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I am opposed to the massive wind turbine project 9 miles off LBI because there has been no impact study done on the affected coastal communities, tourism, home values, precious marine wildlife, and the fishing industries.

NJ Legislature acted on its own to bypass local communities
Why did the NJ legislature pass bill A5894 bypassing all local towns in having any say in what is directly off their coast and affecting their livelihoods.

Endangered Species
The endangered right whale's migration path goes thru the selected location. The windfarm construction and ongoing sounds will impact the endangered whale's ability to safely migrate. There are only 350 left and 70 reproductive females. In addition, there are thousands of other sea creatures and birds that will be negatively impacted. The installation of these turbines alone will be enough to drive them to extinction.

Visibility and Effect on Tourism
The windfarm will industrialize our island located only 9 miles away in full constant view. These massive units will be over 1,000 feet tall and lighted at night. This close in, extreme location will ruin the pristine ocean view and affect tourism. Tourism fuels our local businesses and people's livelihood's.

We know these will be very visible from shore as you can see the Atlantic City skyline from the tip of Holgate just 15 miles away and these will be 300 ft taller and only 9 miles away. And they will be lighted at night.

Other Coastal States are locating them further out - why not NJ?
The extreme close in location does not make sense when other locations much further out are available. Why was this location selected and not others further out? Coastal states other than New Jersey have taken a much more practical and safer path locating these projects further out to sea. I am opposed to this project and its current location.

- Virginia is 27 miles out
- Louisiana is 34 miles out
- Texas is 38 miles out. And in Europe 44 miles out.

Gov. Murphy knows NJ shelf is unique - what is the agenda here?
If NJ shelf is unique and shaped like a teacup per Gov Murphy, then why not move them further out and out of the migration path of the Right Whale.

COAST GUARD AND MILITARY

- The Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) and up to 3 OSS (Offshore Substation(s) would **increase the risk** of allisions for military vessels during Project operations, particularly in bad weather or low visibility, resulting in minor impacts on most military and national security uses. **The presence of structures could also change navigational patterns and add to the navigational complexity.**
- USCG SAR (Seach and Rescue) activities could be hindered within the Wind Farm Area due to navigational complexity and safety concerns of operating among WTGs. **This could lead to increased loss of life due to maritime incidents.**

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

- It is expected that most, if not all, offshore wind energy projects would create safety zones around construction areas....When safety zones are in effect, **fishing vessels could either forfeit fishing revenue or relocate to other fishing locations** and continue to earn revenue. However, vessels that chose to relocate could incur increased operating costs such as increased fuel costs due to longer transit times to and from more distant fishing grounds and additional crew compensation due to more days at sea, among other factors.

ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS

- To date, the effects of EMF on invertebrate species **have not been extensively studied.**
- Impacts of EMF is an emerging field of study; as a result, there is a high degree of **uncertainty** regarding the nature and magnitude of effects on all potential receptors

FOSSIL FUEL USAGE

- Each Wind Turbine Generator would contain approximately 1585 gallons of transformer oil, and 146 gallons of general oil (for hydraulics and gearboxes).
- The project would use a combination of vessels to support O&M (operations and maintenance) including crew transfer vessels, service operation vessels, service operation vessels, jack-up vessels, and supply vessels. **In a year, the Proposed Action would generate a maximum of 908 crew vessel trips, 102 jack-up vessel trips, and 104 supply vessel trip: and a maximum of 2,278 helicopter trips, crew vessel trips or service operations vessel trips.** Ocean Wind may also use helicopters to transport people and equipment and a hoist- equipped helicopter for O&M.

LIGHTING

- Hazard lighting from all of the Proposed Action's WTGs could be visible up to 40.1 miles (64.5 kilometers) away depending on weather and viewing conditions.
- Ocean Wind has committed to voluntarily implement an Aircraft Detection Lighting System as an Applicant Proposed Measure that would activate the Proposed Action's WTG lighting only when aircraft approach the WTGs. The implementation of ADLS would reduce the duration of the potential impacts of nighttime aviation lighting to less than 1 percent of the normal operating time that would occur without using ADLS.

MARINE MAMMALS

- THREATENED and ENDANGERED. There are five (5) marine mammals that are known to occur in the Offshore Project area...., the general region is an important migratory corridor for a number of ESA-listed large whales including the NARW (North Atlantic Right Whale)
- During these surveys, foraging was observed and the presence of a cow-calf pair was documented, suggesting that nearshore waters off New Jersey serve as feeding and nursery habitat.
- Over the last month 6 dead whales have washed up on NJ beaches.
- Other endangered species that have the potential to occur near the Offshore Project area are the fin whale, blue whale, sei whale, and sperm whale.
- The Wind Farms will be allowed a take. What is a Take? Under Section 3 of the MMPA (Marine Mamal Protection Act, **"take" is defined as "harass, capture, hunt, kill, or attempt to harass, capture, hunt, or kill any marine mammal."**
- Considering the extent of offshore wind projects planned in the geographic analysis area, **it is likely that underwater noise impacts sufficient to cause adverse effects on marine mammals could occur.**
- **The potential effect of a vessel strike on marine mammal populations is considered severe in intensity** because potential receptors include listed species (e.g., NARW) and because the Offshore Project area and vessel transit routes seasonally or annually support baleen whales (e.g., humpback whales), which have a higher susceptibility to vessel strikes compared to certain odontocetes (except sperm whales) and pinnipeds.
- **BOEM anticipates that planned non-offshore wind activities would result in moderate impacts on marine mammals,** primarily driven by ongoing underwater noise impacts, vessel activity (vessel collisions), entanglement, and seabed disturbance. **These effects are often magnified in severity to major impacts for the NARW due to low population numbers** and the potential to compromise the viability of the species from the loss of a single individual.

NAVIGATION

- Considering all the Impact Producing Factors together, BOEM anticipates that the overall impacts associated with the Proposed Action when combined with impacts from ongoing and planned activities including offshore wind **would be major,** due primarily to the increased possibility for marine accidents, which could produce **significant disruptions for ocean users** in the geographic analysis area.

VISUAL

- As it relates to visual impacts of presence of structures, **the Proposed Action's WTGs would also affect recreation and tourism through visual impacts**. During construction, viewers on the Jersey Shore would see the upper portions of tall equipment such as mobile cranes ..
- The maximum-case WTGs would have a height of 906 feet at the tip of the rotor blade, a navigation light height of 531 feet, and a mid-tower light at 256 feet. At maximum

vertical extension, the blade tips of the WTGs would be theoretically visible to a viewer at the ocean surface or at beach elevations at distances up to 39.6 miles with clear day conditions. Between 39.6 miles and 31 miles, only the WTG blades would be potentially visible above the horizon from the perspective of a beach-elevation viewer.

- **At distances of 12 miles or closer, the form of the WTG may be the dominant visual element creating the visual contrast regardless of color**

The daytime presence of offshore WTGs and OSS, as well as their nighttime lighting, would change perception of ocean scenes from natural and undeveloped to a developed wind energy environment characterized by WTGs and OSS.

In clear weather, the WTGs and OSS would be an unavoidable presence in views from the coastline, with moderate to major effects on seascape character and landscape character.

BOEM anticipates that the overall impacts associated with the Proposed Action when combined with the impacts from ongoing and planned activities including other offshore wind development would be major.

The main drivers for this impact rating are the major visual impacts associated with the presence of structures, lighting, and vessel traffic.

Please do what is right for NJ's most precious resource - the NJ shore.

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