

Subject: Speaking of Poland  
From: "Jim wiegand" <jim@jimwiegand.com>  
Date: Fri, 4 Mar 2016 10:03:55 -0800  
To: <napaw@yahoo.com>  
CC: "DarrylMueller" <Fax@DarrylMueller.com>, "Linda Hughes" <hugheslinda1@gmail.com>, <iowawindaction@gmail.com>, "Hamish cumming" <hamish.cumming@bigpond.com>, "Long Islander" <ahchooahchoo@yahoo.com>

I found the enclosed attachment on the internet in April 2010. As with all information damaging to wind energy development and industry profits, this set of guidelines, developed by scientists in Poland, was stripped from the internet. **Please copy or save it.**

**This is the link this information originally came from..... [http://www.psew.pl/en/guidelines\\_for\\_assessment\\_of\\_wind\\_farms\\_impact\\_on\\_birds](http://www.psew.pl/en/guidelines_for_assessment_of_wind_farms_impact_on_birds).**

These wind turbine guidelines from 2008 were posted on the Official Poland wind farm Web Site.

Developed and edited by:

Dr Przemysław Chylarecki (OTOP and Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences),  
mgr Anna Paślawska (PWEA).

Consultants:

Prof. dr hab. Przemysław Busse (Bird Migration Observation Post, University of Gdańsk),

Dr hab. Dariusz Wysocki (Zachodniopomorskie Natural Society),

Dr Jacek Antczak (Pomeranian Academy in Słupsk),

Dr Michał Goc (University of Gdańsk),

Dr Andrzej Wuczyński (Lower Silesian Field Station, Nature Conservation Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences),

Dr Wojciech Zyska (ZTEP and Naturalist Club),

Mgr inŜ. Jarosław Mroczek (PWEA),

Mgr inŜ. Przemysław Zyska (ZTEP).

Finally

Finally consulted and edited on 9 March 2008.

Quotation:

**PWEA (2008). Guidelines for assessment of wind farms' impact on birds. Szczecin.**

4. Development of wind projects is likely to cause:

a. Bird mortality caused by collisions with operating turbines and/or elements of auxiliary infrastructure, in particular overhead power lines;

b. Decrease in population due to loss and fragmentation of habitats caused by deterring effect of the wind turbines and/or development of communication and energy infrastructure related to operations of the wind turbines,

c. Disturbance to populations, in particular to short- and long - range bird migrations (the barrier effect).

**5. Mortality caused by collisions and loss of habitats are key in terms of likely adverse effects on birds populations.**

6. The extent of effects on bird population is diversified, depending mainly upon the location of the wind turbines – from almost no or negligible effects on life expectancy of bird population, **to significant effects with significant loss of habitats and high mortality caused by collisions.....In America the industry's rigged research has not shown this.**

7. **The type of wind turbines used in a project (tower height, rotor diameter, lighting, linear speed of rotor blade tips), number of turbines within the farm, layout of the farm (relative to each other and elements of the environment) or presence of other wind farms in the vicinity (cumulated effects) also affects the type and magnitude of the effects. The last element will grow more important as the density of wind farm location increases.**

8. **In general, the risk of adverse effects on birds is higher if a wind farm is located on an area extensively used by birds. Investments located in such areas, in particular areas with high intensity of bird migrations in the airspace, have greater potential for adverse effects than projects developed in locations of low intensity of birds' use of the airspace. Conversely, the areas with low migration intensity are characterized by lower risk of adverse effects.**

9. However, the way birds use the airspace (migration altitude, time and way of land use – is it a sleeping, feeding or breeding ground) and species composition observed in the particular site (studies prove that the risk of collisions with wind turbines is different for different species) also matter.

10. Nonetheless, appropriate site selection is of primary importance for minimizing possible adverse effects on birds, especially avoiding locating wind turbines:

a. **in areas extensively used by birds,**

b. **in areas of concentration of collision-sensitive species, such as for instance: raptors (Falconiformes), gulls and terns, night migrants, owls and certain air – mating species;**

c. **in areas of concentration of Anseriformes and Charadriiformes, known to have the most intense wind farm avoidance reactions, leading to loss of habitats;**

d. **in areas particularly valuable to breeding avifauna. ....**

The wind industry has ignored all of this.

6. The assessment shall include cumulated effects, **in particular effects of other wind farm project (existing or planned, known to the investor) likely to affect key bird species.** The spatial scope of sites to be considered in assessment of cumulated effects shall be adapted to ecology of local bird species. In case of large breeding species (raptors, Black Stork) and concentrations of feeding migrants (goose, cranes) the assessment of cumulated effects shall take into account all other farms within **the radius of 5 km and 20 km accordingly.** .....  
**the cumulative impacts to any bird species living in and around wind farm habitat?**

**Where has there been a single wind industry study on abandonment?  
Where are the studies discussing nesting failures or habitat**

The ornithology expert, carrying out the screening of a particular site shall take into account:

- a. Population (breeding or non - breeding) of species indicated in Article 4(1) and Annex I to the Birds Directive,
- b. Concentration of breeding or non - breeding (wintering, migrating) raptors,
- c. Population of particularly collision – prone species (for instance Red Kite, White – tailed Eagle, Golden Eagle, Corn Bunting),.....**
- d. Presence of non – breeding concentrations of feeding or sleeping large Anseriformes,.,
- e. Breeding colonies of large and – medium sized birds in the vicinity of the site (gulls, terns, cormorants, herons),
- f. Distance to SPAs or IBAs

**The white-tailed eagle listed here as**

6. Assessing the predicted project's impact on birds the ornithology expert shall take into account:

- a. The likelihood of infringing the favourable conservation status of local birds using the Natura 2000 area, being the species, for the conservation whereof the area has been established, and of local species, listed in.....**In America with the wind industry an FWS, the term "local" means an area several thousands square miles which completely ignores wind project impact to the truly local species being impacted.**
- Article 4(1) of the Birds Directive;
- b. The likelihood and magnitude of bird collisions with turbines;
- c. Concentration of key breeding species;
- d. Concentration of non – breeding large species;
- e. Concentration of non – breeding raptors;
- f. Intensity of airspace use by raptors up to the extreme height of the rotor;
- g. Intensity of daytime airspace use by birds during the migration period;
- h. Intensity of nighttime airspace use by birds during the migration period;
- i. Nesting species included in zone protection of habitats;
- j. Likely (predicted) decrease in concentration of any species stemming from the farm's deterrence effect;
- k. Species diversity in breeding and non – breeding periods.

7. The forecast of bird mortality caused by collisions with turbines shall be jointly based on:

- a. Data concerning the observed concentration of birds using the airspace in the location of the planned farm and the way these birds use the airspace;
- b. Data concerning the risk of collision estimated on the basis of empirical data from other sites or forecasting models.\***

\* The expert panel will discuss possible to use forecasting models and recommend selected ones in the final version of the Guidelines, which will be published on the PWEA's website <http://www.psew.pl/>, as well as on websites of other organizations that decide to recommend the Guidelines.....

**All wind project mortality forecasting in America is being done with IX.**

**the Wind industry's fraudulent research**

**Monitoring (after-construction monitoring)**

1. The purpose of monitoring is to verify the initial assessment of farm's effects on bird populations, in particular to:

- a. Assess the changes in intensity of land use by birds compared to the pre – investment period with regard to baseline;**
- b. Estimate bird mortality caused by collisions.

2. The analysis of the wind farm's impact on land use by birds shall use two study tools:

- a. BACI (before – after/control – impact) (described in Annex no. 5) or, research is rigged** given lack of reliable data from control areas or systems, BA (before – after) comparing the data from the same points and transects before and after realization of the investment;
- b. Impact gradient analysis** applied to post – investment data and carried out in gradient of distance to the wind turbines.

.....**This has never been done in America because the**

**research is rigged. If it this research was ever conducted by an ethical researcher wind projects show large areas of golden eagle territory abandonment and population declines**

.....**This has never been done in America because the like those at Altamont or the Montezuma hills would surrounding these wind farms.**

4. The results of monitoring shall be used by competent administration authorities to update the decisions concerning further operation of the farm. **In case of finding effects exceeding in its magnitude the predictions formulated in the EIA report being the basis for issuance of the environmental decision, the authority shall cause:**

.....**When research is rigged exceeding predictions can not**

**be shown.**

a. Implementation of measures mitigating the observed effects (species – oriented mitigating measures, for instance: modifications to turbines' night lighting system, change in structure of land use, temporary shutdown of wind turbines);

b. Application of compensating measures;

c. Permanent decommissioning of selected turbines.

5. The imperative to implement appropriate programme of mitigating and compensating measures shall be conditionally stipulated in the environmental decision acquired by the investor. The conditions for managing such programme **shall be clearly established using measurable criteria, having regard to the monitoring data.**

.....**When research is rigged establishing measurable criteria is not**

**possible and regards are dismissed.**

—Attachments:\_\_\_\_\_

poland.pdf

266 KB