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Jim Wiegand Comments - Comments Against Fountain Wind #8

More proof of fraudulent research from Green Energy and Interior Department

Additional submitted attachment is included below.

Comments for Shasta County Supervisors regarding the prohibition of large wind energy systems within the unincorporated area of Shasta County

I think it's a fantastic idea to prohibit large wind energy systems in Shasta County because these countryside monsters do catch fire on a regular basis. This is a real ongoing threat for all of Shasta County. At some point, it is likely that one of the Hatchet Ridge wind turbines will catch fire, so I hope fire crews will be able to minimize the damage.

People across the world send me videos of turbine fires several times a year. This link shows a recent one.

https://www.facebook.com/richard.major1/videos/10110297277215878

But besides the wildfire dangers from wind turbines and infrastructure, there are other very good reasons to forever ban these systems in Shasta County. This industry and our government agencies lie about nearly everything with these energy systems and it's at the expense of the public. Below is new factual information I have put together for Shasta County Supervisors that I want to be part of the official record.

The Interior Department's New Bald Eagle Take Numbers

America's green energy fraud has been going on for decades and as I have discovered, it never sleeps.

The Interior Department, with fraudulent research and has announced new imaginary bald eagle population estimates of about 317,000 bald eagles, New limits on the number of bald eagles that can be killed by industry each year have been increased to 15,832 . The previous take limit, also created with fraudulent research, was set in 2016, at 4200 bald eagles annually.

From Federal Register ...."Although some of the increase in the estimates of population size from 2009 to 2019 can be attributed to improvements in methods, the majority of the increase is likely due to population growth, estimated to be around 10 percent per year."

Improvements in "methods" really means, continue to ignore real world conditions dismiss the bald eagle habitat abandonment near wind farms like Hatchet Ridge and crank up the rigging for investors.

Not sure if the Interior Departments new eagle population estimates include Alaska or not but the population of Alaska's bald eagles is about 30,000. Alaska by leaps and bounds, has more bald eagles than any other state. Subtract that number from 316,708 and we are supposed to believe that on average, each of the lower 48 states has a population average of 5,971 bald eagles. In

California the bald eagle population doesn't even come close and we might have 1/3 this number, but no more.

Here in Shasta County, CA, we easily have the highest density of bald eagles in the state and the total population including juveniles is about 150. Except for occasional migrants, many of California's 58 counties don't even have bald eagles. My Estimate is that there could be 1500 bald eagles living in CA.

As for Having 5791 bald eagles living in Ca, at some point it could be possible but the turbines killing them off in at Altamont and in the Delta region, would have to be destroyed. As for each of the lower 48 states having an average population of 5,971 bald eagles, it's not possible and in fact, the state of Alaska is the only state with this number of bald eagles.

The Interior Department has lied about the bald eagle population for 48 out of the 49 states with bald eagles. Keep in mind, they also produced a fake study that overestimated a golden eagle population in central CA by over 10 times.

Green Energy's Hidden Eagle Slaughter

Recently an American wind energy company pleaded guilty to federal criminal charges after at least 150 eagles were killed since 2012. The company has agreed to spend as much as $27 million on efforts to prevent more deaths.

The company has agreed to spend up to 27 million to prevent more deaths. What good is this? Except for shutting down turbines, there is no way to prevent eagle deaths from wind energy. This industry and the USFWS are very aware of this because wind turbines have been annihilating eagles for decades.

The truth is, these 150 dead eagles are only the tip of the iceberg and very likely represent less than 1% of this ongoing carnage. Back in 1997, when California was the only state with wind turbines in eagle habitat, the Denver Eagle Repository, reported wind turbines being one of their primary sources for their yearly 800 eagle carcasses. When compared to 1997, America now has 80 times more installed wind energy than it did back then 1997. Today, based upon Repository records released up to 2014, the Denver Repository now receives over 3000 eagle carcasses a year.

But with this green energy expansion came a new era of wind turbines. These new turbines invading eagle habitats, were also far more deadly. Early turbines had blade tips speeds that were 110-120 mph while tip speeds for new turbines have speeds twice as fast.

Why doesn't the public know about any of this?

1) Wind energy mortality disclosures are not required, scientific research is not required and all wind industry mortality research being conducted, is being staged.

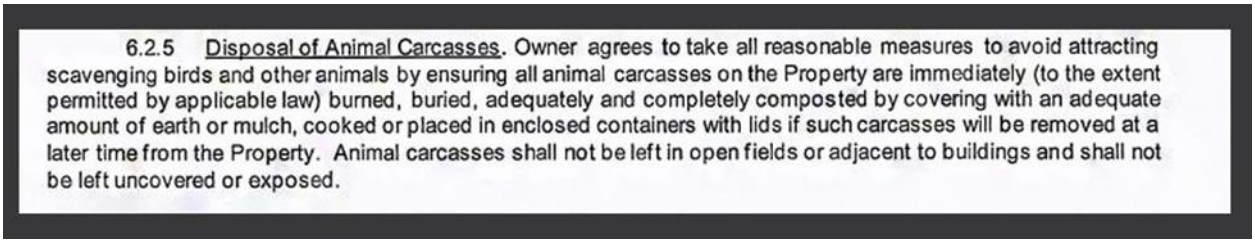
2) In 1997, the Clinton Administration created new laws so this ongoing slaughter could be conveniently considered, a business trade secret.

3) In 1997, The Freedom of information Act was changed to protect this industry.

4) In 1997, Interior Department personnel were silenced and their employment required non-disclosure agreements with very strict penalties.

5) In 1997, the Denver Eagle Repository was silenced and no longer allowed to discuss the origin of their eagle carcasses.

6) Leaseholders in partnership with wind energy developers are also required to sign very strict non-disclosure agreements. These leaseholders are never allowed to discuss species mortality taking place from the wind turbines on their property. They're also required to immediately dispose of carcasses. Even with post construction mortality research, access by leaseholders and wind energy employees has never been restricted during studies.



6.2.5 Disposal of Animal Carcasses. Owner agrees to take all reasonable measures to avoid attracting scavenging birds and other animals by ensuring all animal carcasses on the Property are immediately (to the extent permitted by applicable law) burned, buried, adequately and completely composted by covering with an adequate amount of earth or mulch, cooked or placed in enclosed containers with lids if such carcasses will be removed at a later time from the Property. Animal carcasses shall not be left in open fields or adjacent to buildings and shall not be left uncovered or exposed.

Since 1997, nobody involved with wind energy and its eagle carcasses, has been allowed to disclose the truth.

Dead Eagle numbers

The Interior Department and USFWS claim that they keep no records for the origin of these eagle carcasses.

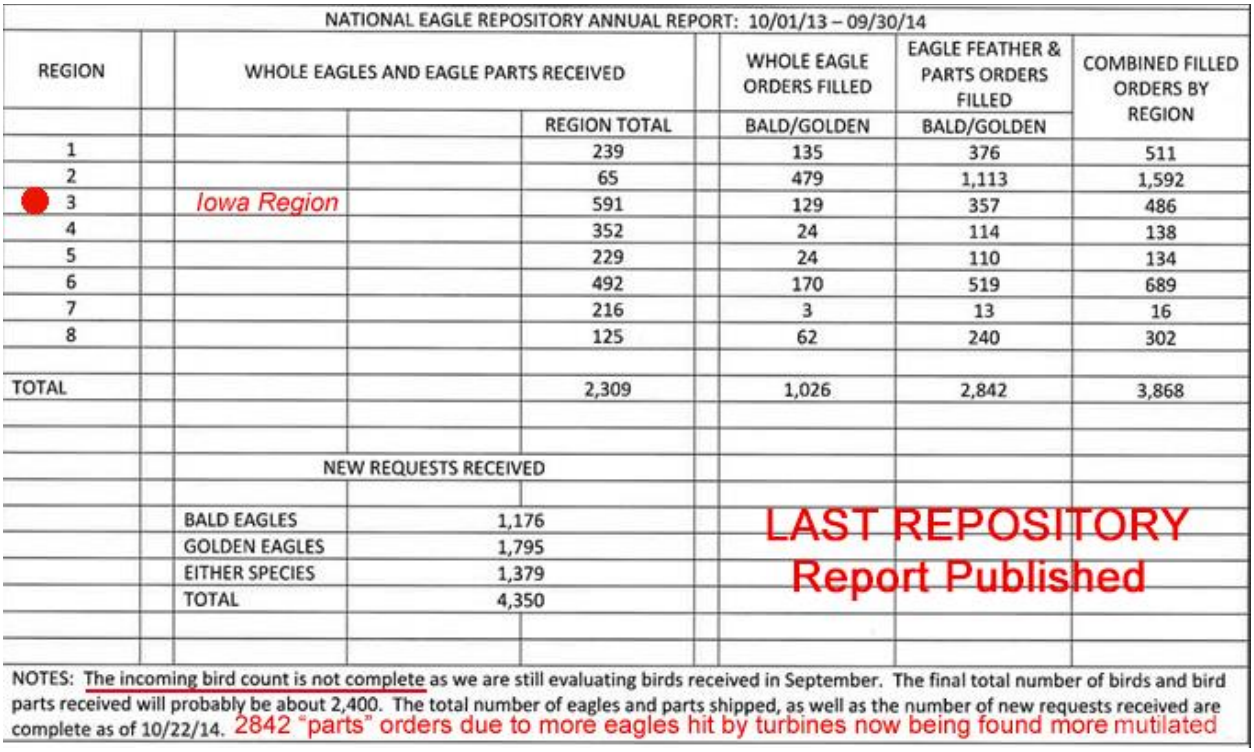
An Email I received from USFWS agent Jill Birchell in 2016, confirmed this government protocol of secrecy.

"Hi Jim,

I checked with our repository and learned that they don't keep detailed records of where the eagles they receive come from."

Up to the year 2014, the Repository did report eagle carcasses being received and processed. For 2014 they reported receiving 2309 eagle carcasses for dispersal to American Indians and noted others that had not been counted, which would likely bring totals to about 2400. Since 2014 the

numbers of eagle carcasses being processed for the Native Americans is no longer being given out.



NATIONAL EAGLE REPOSITORY ANNUAL REPORT: 10/01/13 – 09/30/14

REGION	WHOLE EAGLES AND EAGLE PARTS RECEIVED	WHOLE EAGLE ORDERS FILLED	EAGLE FEATHER & PARTS ORDERS FILLED	COMBINED FILLED ORDERS BY REGION
	REGION TOTAL	BALD/GOLDEN	BALD/GOLDEN	
1	239	135	376	511
2	65	479	1,113	1,592
3	591	129	357	486
4	352	24	114	138
5	229	24	110	134
6	492	170	519	689
7	216	3	13	16
8	125	62	240	302
TOTAL	2,309	1,026	2,842	3,868

Iowa Region

NEW REQUESTS RECEIVED

BALD EAGLES	1,176
GOLDEN EAGLES	1,795
EITHER SPECIES	1,379
TOTAL	4,350

LAST REPOSITORY Report Published

NOTES: The incoming bird count is not complete as we are still evaluating birds received in September. The final total number of birds and bird parts received will probably be about 2,400. The total number of eagles and parts shipped, as well as the number of new requests received are complete as of 10/22/14. 2842 "parts" orders due to more eagles hit by turbines now being found more mutilated

But this eagle carcass story doesn't end with just Repository Eagles being processed for American Indians. There are many other carcasses because "clean" eagles are required for ceremonies; eagles that have died as a result of electrocution, vehicle collision, unlawful shooting or trapping, poisoning or from natural causes are unacceptable for ceremonial sacrifice.

In 2014 NBC did a story on the Denver Repository 2014. In this story about recycling eagles to American Indians, the repository reported that they had processed about 42,000 eagle carcasses. This Interior Department facility was opened in 1995.

https://www.nbcwashington.com/news/local/protecting-eagles-in-life-and-death/1985909/

In the interview discussing Wildlife Repository Specialist Dennis Wiist, this was revealed …"But at last count, almost 42,000, he's touched nearly every eagle that's come through this facility."

Add another 8 years of receiving 2500-3000 eagles and about anyone past the eighth grade can come up with an estimate of over 60,000 eagle carcasses since 1995. It's hard to imagine and even harder to stomach, but over 60,000 eagle carcasses have secretly shipped to this repository, with no cause of death or origin given. When Shasta County approved the Hatchet Ridge wind project, this county became a part of this green fraud on America.

If federal prosecutors really wanted prosecute green energy's eagle kills

Even though the USFWS won't report the carcasses it would still be fairly easy to prove what's taking place with America's hidden eagle carnage through indirect means. Sort of like using cell phone tracking data to convict a murderer.

The prosecution of 150 eagles killed since 2012 is nothing to get excited about when nothing has been done about tens of thousands of other eagles killed by wind energy. America's silenced USFWS agents know exactly what's taking place because they process and arrange FedEx overnight shipping for nearly all the eagle carcasses shipped to the Denver Eagle Repository.

If federal prosecutors wanted the truth, a look into FedEx records would give investigators a very good idea what's taken place. From FedEx they would know the origin of shipments, they would see the proof of millions paid out by the US government for overnight shipping and the weight of crates would indicate the number of eagles per shipment. Surveillance on the Repository site in Denver would also clue investigators in on the number of Fed Ex shipments coming in per week.

Another way for prosecutors to get to the truth about green energy's eagle carnage, they could start interviewing leaseholders. I know of one case (have documents) where a dead bald eagle was found near a turbine and it was reported by someone that hadn't signed a lease. When agents arrived at the property, the eagle was nowhere to be seen because the leaseholder had already disposed of it.

At some point, if a Shasta County prosecutor wanted to do something similar with Hatchet Ridge, I could help them with a few other ideas.

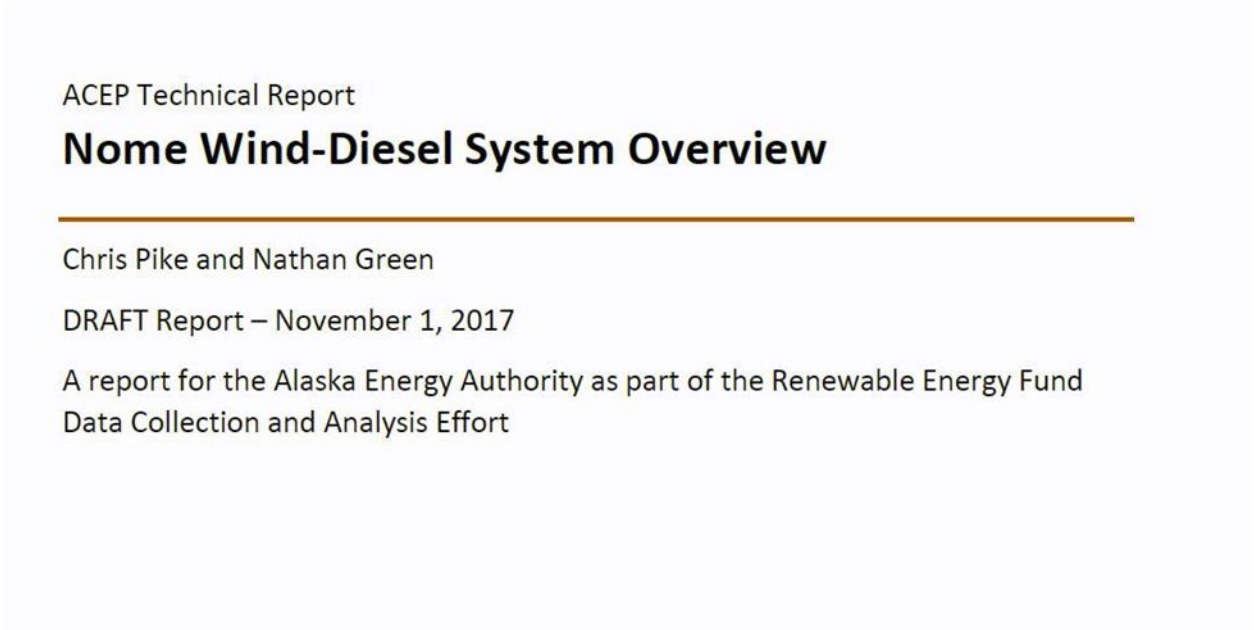
Wind energy calculations that show 4-5 times less turbine energy actually being produced for the grid

Recently I looked into Wind energy's contribution to an isolated energy grid in Nome, Alaska then compared it to Iowa's glowing Wind energy production numbers.

As I discovered, green energy calculations have very little to do with reality. But by using "Green" energy math methodology and with the help from our politicians, Iowa is able to make claims about producing almost 60% of Iowa's electrical energy from wind.

It's not true, and an analysis of the grid in Nome, Alaska explains why.

This report from Alaska is extremely interesting because Nome Alaska has a completely isolated electrical grid. In order to survive, the people of Nome have to depend on diesel generators and an intermittent supply of wind energy. By the way, the winds around Nome are considered prime for wind power generation.



Nome, Alaska

Nome has two Wärtsilä 5.4 MW diesel generators, which alternate to supply power. A 3.6 MW Caterpillar generator is used during the off-peak summer hours when demand is low; a 1.8 MW Caterpillar generator is used to augment peak loads during winter afternoons. A 0.4 MW diesel generator is used as a black start unit in case of a black out and can support lower temporary peaking requirements.

Presently, NJUS operates one of the most efficient diesel powerhouses in Alaska, with an average kWh/gal of 15.8 for the period of July 2015 through June 2016, according to power cost equalization (PCE) records.

Initially the Nome wind project consisted of eighteen 50 kW Entegrity turbines. After the full value of the tax credits was realized by Banner Wind LLC, the company sold the Banner Wind project to NJUS along with the long-term lease for the land, effective January 2015. In 2013, two additional 900 kW wind turbines were installed by the utility, using millions in funds from the Alaska Renewable Energy Fund program and a contribution from the local fishing community development quota program, Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation.

Today all of Nome's smaller Entegrity turbines have been shut down due to grid inefficiency and high costs. The project lasted about 10 years but the two larger .9 MW turbines still remain.

Nome Joint Utility System (NJUS) Assistant Manager Ken Morton:

> "The cost to maintain the smaller units has increased to the point that the cost of the diesel fuel they displace no longer pencils out."
> "NJUS does not at this time have plans to replace the turbines or add additional ones. However, if grant funding becomes available for additional turbines, as well as funds for a battery system that would allow for greater reliance on wind energy, NJUS would pursue that."

In 2021 the Nome Joint Utility System allocated funds to have all their original 18 turbines to be taken down.

Iowa Wind

So, what does all this have to do with Iowa?

Nome used real world numbers to determine the value and contribution from wind energy for their customers. A 2017 report (see image) said the actual contribution ("penetration") to Nome's grid in 2015, averaged out to a pitiful 6.3% (see image).

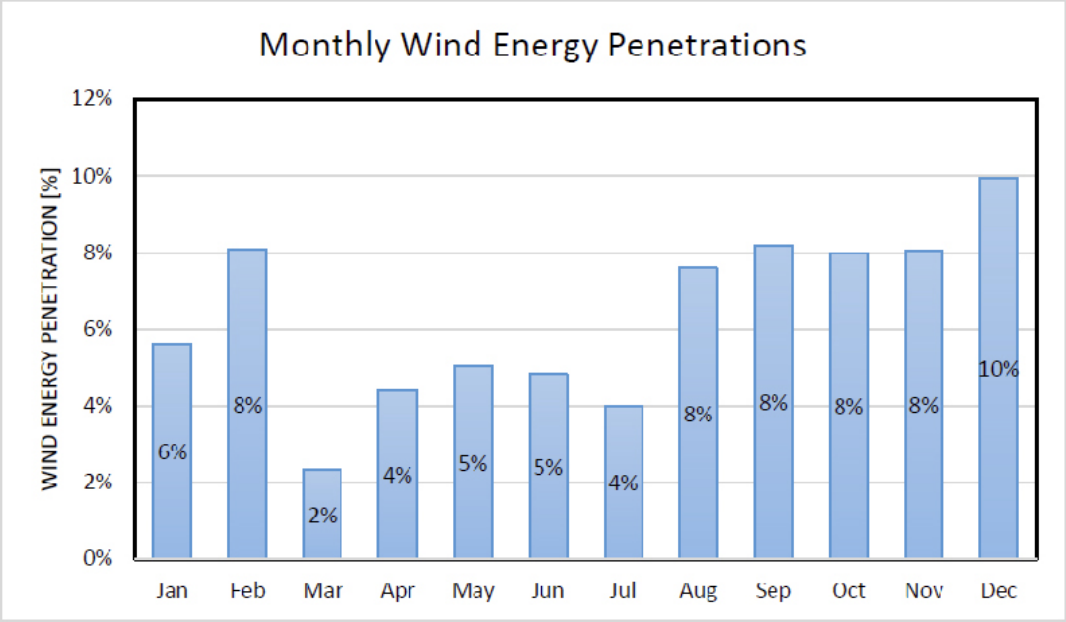


Figure 13. Wind energy penetration by month. To arrive at these figures, the total wind energy fed to the grid each month is divided by the total energy generation each month from all generation sources.

6.3 % yearly average

These are grid numbers and calculations never disclosed from America's other 49 states. The primary reason, Nome's utility district is trying to survive as efficiently as possible while developers and utilities in the other states are busy soaking taxpayers.

Nome Alaska 2015 electric profile
Wind 2.7 MW percentage of nameplate capacity 33%
Diesel 5.4 MW percentage of nameplate capacity 66%
Total 8.1 Wind energy's annual contribution to Nome grid 6.3%

With their baseload diesel generators compared to installed the wind energy nameplate capacity, Nome had an installed diesel to wind 2 to 1.

Iowa's 2020 electric profile
Wind 11,322.5 MW percentage of nameplate capacity 50%
Coal and other sources 11,147.9 MW percentage of nameplate capacity 50%
Total nameplate capacity 22470.4 MW

Iowa has an installed capacity ratio of about 1 to 1 when their baseload energy sources are compared to installed nameplate wind capacity. Iowa does have a greater

percentage of installed wind capacity than Nome. But if we double Nome's wind energy capacity to equal Iowa's 50% wind mix, the annual contribution Nome's utility would still only achieve about a 12.6% contribution to their grid from wind.

When compared to Nome, Iowa has far more energy transmission losses for wind energy because consumers in Nome are located only 4.5 miles from their wind farm. But assuming all things being equal, including annual wind speeds, Using the same the wind mix/grid penetration calculations from Nome, means that all of Iowa's thousands of turbines, still only contribute about 12-13% of the Iowa's usable energy to the grid.

In a previous post, I said Iowa, grid requirements need constant base loads of 3000 – 4500 MW. These were old very conservative numbers taken from an Iowa energy site. Today's Iowa's average base load requirements from coal and sources besides wind, are very likely 6500-7000 MW or about 60,000,000 MWh per year.

These energy numbers for Iowa's grid are real and are nowhere to be seen with wind energy reporting. It sure appears that Iowa is using fraudulent wind energy estimates to collect an abundance of Production Tax Credits along with selling regular energy created in fossil fuel plants, as being green.

Iowa's true wind energy value to customers is likely being deliberately overstated between four and five times. The same holds true for every bit of the EIA wind energy data posted for CA and all other states as well.

In conclusion, this is truly a horrendous industry and the approval of Hatchet Ridge was a monumental mistake by Shasta County Supervisors. For the good of this county, let's hope that Hatchet Ridge is the last wind project to ever be approved in Shasta County.

Jim Wiegand - Lakehead CA

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Additional supporting images shown below:

Iowa Electric Profile (2020 - Including Non-Utility Generation)

ELECTRIC GENERATION IN IOWA BY PRIMARY ENERGY SOURCE	2020 NAMEPLATE CAPACITY (MW)[1]	PERCENT OF NAMEPLATE CAPACITY	2020 GENERATION (MWH)[2]	PERCENT OF GENERATION
Coal	5,754.7	25.61%	14,146,835	23.72%
Wind	11,406.9	50.76%	34,182,302	57.32%
Nuclear	0.0	0.0%	2,904,863	4.87%
Natural Gas	4,215.0	18.76%	7,036,824	11.80%
Hydro	129.2	0.58%	1,025,215	1.72%
Other & Other Renewables	22.0	0.10%	207,440	0.35%
Petroleum	924.2	4.11%	111,111	0.19%
Solar	18.4	0.08%	22,082	0.04%
Total	22,470.4	**100.00%**[3]	59,636,672	**100.00%**[3]

1	Table 4. Electric power industry capacity by primary energy source, 1990 through 2020						
2	Iowa						
3	megawatts						
4		Year 2020	Year 2019	Year 2018	Year 2017	Year 2016	Year 2015
39	**Total electric industry**	**21,333.2**	**20,409.5**	**18,842.2**	**17,670.8**	**17,045.5**	**16,8**
40	**Battery**	**1.4**	**1.1**	**1.1**	.	.	
41	**Coal**	**5,284.0**	**5,343.8**	**5,371.7**	**5,497.9**	**5,548.8**	**6,2**
42	**Hydroelectric**	**150.4**	**146.4**	**146.4**	**146.4**	**144.9**	**1**
43	**Natural gas**	**3,694.7**	**3,647.1**	**3,580.7**	**3,571.1**	**2,931.8**	**2,6**
44	..Natural gas - CC	1,816.2	1,829.0	1,779.8	1,772.6	1,121.1	1,1
45	..Natural gas - GT	1,228.4	1,226.8	1,260.4	1,265.7	1,140.3	1,1
46	..Natural gas - IC	106.5	96.4	97.2	91.4	92.4	
47	..Natural gas - ST	543.6	494.9	443.3	441.4	578.0	3
48	**Nuclear**	.	**601.4**	**601.4**	**601.4**	**601.4**	**6**
49	**Other**	.	.	.	.	.	
50	**Other biomass**	**20.6**	**20.6**	**21.4**	**21.4**	**21.4**	
51	**Petroleum**	**841.6**	**851.7**	**854.0**	**852.7**	**1,022.9**	**1,0**
52	..Petroleum - GT	204.1	205.3	201.5	202.1	385.9	4
53	..Petroleum - IC	605.5	614.4	613.0	618.6	605.0	6
54	..Petroleum - ST	32.0	32.0	39.5	32.0	32.0	
55	**Solar**	**18.0**	**13.4**	**8.9**	**7.7**	**2.6**	
56	..Solar- PV	18.0	13.4	8.9	7.7	2.6	
57	**Wind**	**11,322.5**	**9,784.0**	**8,256.6**	**6,972.2**	**6,771.7**	**6,1**
58	Other biomass includes agricultural byproducts, landfill gas, biogenic municipal solid waste, other biomass (solid, liquid and gas) and sludge w Other gases includes blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Other includes non-biogenic municipal solid waste, batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, tire-derived fuels, waste Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, Annual Electric Generator Report.						
59							

Fake numbers

1	Table 5. Electric power industry generation by primary energy source, 1990 through 2020					
2	Iowa					
3	megawatthours					
45	**Total electric industry**	**59,636,671**	**61,673,544**	**63,380,569**	**57,909,566**	**54,3**
46	**Battery**	**-60**	**-94**	**0**	**.**	
47	**Coal**	**14,146,835**	**22,159,203**	**28,552,999**	**25,358,230**	**25,1**
48	**Hydroelectric**	**1,025,215**	**796,268**	**924,861**	**1,033,940**	**9**
49	**Natural gas**	**7,036,824**	**7,684,253**	**7,340,070**	**4,567,447**	**2,9**
50	..Natural gas - CC	5,971,857	6,892,269	6,409,135	3,746,433	2,4
51	..Natural gas - GT	479,512	386,174	518,450	343,837	1
52	..Natural gas - IC	2,769	10,192	3,200	12,169	
53	..Natural gas - ST	582,687	395,617	409,286	465,008	3
54	**Nuclear**	**2,904,863**	**5,235,716**	**4,895,399**	**5,213,509**	**4,7**
55	**Other**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,382**	
56	**Other biomass**	**199,395**	**203,122**	**209,177**	**207,859**	**2**
57	**Petroleum**	**111,111**	**238,192**	**110,565**	**146,719**	**2**
58	..Petroleum - GT	671	101,527	3,049	25,607	
59	..Petroleum - IC	7,744	9,853	7,610	24,555	1
60	..Petroleum - OTH	24	67	300	0	
61	..Petroleum - ST	102,672	126,745	99,606	96,558	
62	**Solar**	**22,082**	**15,436**	**11,456**	**4,838**	
63	..Solar- PV	22,082	15,436	11,456	4,838	
64	**Wind**	**34,182,302**	**25,328,971**	**21,334,057**	**21,372,752**	**20,0**
65	**Wood**	**8,105**	**12,478**	**1,986**	**1,890**	

Other biomass includes agricultural byproducts, landfill gas, biogenic municipal solid waste, other biomass (solid, liquid and gas) and
Other gases includes blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
Other includes non-biogenic municipal solic waste, batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, tire-derived fuels
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

66 Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-923, Power Plant Operations Report and predecessor forms.