

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 12/11/17 8:31 AM Received: November 19, 2017 Status: Posted Posted: December 11, 2017 Tracking No. 1k1-8zvv-gbfm Comments Due: December 12, 2017 Submission Type: Web

Docket: AMS-LPS-17-0059

Notice of Request for Extension and Revision of a Currently Approved Information Collection

Comment On: AMS-LPS-17-0059-0001

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals

Document: AMS-LPS-17-0059-0004

g, g

Submitter Information

Name: g g

Address:

g, g

General Comment

Challenging the Incidental Take Permit issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding the windfarms in death of 100,000 of thousands of Bats and Birds. (this is NOT incidental), it is outrageous killing and harming migratory birds. wind turbines routinely kill federally protected birds and eagles. Much has changed in the knowledge of wind energy in the past five years, According to a study in the Wildlife Society Bulletin, every year 573,000 birds (including 83,000 raptors) and 888,000 bats are killed by wind turbines 30 percent higher than the federal government estimated in 2009 . Over the past five years, about 2.9 million birds were killed by wind turbines. The death of an eagle or other protected bird is a violation of federal law, unless a company has a federal permit. regulation that allows wind energy companies and others to obtain 30-year permits to kill eagles without prosecution by the federal government is not in public interest. Shiloh IV Wind Project in California, for example, received a permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service allowing it to kill eagles, hawks, peregrine falcons, owls and songs birds while not being subjected to the normal prohibitions afforded under the federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Treaty Act. FW amendment process including a staff investigation, should bring to light new concerns about the construction on Wind Turbines with the increase in wildlife deaths, that were not addressed when any facility was authorized. investigation of an amendment is an important process to promote public participation and examination of potential harms to the public. Wind farms building would recommended any findings that include determinations of "minimum adverse environmental impact" and "public interest, convenience, and necessity" before approving a change. Or

violated its own rules when it didn't conduct an past investigation. changes in Wind's construction staging locations, burial of electric power collection lines, and relocation of property access roads constitute a "material increase in the environmental impact of the facility or a substantial change in the location of all or a portion of such a facility" that requires a new consideration since very little guidance for wind projects on what would trigger new investigation. what will significantly impact the wildlife and people of a county in ways that weren't foreseeable when the project was initially approved or didn't provide sufficient details of the findings. Were rights were violated , expert testimony on how to accurately gauge the noise from the facility that would justify further restrictions on the location of the turbines. Appropriately consider Blade throw" is a potentially dangerous occurrence at wind farms and happens when a turbine blade or blade segment tears off and is thrown from the turbine. Example April 2012 blade throw from a Paulding County wind farm where the largest piece of blade traveled 764 feet from the failed turbine. and setbacks manufacturer's safety manuals justified a setback of at least 1,300 feet., Wind-turbine noise, Requirements under the public interest, convenience, procedural errors, and necessity laws. New rules on permissible level of noise the turbines make at night is too high and will affect the health of wind farm neighbors. turbine noise may be potentially distracting or annoying to some people, Set standard from acoustical experts on method used to calculate background noise for an inappropriate method suitable for wind turbines . facility to emit a noise level that is known to exceed health limits, where the noise becomes 'intrusive and annoying' and killing of America endangered wildlife, should be not only unreasonable, it is unconscionable and unlawful.