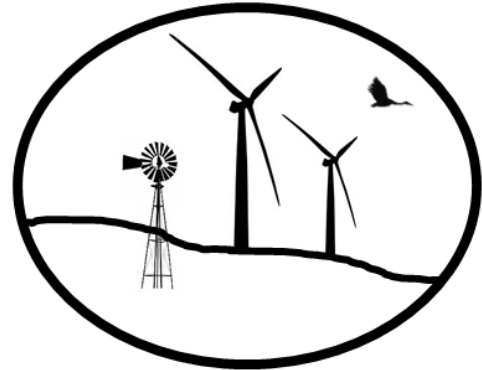


Nebraska Wind Energy and Wildlife News

November 5, 2014



Around Nebraska...



JOIN US NEXT MARCH DURING SPRING MIGRATION

Experience why wind energy is not a great fit everywhere in Nebraska. The Nebraska Wind Energy and Wildlife Project is coordinating an event complete with observing thousands of waterfowl and cranes in the rivers, wetlands, and fields of Central Nebraska, lectures from area biologists, and time to learn more about how and why guidance materials are developed and projects are reviewed in Nebraska. See attached



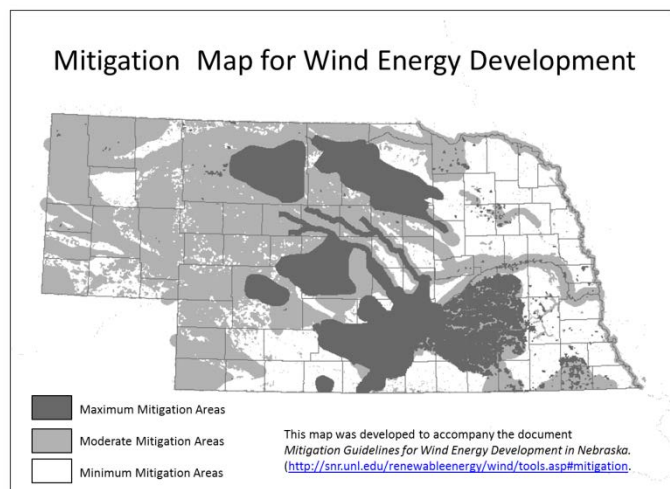
handout for more information. Send comments/suggestions to windwildlife@unl.edu.

Details regarding the event will be sent out soon!

COMMENTS REQUESTED: [MITIGATION GUIDELINES FOR WIND ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN NEBRASKA](#)

The [Mitigation Guidelines for Wind Energy Development in Nebraska](#) were developed to standardize the mitigation process.

Wind energy developers will be provided a better idea of what mitigation, if any, will likely be recommended for wind energy facilities developed in different parts of the state. The Guidelines were developed by representatives from a variety of stakeholder groups and now, we want your input.



The document is currently in working draft format. All comments submitted to windwildlife@unl.edu in the next six months will be compiled. Updates will be made in April 2015.

Questions? Contact Caroline Jezierski @ 402-472-8188 or windwildlife@unl.edu.

<http://snr.unl.edu/renewableenergy/wind/tools.asp#mitigation>

The Nebraska Wind & Solar Conference Wildlife Session Presenter Information Available.

A big Thank You to the wildlife session presenters and to all of you who attended. A brief biography and contact information is available for each of the presenters on the attached handout.

Jennifer A. Smith, *Indirect impacts of a wind farm on predation risk and survival of Greater Prairie-chickens*

Daniel R. Howard, *The effect of sensory pollution on animal reproductive behavior; wind turbine seismic environment influences burial latency in the American burying beetle*

Brian B. Boroski, *Utility-scale Solar Development: Achieving Sustainability and Conservation through Collaboration and Teamwork*

[LES aims to sign solar, wind energy project deals by December.](http://journalstar.com/news/local/les-aims-to-sign-solar-wind-energy-project-deals-by/article_665eb43a-f674-5191-a636-d8b488e43d06.html) The Lincoln Electric System plans to have two renewable energy projects — a community solar energy project and a wind farm — wrapped up just before Christmas. (http://journalstar.com/news/local/les-aims-to-sign-solar-wind-energy-project-deals-by/article_665eb43a-f674-5191-a636-d8b488e43d06.html).

[LES reviews wind farm proposals.](http://journalstar.com/les-reviews-wind-farm-proposals/article_97304951-6a9c-530f-8df6-3671113bc3d0.html) The Lincoln Electric System wants to add up to 100 megawatts of wind energy. Fifteen developers submitted proposals for a total of 105 projects. Here is a list of developers under review. (http://journalstar.com/les-reviews-wind-farm-proposals/article_97304951-6a9c-530f-8df6-3671113bc3d0.html).

[Officials dedicate Broken Bow II wind farm.](http://journalstar.com/news/state-and-regional/officials-dedicate-broken-bow-ii-wind-farm/article_28f41448-37c4-5a5d-88e0-fc9bbd900f3b.html) Broken Bow II, a 75-megawatt wind farm developed by Sempra U.S. Gas & Power Co., in central Nebraska, was dedicated Monday. The farm's 43 turbines generate enough clean electricity to power about 30,000 Nebraska homes, the company said in a news release. Nebraska Public Power District has bought all of the electricity that will be generated by the wind farm under a 25-year contract. (http://journalstar.com/news/state-and-regional/officials-dedicate-broken-bow-ii-wind-farm/article_28f41448-37c4-5a5d-88e0-fc9bbd900f3b.html).

[Sempra Dedicates Broken Bow II Wind Farm In Nebraska.](http://www.nawindpower.com/e107_plugins/content/content.php?content.13571) On Monday, [Sempra U.S. Gas & Power](http://www.nawindpower.com/e107_plugins/content/content.php?content.13571) officials were joined by Nebraska Gov. Dave Heineman and state and community leaders to dedicate the 75 MW Broken Bow II wind farm. (http://www.nawindpower.com/e107_plugins/content/content.php?content.13571).

[Hallam residents voice concerns about proposed wind farm.](http://journalstar.com/news/local/hallam-residents-voice-concerns-about-proposed-wind-farm/article_a1828ad2-3def-586e-9172-394fb5bce2f2.html) A handful of Hallam area residents voiced their concerns Monday night about a proposed wind farm in their backyard. They told Jeffrey Wagner, president of Volkswind USA, the wind turbines would be ugly, noisy and could harm their health. (http://journalstar.com/news/local/hallam-residents-voice-concerns-about-proposed-wind-farm/article_a1828ad2-3def-586e-9172-394fb5bce2f2.html).

[Letter, 10/27: Concerns about turbines.](http://journalstar.com/news/opinion/mailbag/letter-concerns-about-turbines/article_ffbf693d-93e1-5e1b-b138-ffdded967721.html) Kudos to Cindy Chapman and the Stop Hallam Wind organizers, because these Nebraska citizens have legitimate questions and concerns. (http://journalstar.com/news/opinion/mailbag/letter-concerns-about-turbines/article_ffbf693d-93e1-5e1b-b138-ffdded967721.html).

[Bat Research Underway At Fontenelle Forest.](#) Fontenelle Forest is part of a bat research project involving University of Nebraska –Omaha, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the Nebraska Game and Parks

Commission, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (<http://www.wowt.com/home/headlines/Bat-Research-Being-Conducted-at-Fontenelle-Forest-279947832.html>).

Feedlot considers wind power. The Gage County Board of Supervisors are considering allowing a wind turbine to power a rural Beatrice feedlot and will likely make a decision in the next two weeks. Lisa Wiegand, of Gage County Planning and Zoning, said the Ensz Feedlot requested to build a 100-foot tower on the farm to reduce electricity costs, while excess power will be sold to Nebraska Public Power District. (http://beatricedailysun.com/news/local/feedlot-considers-wind-power/article_10ceb2c5-ff3d-59ff-b66a-de2aa226637f.html).

Around the Nation & World...

Wind and Wildlife

Understanding bird collisions at wind farms: An updated review on the causes and possible mitigation strategies. Bird mortality due to collisions with wind turbines is one of the major ecological concerns associated with wind farms. Data on the factors influencing collision risk and bird fatality are sparse and lack integration. This baseline information is critical to the development and implementation of effective mitigation measures and, therefore, is considered a priority research topic. Through an extensive literature review (we compiled 217 documents and include 111 in this paper), we identify and summarize the wide range of factors influencing bird collisions with wind turbines and the available mitigation strategies. Ana Teresa Marques et al. Biological Conservation Vol 179, November 2014. (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S000632071400305X>).

Assessing environmental impacts of offshore wind farms: lessons learned and recommendations for the future. As the number and size of offshore wind developments increases, there will be a growing need to consider the population level consequences and cumulative impacts of these activities on marine species. Strategically targeted data collection and modeling aimed at answering questions for the consenting process will also allow regulators to make decisions based on the best available information, and achieve a balance between climate change targets and environmental legislation. Helen Bailey et al. Aquatic Biosystems September 2014. (<http://www.aquaticbiosystems.org/content/10/1/8>).

Who gives a hoot about turbines? A barn owl, that's who. The barn owl has done what no anti-wind turbine protester in Port Ryerse has been able to do to date: halt construction of a green energy project in their village. A woman walking her dog this summer spotted one of the birds — they are on the endangered species list in Ontario — flying into a barn. (<http://www.simcoereformer.ca/2014/11/03/who-gives-a-hoot-about-turbines-a-barn-owl-thats-who>).

WVU Geography Professor Investigates Risks to North America's Largest and Rarest Bird. There is concern in California that planned wind turbine farms— intended to create new, renewable energy sources— will harm rare California condors (*Gymnogyps californianus*) and other birds of prey populations if the turbines are placed in their habitat. The placement of the turbines, paired with the condors' expansive wing span and their inability to quickly respond to aerial threats (wind turbine blade tips can rotate at 150 mile per hour) could be a deadly combination for the rare bird. (<http://newswise.com/articles/wvu-geography-professor-investigates-risks-to-north-america-s-largest-and-rarest-bird>).

Wind industry looking out for the bats. Wind power companies take their effect on all wildlife, including bats, seriously. Studies have shown wind power has the lowest life-cycle environmental impact of any major energy source, illustrated in part by our legacy of care regarding wildlife. (http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/wind-industry-looking-out-for-the-bats/2014/10/17/b24a2522-5580-11e4-b86d-184ac281388d_story.html).

Allison: Guest editorial misstated bird death study. The study in question was published in the peer-reviewed scientific journal PLOS ONE, and was conducted with the support of the American Wind Wildlife Institute (AWWI), a 501(c)(3) non-profit whose mission is to facilitate timely and responsible development of wind energy while protecting wildlife and wildlife habitat. AWWI's board of directors is composed equally of members of science and conservation organizations and wind energy companies, and its work is guided by experts that ensure that AWWI's work meets the highest scientific standards. (http://trib.com/opinion/letters/allison-guest-editorial-misstated-bird-death-study/article_37cb70c6-7d42-5b17-be64-8d41558c7c22.html).

A Wildlife Awakening. The World Wildlife Fund's recently published [Living Planet Report 2014](#) brings some alarming news: wildlife numbers have halved over the last four decades. In response to the growing number of species threatened by habitat destruction, poaching, pollution, and climate change, representatives of governments from around the world are convening in Quito, Ecuador, to determine the fate of nearly three dozen species, and to negotiate new measures to safeguard many more. The CMS signatory countries are set to consider adopting resolutions to mitigate a range of threats to migratory wildlife, including the establishment of stricter guidelines on the location of wind turbines, as well as boosting efforts to restrict the proliferation of marine debris. (<http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/international-agreements-protecting-migratory-species-by-achim-steiner-and-bradnee-chambers-2014-11>).

Renewable Energy Versus Wildlife Conservation. Climate change is expected to wreak havoc on the planet's already rapidly disappearing biodiversity (wildlife) because it will further shrink/degrade what remains of the ecosystems wildlife needs to avoid extinction. Ergo, an energy scheme that reduces carbon emissions but also kills wildlife and degrades wildlife habitat is going to worsen the impact of climate change on the natural world (one step forward, some number of steps backward). (<http://www.energytrendsinsider.com/2014/10/08/renewable-energy-versus-wildlife-conservation/>).

Wind farm plans sparks fears for seabirds. WILDLIFE charities fear a series of major offshore wind farms in the Firth of Forth will prove "deadly" to seabirds. The Scottish Government has granted permission for hundreds of turbines in the Forth and Tay that could generate enough energy to power 1.4 million homes. But representatives from RSPB Scotland and the Scottish Seabird Centre said they were worried about the potential impact the structures would have on marine wildlife. (<http://www.edinburghnews.scotsman.com/news/wind-farm-plans-sparks-fears-for-seabirds-1-3569978>).

Peak District turns down turbine plans near ancient Minning Low burial site. Plans for a wind turbine near an ancient burial mound have been thrown out by national park planners. The authority supports the need for renewable energy but has to balance this with the harmful impact that installing a wind turbine could have on the national park's natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage. (<http://www.grough.co.uk/magazine/2014/10/10/peak-district-turns-down-turbine-plans-near-ancient-minning-low-burial-site>).

4 Reasons Why it's a Bad Argument to Say Cats Kill More Birds Than Wind Turbines. This article was originally published on January 31, 2013. I repeatedly hear this argument, so thought that reposting it would be valuable. Some people, prominent environmentalists among them, are citing the truly shocking numbers of birds killed by cats to argue that the threat wind turbines pose to birds and bats is numerically far smaller, and thus not a big deal. But that's a really bad argument, fatally flawed both logically and ecologically. Here are four reasons why. 1) Not all birds are the same. 2) A greater harm does not excuse a lesser harm. 3) It's about cumulative damage. 4) We might actually be able to do something about wind turbines' damage to bird populations. (<http://www.kcet.org/news/define/rewire/wildlife/4-reasons-cats-bird-kills-dont-excuse-wind-turbine-bird-kills.html>).

Wildlife

[When climate change comes after even the most common species.](#) Climate change isn't just a problem for rare species. This threat, coupled with habitat loss and other environmental threats, is putting a number of common species at risk. By focusing on landscape-scale, or large scale, efforts, conservationists aim to thwart further decline of most species, common and rare. (<http://www.pbs.org/newshour/updates/when-climate-change-comes-after-even-the-most-common-species/>).

[New research show that bats will hang out with their friends this Halloween.](#) New research has shown that despite moving house frequently, bats choose to roost with the same social groups of 'friends'. The study, published today in the scientific journal PLOS ONE, found that different [social groups](#) roost in separate, though adjacent, parts of woodland. (<http://phys.org/news/2014-10-friends-halloween.html>).

[Sympatric Woodland Myotis Bats Form Tight-Knit Social Groups with Exclusive Roost Home Ranges.](#) Tom A. August et al. October 30, 2014. PLOS ONE. (<http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0112225>).

[Batman works to save bats.](#) Members of the Batman v Superman: Dawn of Justice crew are concerned about bats threatened by white-nose syndrome. In the "Help Save the Bats" public-service announcement, posted on YouTube, Ben Affleck — who plays the Caped Crusader — plus co-star Amy Adams and director Zack Snyder extol the virtues of the species and its benefits to the ecosystem. (http://www.dispatch.com/content/stories/life_and_entertainment/2014/11/03/batman-works-to-save-bats.html).

[Poop the Key Ingredient in Bat Species ID Tool.](#) A new tool that could one day help create a worldwide baseline for bat populations has as its key component an unsavory item: poop. Scientists from Northern Arizona University have created Species from Feces, an instrument for finding a kind of genetic bar code in bat guano that allows species to be identified by their droppings. (<http://news.discovery.com/animals/poop-the-key-ingredient-in-bat-species-id-tool-141020.htm>).

Wind

[Wind farm plans at Kirkcudbright site get the laser treatment in favour of traditional anemometers.](#) A new laser system to measure windspeed is being brought in by windfarm companies. It means anemometer masts, sitting on hillsides for a couple of years, may become a thing of the past. (<http://www.dailyrecord.co.uk/in-your-area/wind-farm-plans-kirkcudbright-site-4405428>).

[Heightening Wind Power with Taller Towers.](#) Engineers are striving to develop new techniques for the construction of taller wind turbines in order to enhance their ability to harvest energy at higher altitudes. (<http://sourceable.net/heightening-wind-power-with-taller-towers/>).

[SOLAR WIND ENERGY TOWER.](#) Imagine climbing to the top of New York City's One World Trade Center, and then another 500 feet into the sky, and you've got an idea of how big the first solar downdraft tower will be. This new idea for clean power generation uses sunlight—sort of—and wind power—kind of—to generate an astonishing amount of electricity from an astonishingly tall tower. And one such structure will soon rise in the Arizona desert. (<http://conservationmagazine.org/2014/10/solar-wind-energy-tower/>).

[100% Renewably-Powered: Alaska's Kodiak Island goes all in with wind and hydro.](#) Ten years ago, the board and managers at Kodiak Electric Association (KEA) on Kodiak Island in Alaska faced a choice. They could continue to rely on expensive diesel fuel for generating a bunch of their electricity, a choice that was costing them nearly \$7 million a year. Or they could find an alternative. They chose the latter, forging ahead with an ambitious plan to add wind power to their system and by 2020 be 95% renewably

powered. Not only did KEA meet their goal, they surpassed it – six years ahead of schedule. (<http://www.islandedgrid.org/100-renewably-powered-alaskas-kodiak-island-goes-all-in-with-wind-and-hydro/>).

[Alaska Launches Flying Wind Turbines](#). One of the turbines will be installed above the city of Fairbanks, Alaska at an altitude of just over 300 metres, where it will convey energy to the ground by means of cables connecting it to the grid. (<http://sourceable.net/alaska-launches-flying-wind-turbines/>).

Other

[A global boom in hydropower dam construction](#). Human population growth, economic development, climate change, and the need to close the electricity access gap have stimulated the search for new sources of renewable energy. In response to this need, major new initiatives in hydropower development are now under way. At least 3,700 major dams, each with a capacity of more than 1 MW, are either planned or under construction, primarily in countries with emerging economies. These dams are predicted to increase the present global hydroelectricity capacity by 73 % to about 1,700 GW. Even such a dramatic expansion in hydropower capacity will be insufficient to compensate for the increasing electricity demand. Furthermore, it will only partially close the electricity gap, may not substantially reduce greenhouse gas emission (carbon dioxide and methane), and may not erase interdependencies and social conflicts. At the same time, it is certain to reduce the number of our planet's remaining free-flowing large rivers by about 21 %. Clearly, there is an urgent need to evaluate and to mitigate the social, economic, and ecological ramifications of the current boom in global dam construction. (<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00027-014-0377-0/fulltext.html>).

[Abundant Natural Gas Won't Slow Climate Change, Study Says](#). Cheap and plentiful natural gas isn't quite a bridge to a brighter energy future as claimed and won't slow global warming, a new study projects. Abundant natural gas in the United States has been displacing coal, which produces more of the chief global warming gas carbon dioxide. But the new international study says an expansion of natural gas use by 2050 would also keep other energy-producing technologies like wind, solar and nuclear, from being used more. And those technologies are even better than natural gas for avoiding global warming. (http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/10/15/natural-gas-climate-change_n_5990888.html).

Webinars

[Tools For Sharing Information and Mapping Biodiversity](#). NWCC/AWWI hosts quarterly webinars on the latest research and tools related to the interactions of wind energy, wildlife, and wildlife habitat. Previous webinars are available online. (<https://nationalwind.org/research/webinars/#sthash.VZD7CYid.dpuf>).

[MOWII Webinar: Case Studies of Wind related to Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Bald and Golden Eagle](#). Brooke Barnes from Stantec Consulting and Juliet Browne from the law firm of Verrill Dana will review the permitting and legal issues regarding the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. This webinar was held on October 22, 2014. Recordings will be available. (<http://www.mainewindindustry.com/Webinars>).

Announcements

[DE-FOA-0001209: NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE FUNDING OPPORTUNITY ANNOUNCEMENT NO. DE-FOA-0001181: WIND ENERGY BAT IMPACT MINIMIZATION TECHNOLOGIES AND FIELD TESTING OPPORTUNITIES](#). The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) intends to issue, on behalf of the Wind and Water Power Technologies Office, a Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) entitled "Wind Energy Bat Impact Minimization Technologies and Field Testing Opportunities." To address and minimize the regulatory and financial risks associated with wind power development in locations with sensitive bat species, the Department of Energy's Wind and Water Power

Technologies Office (WWPTO) seeks through this FOA to fund projects that advance the technical and commercial readiness of bat impact mitigation and minimization technologies including, but not limited to, bat deterrents and operational changes that have a high likelihood of reducing bat mortality at a facility. (<https://eere-exchange.energy.gov/default.aspx#Foald3002686f-4076-4afc-a1c9-44dda5ddf688>).

[BLM Seeks Comments on Competitive Offering Lands Processes for Solar and Wind Energy Development Regulations](#). Please submit comments on or before December 1, 2014 . The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) proposes to amend existing regulations to facilitate responsible solar and wind energy development and to receive fair market value for such development. The proposed rule would promote the use of preferred areas for solar and wind energy development and establish competitive processes, terms, and conditions (including rental and bonding requirements) for solar and wind energy development rights-of-way both inside and outside these preferred areas. (<http://www.renewablesbiz.com/article/14/10/blm-seeks-comments-competitive-offering-lands-processes-solar-and-wind-energy-development-regulations>).

Upcoming Conferences

[NWCC Wind Wildlife Research Meeting X](#) will be in Broomfield, CO on December 2-5, 2015. (<https://nationalwind.org/research/meetings/research-meeting-x/>).

[2015 Nebraska Chapter of The Wildlife Society \(NETWS\) Annual Meeting](#) will be in Ogallala, NE on February 26, 2015. (<http://drupal.wildlife.org/nebraska/>).

[Midwest Fish and Wildlife Conference](#) will be in Indianapolis, IN on February 8-11, 2015. (<http://www.midwestfw.org/index.html>).

[AWEA Wind Project Siting Seminar](#) will be in Austin, TX on March 10-11, 2015. (<http://www.awea.org/events/Event.aspx?EventID=30886&SubSectionID=6678&navItemNumber=656>).

[Conference on Wind energy and Wildlife Impacts](#) will be in Berlin, Germany, March 10-12, 2015. (<http://www.cww2015.tu-berlin.de/>). Presentation titles are now available at: http://www.cww2015.tu-berlin.de/menue/oral_poster_presentations/parameter/en/

Tools

[Soaring Bird Sensitivity Map: A planning tool for wind energy and other sectors](#). The Soaring Bird [Sensitivity Map tool](#) has been designed to provide developers, planning authorities and other interested stakeholders access to information on the distribution of soaring bird species along the Rift Valley / Red Sea flyway. This information can help to inform decisions on the safe siting of new developments, such as wind farms, ensuring that negative impacts on this important migration route are minimised. (<http://migratorysoaringbirds.undp.birdlife.org/en/sensitivity-map>).

[Energy Department, NREL Release State and Local Energy Data Tool](#). DOE and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) recently released [SLED, the State and Local Energy Data online tool](#) that provides state and local decision makers easy access to energy data specific to their location. The resources and data provided can be used to support strategic energy planning processes and deployment of clean energy projects. By entering a city and state or ZIP code into the SLED tool, users can see how their current electricity prices compare to the state and national averages, learn about applicable policies and incentives that could affect clean energy projects in their state, find available

renewable energy resources, get details on alternative transportation fuel costs, and more. (<http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/sled/#/>).

[WINDEXchange](http://energy.gov/eere/wind/windexchange) is the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Wind Program's hub of stakeholder engagement and outreach activities. The purpose of WINDEXchange is to help communities weigh the benefits and costs of wind energy, understand the deployment process, and make wind development decisions supported by the best available science and other fact-based information. (<http://energy.gov/eere/wind/windexchange>).

[National Assessment of Ecosystem Carbon Sequestration and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes](http://www.usgs.gov/climate_landuse/land_carbon/Data.asp). View and download the primary data that has been developed by the USGS team in a variety of formats using the [LandCarbon Data Tool](http://www.usgs.gov/climate_landuse/land_carbon/Data.asp). Visualize data products, view and interact with maps, charts, and statistics that summarize the results of the USGS assessment. (http://www.usgs.gov/climate_landuse/land_carbon/Data.asp). **NOTE: Data on carbon sequestration for the ecoregions in Nebraska are not yet available. Other information is available to view at this time.

[EISPC EZ Mapping Tool](https://eispc.tools.anl.gov/). The EISPC Energy Zones Mapping Tool is a free online mapping tool to identify potential clean energy resource areas within the Eastern Transmission Interconnection. (<https://eispc.tools.anl.gov/>).

[National Climate Change Viewer](http://www.usgs.gov/climate_landuse/clu_rd/nccv.asp). The new tool gives citizens and resource managers the opportunity to look at climate-driven impacts on watersheds and map projected changes at the local, regional, state and watershed levels. (http://www.usgs.gov/climate_landuse/clu_rd/nccv.asp).

[National Wetlands Database, interactive mapping tool completed](http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html). To coincide with American Wetlands Month, which begins May 1, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is announcing the completion of the most comprehensive and detailed U.S. wetland data set ever produced, capping a 35-year effort by the Service to map the extent of the nation's wetlands. The Wetlands Inventory Mapper (<http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html>) has digitally mapped and made publically available wetlands in the lower 48 states, Hawaii and dependent territories, as well as 35 % of Alaska. (<http://www.agprofessional.com/news/National-Wetlands-Database-interactive-mapping-tool-completed--257553181.html>).

[National Wind Coordinating Collaborative \(NWCC\) Webinars on the Latest Wind-Wildlife Research and Tools](http://nationalwind.org/research/webinars/). NWCC/AWWI hosts quarterly webinars on the latest research and tools related to the interactions of wind energy, wildlife, and wildlife habitat. The webinars include time for questions after each presentation. To receive the access information for upcoming webinars, please sign up. If you are interested in sharing your work on a webinar, please contact [Ian Evans](mailto:ian.evans@nationalwind.org). (<http://nationalwind.org/research/webinars/>).

[USGS Interactive Windfarm Mapper](http://eerscmap.usgs.gov/windfarm/). The USGS created this publicly available [national dataset](http://eerscmap.usgs.gov/windfarm/) and [interactive mapping application](http://eerscmap.usgs.gov/windfarm/) of wind turbines. This dataset is built with publicly available data, as well as searching for and identifying individual wind turbines using satellite imagery. The locations of all wind turbines, including the publicly available datasets, were visually verified with high-resolution remote imagery to within plus or minus 10 meters. (<http://eerscmap.usgs.gov/windfarm/>).

[Developing a Research Framework for Increasing Understanding of Interactions between Eagles and Wind Energy](#). In this document, we outline a framework for a national, hypothesis-driven research

program on eagles and wind energy. The principal goals of this framework are to guide research that improves our ability to predict and estimate take of eagles at wind energy facilities, to develop measures intended to avoid and minimize the take of eagles at operating wind energy facilities, and to compensate for, or offset, remaining eagle take. (http://awwi.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/AWWI-Eagle-Research-Framework_Final-01-23-14.pdf).

[Land-Based Wind Energy Guidelines Webinar Series](#). The USFWS has offered a number of webinars related to the Land-Based Wind Energy Guidelines. Recordings of the webinars, presentations, and transcripts are available at: http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/wind_training/wind_training.html.

The Wildlife Society Renewable Energy Working Group – LinkedIn. Connect with other resource professionals involved in renewable energy – wildlife work. To join, go to: http://www.linkedin.com/groups?gid=4433729&trk=my_groups-b-grp-v, click Join.

Check out the **Nebraska Wind Energy and Wildlife Project website** at: <http://snr.unl.edu/renewableenergy/wind/> and **Wind Energy and Wildlife news** at: <http://www.scoop.it/t/wind-energy-and-wildlife>.

To unsubscribe to this listserv:

Send an e-mail message to: LISTSERV@UNL.EDU

In the Message Field (NOT Subject): UNSUBSCRIBE wind_wildlife