.

An interesting point brought up in this section is the administrative burden brought about from the success of bald eagle population growth. “For bald eagles, populations have continued to grow. While this is good news in terms of preserving the species, it also means that bald eagles are interacting more often with human activities and infrastructure, resulting in a higher demand for permits authorizing the disturbance take and nest take of bald eagles.” This makes me wonder what the cost of implementing this change in service would be to the government and industry? I think the proposed regulation could further explore the economic logistics of its administrative efforts—though I do think easing burdens on those seeking permits is worth some changes up front to the system of service.

Eagle Incidental Take Permits for Wind Energy & Eagle Incidental Take Permits for Power Lines Sections:

The proposal notes, “Wind energy facilities incidentally take bald and golden eagles by injuring or killing eagles that collide with turbines.” Yet, points out that there are far more wind-energy projects that impact eagles, than applications for incidental take permits. This is a major reason as to why I believe this proposal is important. It makes an effort to streamline permitting and increase both accountability on the part of industry and government.

The strongest part of the proposal ~ lists the way in which eligibility will be addressed: "The Service proposes to use relative eagle abundance as an eligibility standard for wind-energy general permits. Siting of wind energy projects in areas where fewer eagles occur remains the best method to avoid and minimize eagle take. The greater the abundance of eagles in the area where a project is located, the greater the likelihood of eagle take." THIS points out that regulations like these would be far less necessary if industry stayed away from eagle habitat in the first place BUT that is not the case—so this proposal is needed to monitor take and set boundaries.

Another critical part of this proposal is the 660 foot distance all projects must maintain from bald eagle nests and 2 mile distance from golden eagle nests. Making sure projects maintain these distances is critical and only possible through this proposed regulation, as are the best practice requirements this regulation would place on projects and workers. I value this proposal's consideration of new construction and reconstruction in relation to electrocution-safe power lines and requirement that all new lines consider eagle habitat. Workers are also required to be trained on how to monitor eagles & report take. This not only benefits the eagles, but the USFWS's ability to accurately collect eagle/& take data. Which sites seem to be causing the most detriment to eagle populations? That is a question only reported take data could answer. This proposed revision is a must in terms of preservation and conservation of eagle's and their nests.

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

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Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-3173

Comment from Day, Mark

Submitter Information

Name: Mark Day

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow. Sad but true , protection for and wildlife often arrives way late of the actual fact of population threats . Please think ahead and be ahead of any (Possible) threat against protected wild life and consider the ever present , many other species are showing reductions in population and society has proven halfway between Right & Wrong is politically acceptable but far away from a (Critical) need .

I sincerely hope my effort in this matter is beneficial to you and every human and your response for me is likewise . Are we the protectors and custodian of a world enterprise?

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

Clean, renewable energy like wind power is an important part of our fight against climate change. Properly sited, wind energy is a win for birds, people, and the planet alike. Permitting rules like this one are vital to striking a careful balance, as we harness our abundant wind without doing unnecessary damage to wildlife.

The final rule should include various measures to mitigate impacts to Bald and Golden Eagles. Among them:

- Prioritize growth of eagle populations more than speeding along the energy permitting process. Getting it right is more important than getting it done quickly.
- Create no-go zones for turbines in the most important areas for eagles. No matter how much mitigation and compensation are provided, there are some areas that are too important for eagles to allow turbine construction.
- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal

oversight.

Sincerely,
Mark Day

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
Received: November 26, 2022
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Tracking No. lay-9yp2-ipk4
Comments Due: November 29, 2022
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Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-3283

Comment from Lybecker, Katherine

Submitter Information

Name: Katherine Lybecker

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow. We as citizens cannot keep track of all our vital needs as a nation so I rely on trusted sources such as ABC. Please listen to them. Kay Lybecker

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

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The final rule should include various measures to mitigate impacts to Bald and Golden Eagles. Among them:

- Prioritize growth of eagle populations more than speeding along the energy permitting process. Getting it right is more important than getting it done quickly.
- Create no-go zones for turbines in the most important areas for eagles. No matter how much mitigation and compensation are provided, there are some areas that are too important for eagles to allow turbine construction.
- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal oversight.

Sincerely,
Katherine Lybecker

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
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Comments Due: November 29, 2022
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Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-3387

Comment from Arnold, Judy

Submitter Information

Name: Judy Arnold

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow.

It is imperative that Eagles take priority when making any decisions about streamlining the permitting system it uses to regulate inadvertent bird deaths caused by wind turbines and other industrial activities.

The final rule should include various measures to mitigate impacts to Bald and Golden Eagles:

- Place the needs of eagle populations above those of the energy industry. The permitting program should be designed to grow eagle populations, rather than maintain them;
- Utilize the best available science to delineate permitting regions; and
- Require more robust monitoring of bird fatalities, among other measures to protect all birds and wildlife,
PLEASE!

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

Clean, renewable energy like wind power is an important part of our fight against climate change. Properly sited, wind energy is a win for birds, people, and the planet alike. Permitting rules like this one are vital to striking a careful balance, as we harness our abundant wind without doing unnecessary damage to wildlife.

The final rule should include various measures to mitigate impacts to Bald and Golden Eagles. Among them:

- Prioritize growth of eagle populations more than speeding along the energy permitting process. Getting it right is more important than getting it done quickly.
- Create no-go zones for turbines in the most important areas for eagles. No matter how much mitigation and compensation are provided, there are some areas that are too important for eagles to allow turbine construction.
- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal oversight.

Sincerely,
Judy Arnold

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
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Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-3431

Comment from LaRose, Lorraine

Submitter Information

Name: Lorraine LaRose

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

Dear USFWS Folks,

As we humans try to stop the insanity of HUMAN destruction of our planet EARTH...Let's NOT be so hasty as to forget those animals we are also causing to suffer from climate change, PLEASE.

We DO NEED to use other 'less damaging' sorts of fuel replacement!!! BUT, we must NOT push forward so quickly as to 'literally wipe-out' the birds and other Wildlife we HOPE to save too!!!!

Please, MAKE SURE the choices made to better ALL of OUR LIVES, does NOT 'Kill-off' those animals who are Trapped in 'human-kinds' errors for expedient results, w/o any thought of proper protection which IS NOW causing deadly results birds!

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles, and other creatures, helping their populations grow.

Thank you very much for reading my concerns...I know that any humans working in your field MUST love and care for the animals too!

Remember, when they die off, humans are NOT far behind!

Lorraine S. LaRose

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

Clean, renewable energy like wind power is an important part of our fight against climate change. Properly sited, wind energy is a win for birds, people, and the planet alike. Permitting rules like this one are vital to striking a careful balance, as we harness our abundant wind without doing unnecessary damage to wildlife.

The final rule should include various measures to mitigate impacts to Bald and Golden Eagles. Among them:

- Prioritize growth of eagle populations more than speeding along the energy permitting process. Getting it right

is more important than getting it done quickly.

- Create no-go zones for turbines in the most important areas for eagles. No matter how much mitigation and compensation are provided, there are some areas that are too important for eagles to allow turbine construction.
- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal oversight.

Sincerely,
Lorraine LaRose

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
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Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-3683

Comment from Menn, C.

Submitter Information

Name: C. Menn

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

We need to do this NOW! Eagles and seabirds are killed by the misplacement of these wind turbines. The flight/migration pattern of birds HAS TO BE A HIGH PRIORITY in determining placement and allowing developers or wind energy companies where to place their bird killing machines. Please be quick lives are at stake. Our environment and the wildlife is important to the health of EVERYONE.

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow.

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

Clean, renewable energy like wind power is an important part of our fight against climate change. Properly sited, wind energy is a win for birds, people, and the planet alike. Permitting rules like this one are vital to striking a careful balance, as we harness our abundant wind without doing unnecessary damage to wildlife.

The final rule should include various measures to mitigate impacts to Bald and Golden Eagles. Among them:

- Prioritize growth of eagle populations more than speeding along the energy permitting process. Getting it right is more important than getting it done quickly.
- Create no-go zones for turbines in the most important areas for eagles. No matter how much mitigation and compensation are provided, there are some areas that are too important for eagles to allow turbine construction.
- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal

oversight.

Sincerely,
C. Menn

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
Received: November 26, 2022
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Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-3766

Comment from Treasure, Theresa

Submitter Information

Name: Theresa Treasure

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

Hello.

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow.

Both bald eagles and golden eagles face serious threats to their well being and need to be protected if their numbers are to grow. Golden eagles especially are at very low numbers.

While wind turbines are important for our country to have renewable energy, they must be placed in a responsible manner and in a way that wildlife and endangered species such as bald eagles and golden eagles especially are protected. Too many of these glorious birds are dying from poorly placed wind turbines right now and this needs to stop! Once a species becomes extinct, we can never get it back. Every species that dwindles and disappears leaves our planet poorer.

Please prioritize the growth of both bald and golden eagle populations over building energy producing farms in locations that will kill the eagles. Please include measure in the rule to mitigate the impact on our eagles. This can be done by creating no-go zones for turbines in the most important areas for our eagles. Some areas are just too important for the eagles to allow any turbine construction in them. In these areas, turbine construction should be banned. In addition, please require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done often, preferably monthly, and by third-party monitors to ensure our wind energy does not end up exterminating some of our most glorious wildlife. To do this, it is important that wind energy companies have strong federal oversight.

Thank you for listening to my concerns. Nature and wildlife are one of our most important assets in the United States and are necessary for humans to stay sane. We need to make sure they are well protected.

Sincerely,

Theresa Treasure

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations

need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

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The final rule should include various measures to mitigate impacts to Bald and Golden Eagles. Among them:

- Prioritize growth of eagle populations more than speeding along the energy permitting process. Getting it right is more important than getting it done quickly.
- Create no-go zones for turbines in the most important areas for eagles. No matter how much mitigation and compensation are provided, there are some areas that are too important for eagles to allow turbine construction.
- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal oversight.

Sincerely,
Theresa Treasure

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
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Comments Due: November 29, 2022
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Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-3770

Comment from Ciocan, Robert

Submitter Information

Name: Robert Ciocan

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow.

Already at low population levels, Golden Eagles are among the most imperiled raptors in the U.S. due in part to wind energy development. Ridgelines, cliffs, and steep slopes that these birds prefer during migration are some of the most attractive locations for wind energy development in the U.S.

While Bald Eagle populations are on the rise, they still have a long way to go before making a complete recovery to historic levels. We cannot afford to weaken protections for this iconic raptor as its recovery continues.

It is critical that USFWS stay focused on protecting Bald and Golden Eagles as this important regulatory process is completed.

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

Clean, renewable energy like wind power is an important part of our fight against climate change. Properly sited, wind energy is a win for birds, people, and the planet alike. Permitting rules like this one are vital to striking a careful balance, as we harness our abundant wind without doing unnecessary damage to wildlife.

The final rule should include various measures to mitigate impacts to Bald and Golden Eagles. Among them:

- Prioritize growth of eagle populations more than speeding along the energy permitting process. Getting it right is more important than getting it done quickly.

- Create no-go zones for turbines in the most important areas for eagles. No matter how much mitigation and compensation are provided, there are some areas that are too important for eagles to allow turbine construction.
- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal oversight.

Sincerely,
Robert Ciocan

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

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Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-4004

Comment from Khanzode, Vivek

Submitter Information

Name: Vivek Khanzode

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow.

It is not enough to prioritize clean energy over the lives of "THE symbol of America". Please enact reasonable regulations for wind farms that ensure protections for our Bald Eagles, Golden Eagles and other raptors.

Thank you.

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

Clean, renewable energy like wind power is an important part of our fight against climate change. Properly sited, wind energy is a win for birds, people, and the planet alike. Permitting rules like this one are vital to striking a careful balance, as we harness our abundant wind without doing unnecessary damage to wildlife.

The final rule should include various measures to mitigate impacts to Bald and Golden Eagles. Among them:

- Prioritize growth of eagle populations more than speeding along the energy permitting process. Getting it right is more important than getting it done quickly.
- Create no-go zones for turbines in the most important areas for eagles. No matter how much mitigation and compensation are provided, there are some areas that are too important for eagles to allow turbine construction.
- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal oversight.

Sincerely,
Vivek Khanzode

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
Received: November 26, 2022
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Tracking No. lay-d2bq-6mi0
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Submission Type: API

Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-4043

Comment from Ellett, Martha

Submitter Information

Name: Martha Ellett

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

I greatly appreciate efforts and time of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) staff and management to revise rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act designed to simplify and improve permitting procedures to promote increased compliance by power line and wind energy turbine projects for the protection of U.S. eagle populations. Although I strongly support renewable energy it is clear that certain wind energy projects have not, and are not, complying with federal law concerning permitting and recordkeeping and I hope these permit changes will address this problem. In that regard, I also urge that the USFWS further improve the final rule, 50 CFR Part 22, to more explicitly ensure accurate and complete monitoring and recordkeeping of “incidental take” of any eagles and nests in particular by wind turbine projects and operation. This is the primary way the public and the USFWS can effectively evaluate the impact of such projects under the new rules. I also urge the USFWS to create no-go areas or zones to restrict permitting in certain important areas that we know present high risk of disproportionate incidental take, especially where alternative siting is available.

In summary:

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

Clean, renewable energy like wind power is an important part of our fight against climate change. Properly sited, wind energy is a win for birds, people, and the planet alike. Permitting rules like this one are vital to striking a careful balance, as we harness our abundant wind without doing unnecessary damage to wildlife.

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- Create no-go zones for turbines in the most important areas for eagles. No matter how much mitigation and

compensation are provided, there are some areas that are too important for eagles to allow turbine construction.

- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal oversight.

Sincerely,
Martha Ellett

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
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Tracking No. lay-d80j-gxll
Comments Due: November 29, 2022
Submission Type: API

Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-4082

Comment from Schneider, Gail

Submitter Information

Name: Gail Schneider

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

We need the wondrous wildness of our beautiful WILD lands to STAY WHOLE so that we can heal our souls and our spirits in their midst. Oil wells and other dirty businesses

MUST be designed NOT for the convenience of oil companies BUT FOR THE MAINENANCE of the wild countryside. They must be miniaturized so that the FIRST PRIORITY IS NOT TO DISTURB WILD AMERICA.

us As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow.

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

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- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal

oversight.

Sincerely,
Gail Schneider

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
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Tracking No. lay-d8s1-wr15
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Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-4087

Comment from Linder, Patty

Submitter Information

Name: Patty Linder

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow. (As well as other birds and bats). Energy resilience should not come at the expense of other species. Thank you.

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

Clean, renewable energy like wind power is an important part of our fight against climate change. Properly sited, wind energy is a win for birds, people, and the planet alike. Permitting rules like this one are vital to striking a careful balance, as we harness our abundant wind without doing unnecessary damage to wildlife.

The final rule should include various measures to mitigate impacts to Bald and Golden Eagles. Among them:

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- Create no-go zones for turbines in the most important areas for eagles. No matter how much mitigation and compensation are provided, there are some areas that are too important for eagles to allow turbine construction.
- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal oversight.

Sincerely,
Patty Linder

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
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Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-4302

Comment from Hauf, John

Submitter Information

Name: John Hauf

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow.

Please think of the birds -all birds - when you are placing the turbines. What would the world be without them? Thanks.

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

Clean, renewable energy like wind power is an important part of our fight against climate change. Properly sited, wind energy is a win for birds, people, and the planet alike. Permitting rules like this one are vital to striking a careful balance, as we harness our abundant wind without doing unnecessary damage to wildlife.

The final rule should include various measures to mitigate impacts to Bald and Golden Eagles. Among them:

- Prioritize growth of eagle populations more than speeding along the energy permitting process. Getting it right is more important than getting it done quickly.
- Create no-go zones for turbines in the most important areas for eagles. No matter how much mitigation and compensation are provided, there are some areas that are too important for eagles to allow turbine construction.
- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal oversight.

Sincerely,
John Hauf

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
Received: November 26, 2022
Status: Pending_Post
Tracking No. lay-edf2-hbgx
Comments Due: November 29, 2022
Submission Type: API

Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-4359

Comment from Sidmore, Sara

Submitter Information

Name: Sara Sidmore

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow. We must act NOW.

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

Clean, renewable energy like wind power is an important part of our fight against climate change. Properly sited, wind energy is a win for birds, people, and the planet alike. Permitting rules like this one are vital to striking a careful balance, as we harness our abundant wind without doing unnecessary damage to wildlife.

The final rule should include various measures to mitigate impacts to Bald and Golden Eagles. Among them:

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- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal oversight.

Sincerely,
Sara Sidmore

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
Received: November 26, 2022
Status: Pending_Post
Tracking No. lay-ejqqq-carv
Comments Due: November 29, 2022
Submission Type: API

Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-4403

Comment from Curley, Maureen

Submitter Information

Name: Maureen Curley

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

"As our pristine lands and oceans shrink due to development and loss of habitat, so does wildlife - endangering many species to the point of extinction. Wildlife enhances the wonder & beauty of nature and gives life and healing to our planet - it is priceless. Laws to protect wildlife in regards to development and pollution should be strengthened lest we lose more and more innocent animals, (increasing the already long list of endangered species) to a problem that can be remedied if safeguards are put into place now. American lands belong to us all. Extinction is forever - please help to save our vanishing wildlife." M.C.

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow.

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

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The final rule should include various measures to mitigate impacts to Bald and Golden Eagles. Among them:

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- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal

oversight.

Sincerely,
Maureen Curley

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
Received: November 26, 2022
Status: Pending_Post
Tracking No. lay-ev7p-fqtb
Comments Due: November 29, 2022
Submission Type: API

Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-4481

Comment from Bogovich, Dr. Kristina

Submitter Information

Name: Dr. Kristina Bogovich

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

It is known that established flight patterns for the Eagles can be avoided and restricted when placing wind turbines. It would be sheer laziness or poor education (on purpose?) of the engineers from our Government to ignore such science. Use your brains and do the right thing.

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow. This is our National Symbol for heaven's sake. We all know that any and all businesses sadly in our USA can/will take any advantage regardless of damage to humans or the environment if there is no oversight. You are the oversight for all our fish and Wildlife. It is a grave responsibility, so continue to do a good job.

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

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oversight.

Sincerely,
Dr. Kristina Bogovich

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
Received: November 26, 2022
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Tracking No. lay-fo92-brgw
Comments Due: November 29, 2022
Submission Type: API

Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-4684

Comment from Mitchell, Cheryl

Submitter Information

Name: Cheryl Mitchell

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

I am an attorney in Washington State and I am a former chairperson of the Washington State Bar Association's Animal Law Section. My comments are my own and do not represent the views of either the Bar Association or the Animal Law Section.

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) proposes new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I urge you to prioritize the protection of eagles and ensuring that their populations grow.

The government is constantly advocating for business interests to the detriment of nature and the environment. The government is not supposed to be working for private businesses--instead, the role of government is to work for the American people and to protect the environment and wildlife.

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

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every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal oversight.

Sincerely,
Cheryl Mitchell

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
Received: November 26, 2022
Status: Pending_Post
Tracking No. lay-h411-goxl
Comments Due: November 29, 2022
Submission Type: API

Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-5044

Comment from Dister, David

Submitter Information

Name: David Dister

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow.

Here in Mason County, Michigan we have at least a dozen nesting Bald Eagles and their fate relies on strong protections from both wind turbines (in Riverton & Summit Townships) as well as throughout the county when lead shot is ingested from deer carcasses, etc.

Thank You,

David C. Dister
Consulting Ecologist

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

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- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal oversight.

Sincerely,
David Dister

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
Received: November 26, 2022
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Tracking No. lay-hh1j-64y7
Comments Due: November 29, 2022
Submission Type: API

Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-5136

Comment from DAVIS, FRED

Submitter Information

Name: FRED DAVIS

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow.

As the dominant species of this Era, it's our responsibility to protect and care for all species of Fauna and Flora and one another. The better we care for the species, the more abundantly Mother Nature cares for the planet and its environment, which sustains us all. It's a cycle that should remain unbroken as all life continues its journey of existence on Earth.

Respectfully I remain
FRED R DAVIS, (MORTAL)

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

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- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than

every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal oversight.

Sincerely,
FRED DAVIS

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
Received: November 26, 2022
Status: Pending_Post
Tracking No. lay-hlhn-hqrh
Comments Due: November 29, 2022
Submission Type: API

Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-5167

Comment from Thompson, Nancy

Submitter Information

Name: Nancy Thompson

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow.

I am a strong proponent of renewable energy, however we must proceed carefully so that we don't have negative impacts in other ways, such as, bird strikes. I would also like to ask that other considerations be made regarding these magnificent birds. I live on a coastline in Pasco County Florida and we have 3 Bald Eagles nests here that are now in jeopardy because of lower protections and more development. I ask that established Eagle areas be no-build zones. Considering that our coastlines are already in jeopardy from rising seas and worsening storms, not building more structures/development would seem a prudent course of action. At least increase the distance from nesting sites where building can take place. Thank you.

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

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- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal

oversight.

Sincerely,
Nancy Thompson

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
Received: November 26, 2022
Status: Pending_Post
Tracking No. lay-ho60-je3e
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Submission Type: API

Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-5185

Comment from Jansen, Robert

Submitter Information

Name: Robert Jansen

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

Here's the short, short version:

Eagles are apex predators. As such, they occupy a critical position in the ecological web. For a counter-example, recall what happened in Yellowstone when the wolf population was decimated.

It follows that, like so many other apex species, the health of the eagle population is a bellwether of the health of the ecosystem of which it is a part.

See to the well-being of the apex species, and you will see to the overall health of the ecosystem it rules.

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow.

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

Clean, renewable energy like wind power is an important part of our fight against climate change. Properly sited, wind energy is a win for birds, people, and the planet alike. Permitting rules like this one are vital to striking a careful balance, as we harness our abundant wind without doing unnecessary damage to wildlife.

The final rule should include various measures to mitigate impacts to Bald and Golden Eagles. Among them:

- Prioritize growth of eagle populations more than speeding along the energy permitting process. Getting it right is more important than getting it done quickly.
- Create no-go zones for turbines in the most important areas for eagles. No matter how much mitigation and

compensation are provided, there are some areas that are too important for eagles to allow turbine construction.

- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal oversight.

Sincerely,
Robert Jansen

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
Received: November 26, 2022
Status: Pending_Post
Tracking No. lay-i8f7-rfxj
Comments Due: November 29, 2022
Submission Type: API

Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-5328

Comment from Marsh, Carolyn

Submitter Information

Name: Carolyn Marsh

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow.

Currently at the Chicago, Illinois and Hammond, Indiana state line, the Illinois legislature is considering bills to build an off-shore wind turbine industry in Lake Michigan. I am against the wind turbines in Lake Michigan our drinking water. Building and maintaining cable pipe lines to connect to the electric grid is too risky to the lake's ecosystem and the eagles that forage at the lake and on it.

We have Bald Eagles nesting in Southeast Chicago and Northwest Indiana that need the protection now more than ever as global warming will diminish and extirpate birdlife habitat that also is necessary for humans to survive on earth.

The placement of a wind turbine industry should not threaten or cancel out wildlife habitat. Please strengthen the law, not weaken it. Let's focus on eagles and biodiversity life on Earth not on Mars.

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

Clean, renewable energy like wind power is an important part of our fight against climate change. Properly sited, wind energy is a win for birds, people, and the planet alike. Permitting rules like this one are vital to striking a careful balance, as we harness our abundant wind without doing unnecessary damage to wildlife.

The final rule should include various measures to mitigate impacts to Bald and Golden Eagles. Among them:

- Prioritize growth of eagle populations more than speeding along the energy permitting process. Getting it right is more important than getting it done quickly.
- Create no-go zones for turbines in the most important areas for eagles. No matter how much mitigation and

compensation are provided, there are some areas that are too important for eagles to allow turbine construction.

- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal oversight.

Sincerely,
Carolyn Marsh

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
Received: November 26, 2022
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Tracking No. lay-j2si-s3kk
Comments Due: November 29, 2022
Submission Type: API

Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-5543

Comment from Craig, Alan

Submitter Information

Name: Alan Craig

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I strongly urge you to give prime consideration to the likelihood that the regulations will protect eagles and help their populations grow.

Bald Eagle populations are apparently recovering slowly but still have far to go. Golden Eagle populations seem to be in serious decline almost everywhere and need to be protected even if it means that wind turbines cannot be built in some areas.

Please require frequent monitoring done by third-party, independent biologists wherever needed.

I strongly support using wind energy where it can be used without major damage to wildlife populations. However, it needs to be developed slowly, with careful consideration of possible adverse effects.

Sincerely,
Alan Craig

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

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- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal oversight.

Sincerely,
Alan Craig

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
Received: November 26, 2022
Status: Pending_Post
Tracking No. lay-jcya-plw3
Comments Due: November 29, 2022
Submission Type: API

Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-5614

Comment from turner, mike

Submitter Information

Name: mike turner

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow.
GOLDEN AND BALD EAGLES DESERVE TO BE PROTECTED.

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

Clean, renewable energy like wind power is an important part of our fight against climate change. Properly sited, wind energy is a win for birds, people, and the planet alike. Permitting rules like this one are vital to striking a careful balance, as we harness our abundant wind without doing unnecessary damage to wildlife.

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- Require more robust monitoring under the general wind permit. Site surveys need to be done more often than every three months and should be undertaken by third-party monitors. Wind energy companies require federal oversight.

Sincerely,
mike turner

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: November 28, 2022
Received: November 26, 2022
Status: Pending_Post
Tracking No. lay-kt0m-4is7
Comments Due: November 29, 2022
Submission Type: API

Docket: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023

Eagle Permits; Incidental Take

Comment On: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-1903

Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests

Document: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023-DRAFT-5976

Comment from Perkins, Jane

Submitter Information

Name: Jane Perkins

General Comment

Dear U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) offers new rules under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, I ask that you stay focused on protecting eagles and helping their populations grow.

THERE ARE WAY TOO MANY GROWING THREATS FACING EAGLES WITH NEW ENERGY DEVELOPMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE, DROUGHTS, MASSIVE WILDFIRES, FLOODS, AND OTHER HORRIFIC THREATS. DO NOT LOOSEN PROTECTIONS FOR EAGLES OR ALLOW "INCIDENTAL TAKE" OF EAGLES! THAT IS UNBELIEVABLY PREPOSTEROUS!

Both species of eagle face ongoing threats. While greatly recovered from their nadir, Bald Eagle populations need robust legal protections to continue growing. Golden Eagles, already at precariously lower numbers, face potential population-level threats from increased wind energy development.

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Sincerely,
Jane Perkins