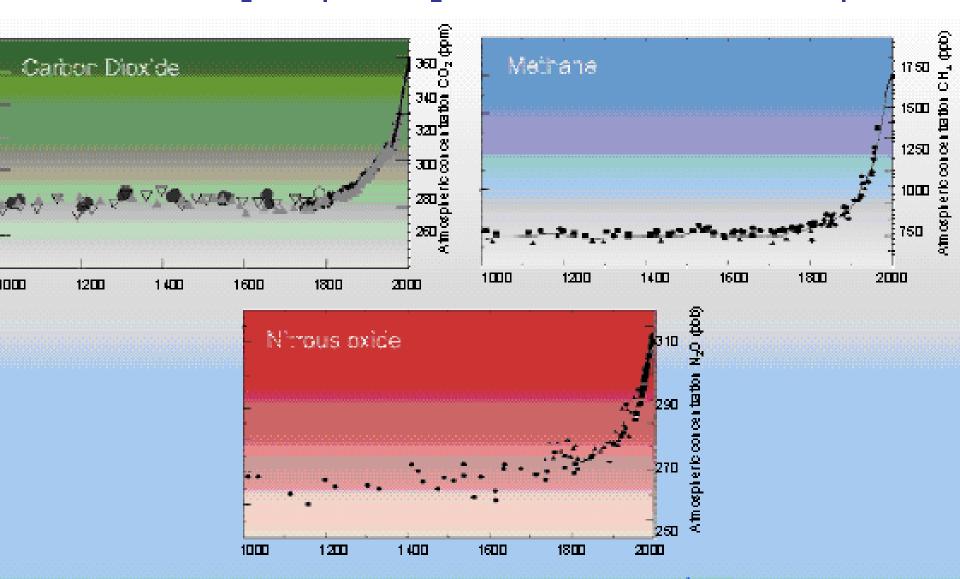
Towards an Ecology-Economy "Win-Win" for Offshore Wind Power in the Great Lakes

by John E. Gannon International Joint Commission Great Lakes Regional Office Windsor, Ontario Canada for 6th Biennial Conference Lake Erie Millennium Network Windsor, Ontario April 2010

Disclaimer

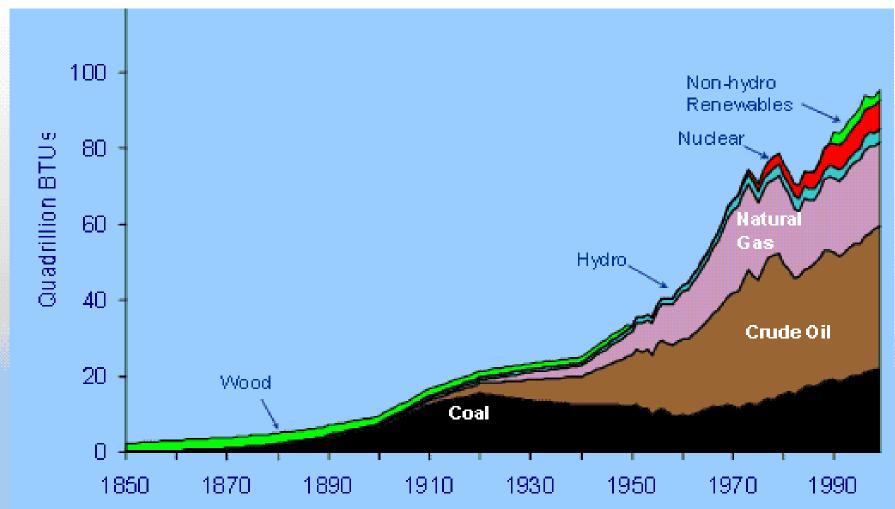
The views expressed here are in my own personal capacity and do not necessarily reflect those of the International Joint Commission.

Changes in Atmospheric Concentration CO₂, CH₄, and N₂0 – A Thousand Year History



Source: IPCC Third Assessment Report (2001)

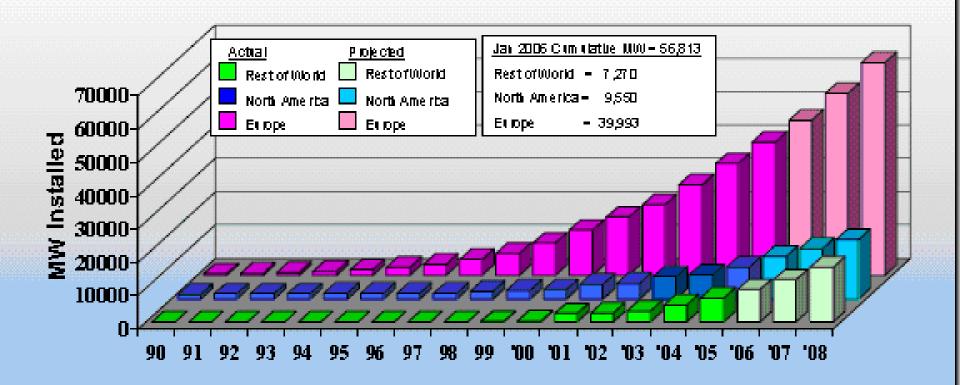
The U.S. Energy Picture by source - 1850-1999



Source: 1850-1949, Evergy Perspectues: A Presentation of Major Evergy and Evergy-Related Data, U.S. Department of the Interfor, 1975; 1950-1995, Annual Evergy Reulew 1996, Table 1.3. Note: Between 1950 and 1990, there was no reporting of non-utility use of revewables. 1997-1999, Annual Evergy Reulew 1999, Table F1b.



Growth of Wind Energy Capacity Worldwide



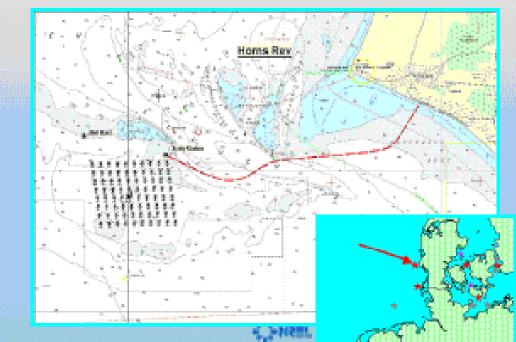
Sources: BITU Consult Aps, Sept2005 Windpower Nonthly, January 2005

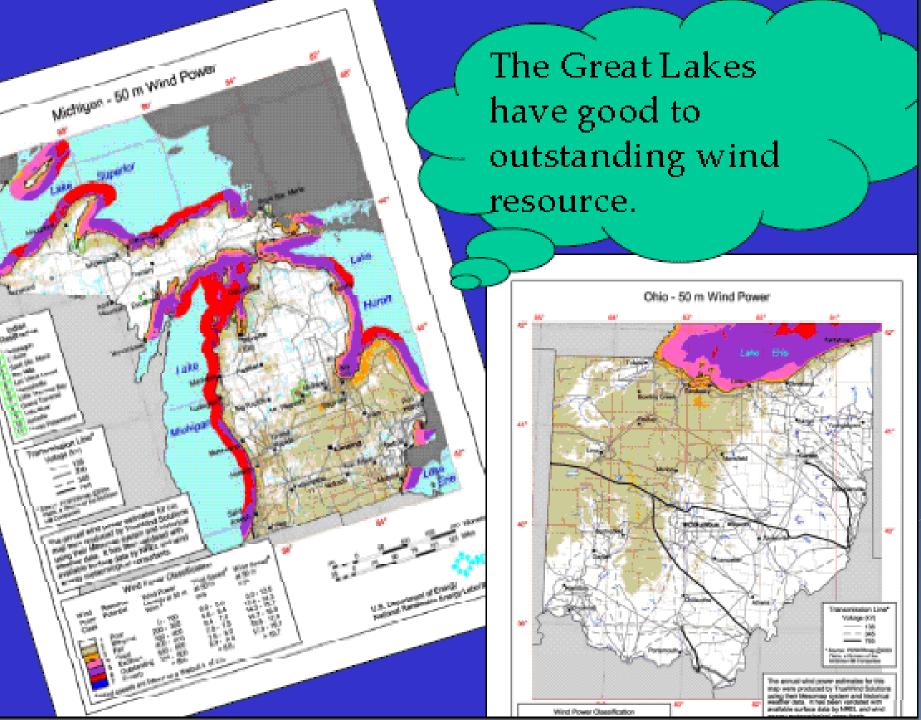


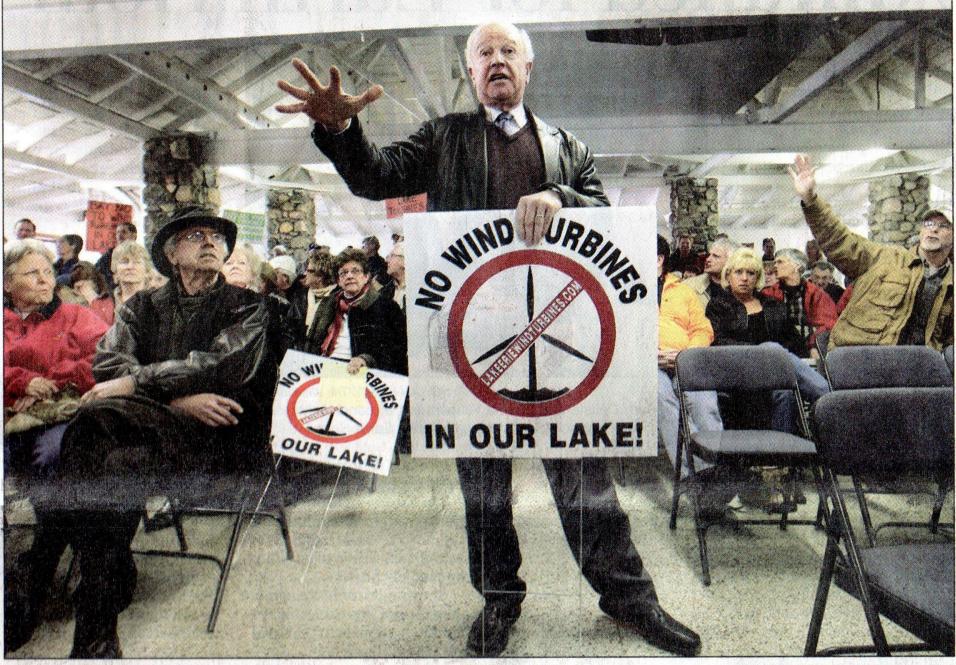
Horns Rev Wind Farm Installation



Country: Denmark Location: West Coast Total Capacity: 160 MW Number of Turbines: 80 Distance to Shore: 14-20 km Depth: 6-12 m Capital Costs: 270 million Euro Manufacturer: Vestas Total Capacity: 2 MW Turbine-type: V80 - 80m diameter Hub-height: 70-m Mean Windspeed: 9.7 m/s Annual Energy output: 600 GWh







DAN JANISSE/The Windsor Star

Stewart Wolf, a Kingsville lakefront resident, speaks during a public meeting on Saturday regarding a proposed wind turbine project. SouthPoint Wind, the company proposing to put turbines in Lake Erie, hosted the meeting.

Impact Types, Factors, and Significance

- <u>Four impact types</u> habitat loss, displacement, barrier effects, collision mortality
- <u>Seven impact factors</u>: magnitude, type, extent, duration, intensity, timing, and probability.
- <u>Significance of impacts</u> cumulatively with other projects and overall effect of all four impact types

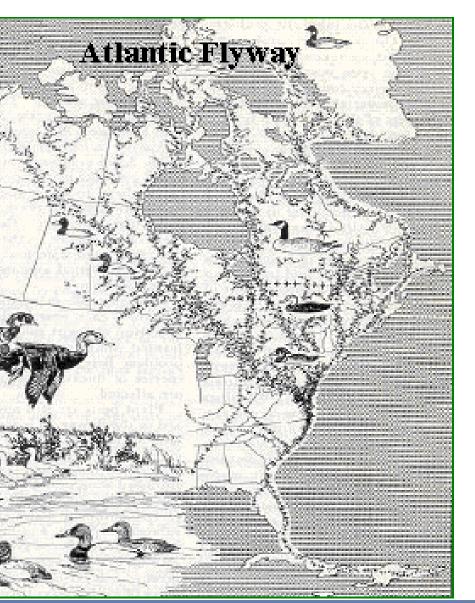
Wind power projects have been documented to kill birds and bats

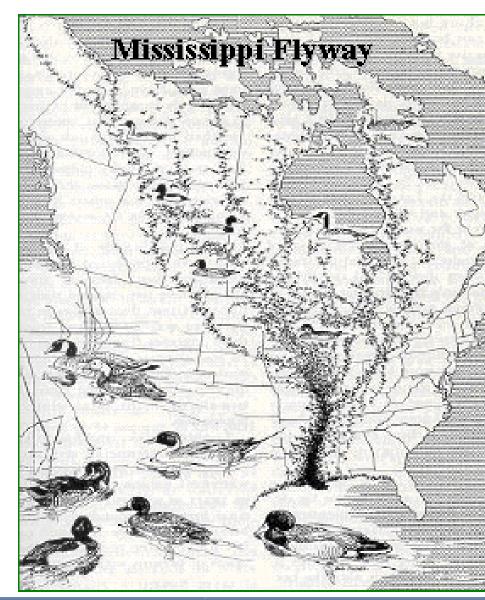






Lower Great Lakes Significance to Migratory Waterfowl

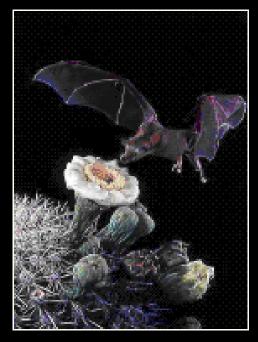




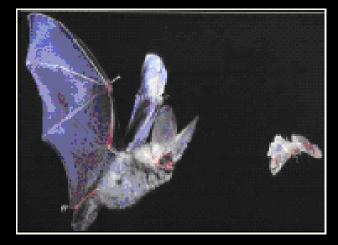
Lake Erie Marshes Continental Importance

- Focus Area North American Waterfowl Management Plan
- Regional Site Western Hemispheric Shorebird Reserve Network
- Globally Important Bird Area Partners in Flight
- West Sister Is.- Most important Colonial Waterbird Breeding Colony in the U.S. Great Lakes

Bats Provide Important Ecosystem Services







Nutrient Transport Insect Pest Control

Pollination



Seed Dispersal

Why Are Bats at Risk?

Human Attitudes (most people don't love bats!) Myths and Folklore Bad Press Ignorance

Anthropogenic Factors Deforestation Global Climate Change Habitat Alteration Mining Pesticides Water Pollution

Wind Turbines

Bats Are Being Killed by Wind Turbines



Trajectory of a bat struck by the blade of a modern wind turbine





Collecting dead bats killed at wind energy facilities

Hoary bat

Offshore Wind Turbine Development for Deep Water

Onshore Wind Turbine

Monopile Foundation depth 0 – 30 m

Current Technology

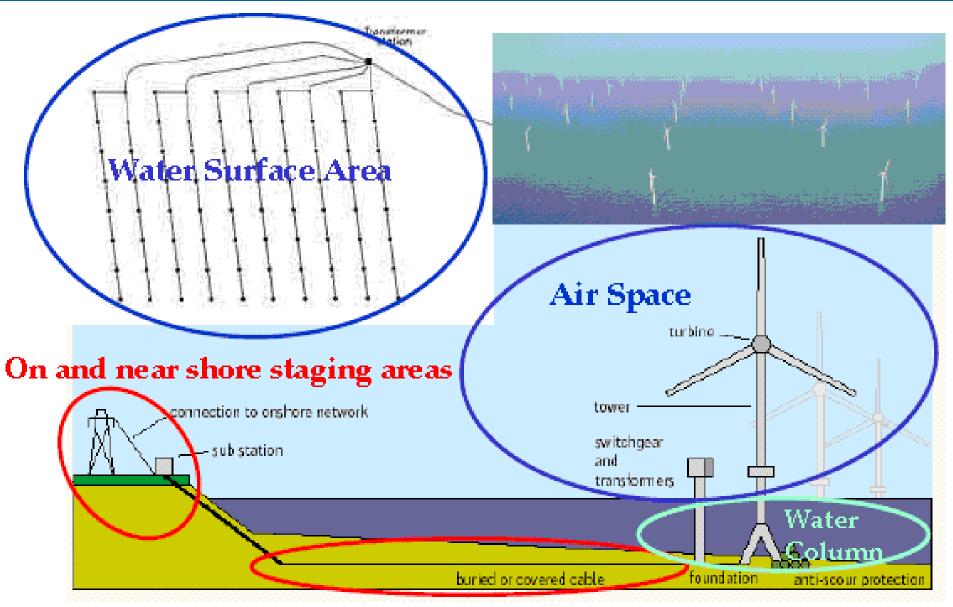
Tripod fixed bottom depth

Anna **A**rrite

20 - 80 m r

depth 40 – 900 m

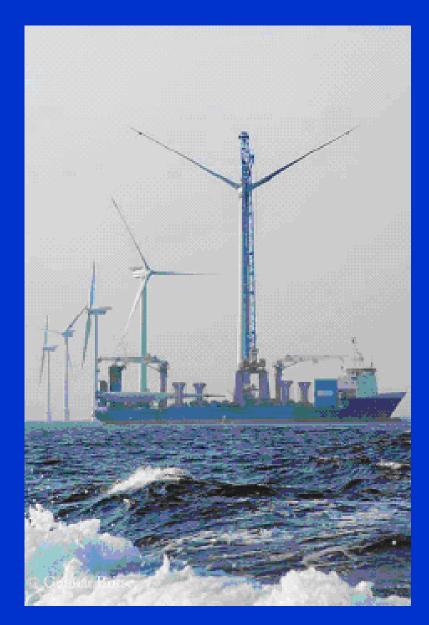
Offshore Wind Energy – Use Areas of Concern

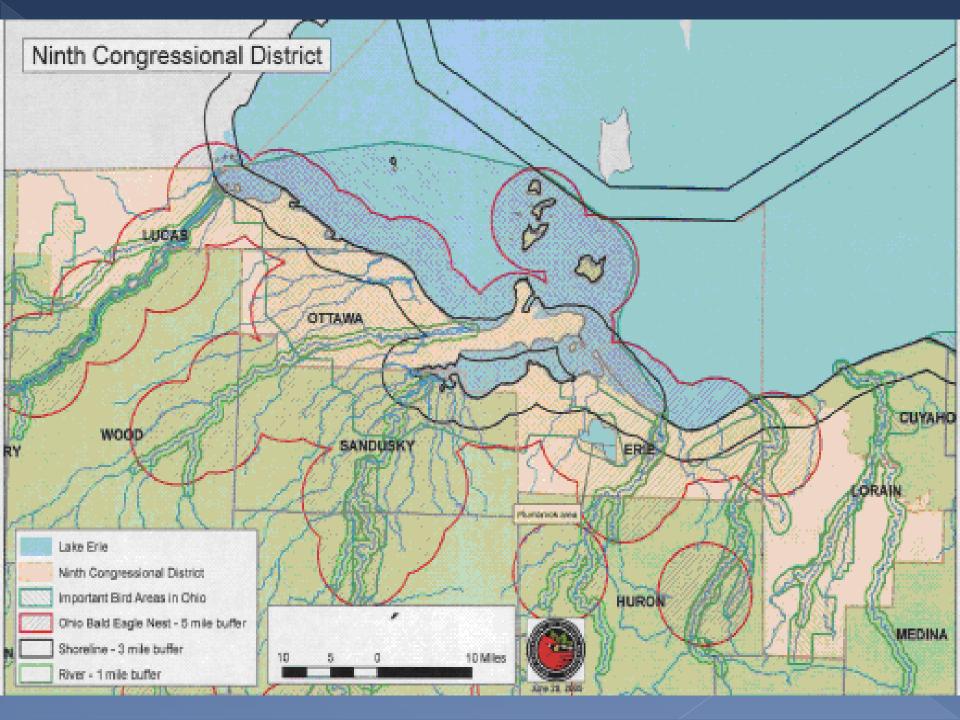


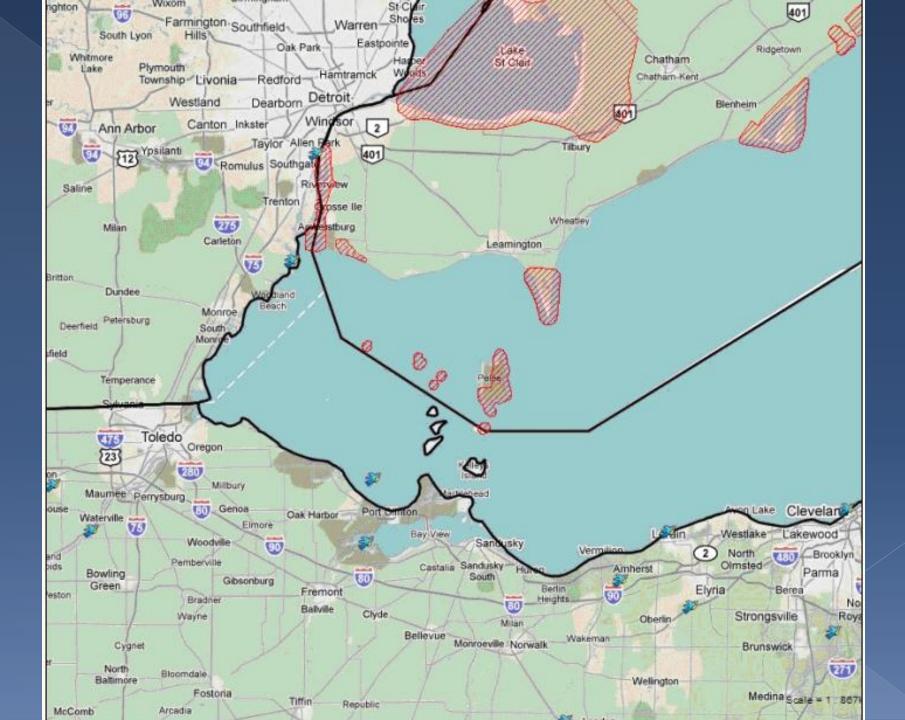
Benthic habitat and fauna

Offshore Environmental and Fish & Wildlife Concerns

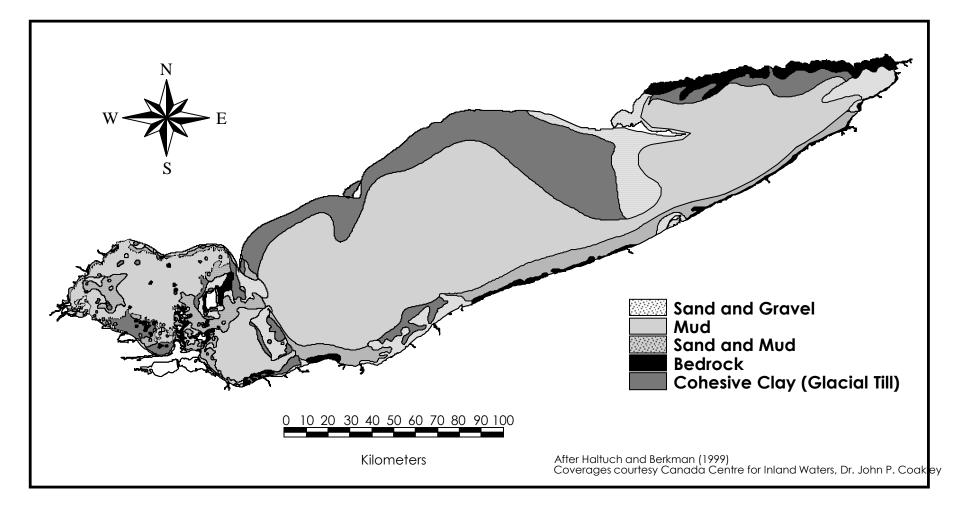
- Lake Ice
- Vessel traffic
- Port Availability
- Fisheries
- Migratory Birds/Bats
- Benthos
- Staging and Construction Effects
- Sediment Structure
- Noise/Vibrations
- Hydrology
- Transmission lines/Grid connections
- Submerged cables
- Electromagnetic fields
- Logistics and maintenance traffic
- View shed
- Coastal Effects
- Lake ecosystem
- Navigation safety
- Air Traffic Safety
- Archaeology
- Cumulative



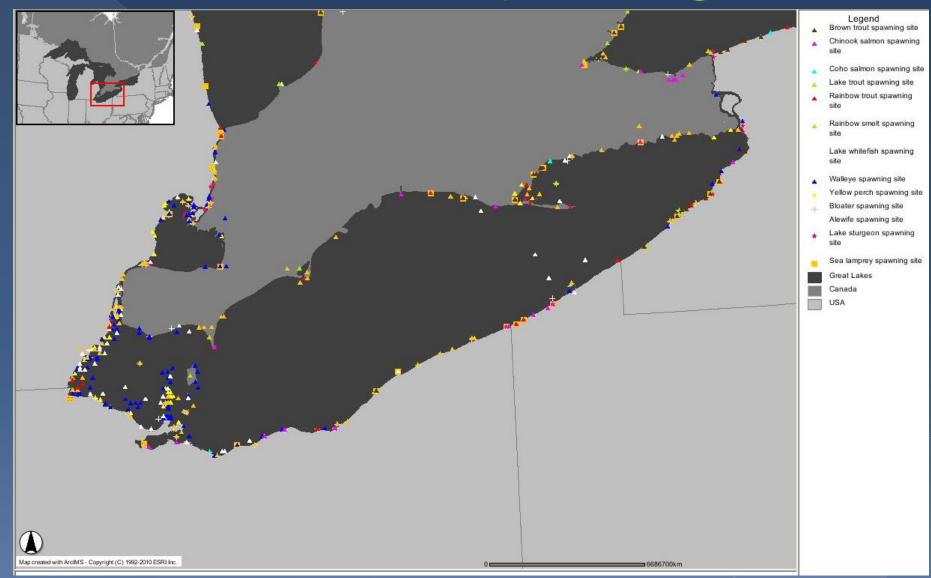




Lake Erie Sediment Distribution

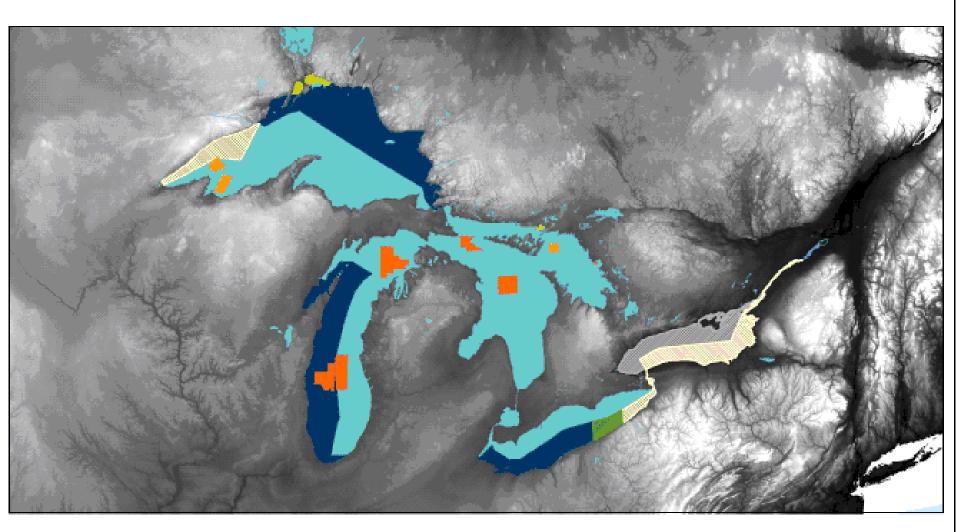


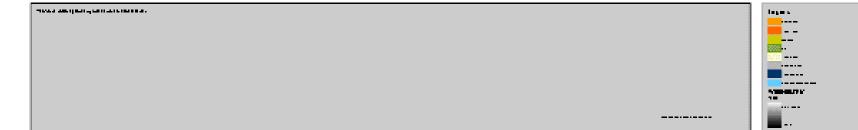
Lake Erie: Fish Spawning Sites*



* Data source: http://glein.er.usgs.gov/introduction.html

Year-round No Fishing Zones





Research Needs: Challenge and Opportunities

Take an Ecosystem Approach

- > Terrestrial
- > Wetlands
- > Aquatic

Biggest Scientific Challenges:

- Cumulative Impacts: the changes to the environment caused by and activity with other past, present and reasonably foreseeable human activities
- Policy moving fast: will offshore wind power policy wait for science-based guidelines and criteria?

The NIMBY Factor

Towards an Ecology–Economy "Win-Win" *

- Protect the most biologically active and productive zone for migratory birds, bats and nesting birds (e.g. Bald eagles and waterfowl)
 - No wind towers within 3 miles (4.8km) onshore of coastline or islands
- Protect most biologically active and productive zone for fish spawning, nursery and feeding grounds and habitat for other aquatic biota
 - No wind towers within 3 miles (4.8km) offshore of coastline or islands
- Address viewshed issue
 - Extend offshore wind power zone to 6 miles (9.7km)

*Modified from Michigan Great Lakes Wind Council http://www.michiganglowcouncil.org/resources.htm

Towards an Ecology-Economy "Win-Win" Cont'd

Avoid offshore year-round no fishing zones

- Native lake trout rehabilitation
- > Biodiversity protection

 Avoid cross-lake migratory routes (e.g., Sandusky Bay to Point Pelee, Presque Ile to Long Point, and Huron-Erie Corridor)

• Avoid navigation routes

Information Sources

 Conserving Great Lakes Aquatic Habitat from Lakebed Alteration Proposals http://www.glfc.org/research/reports/Dempsey.pdf

 GLFC Lake Erie Committee's 2009 Position Statement on Offshore Wind Power http://www.glfc.org/lakecom/lec/lechome.php

 Great Lakes Wind Collaborative's 2009 Offshore Siting Principles and Guidelines for Wind Development on the Great Lakes <u>http://www.glc.org/energy/wind/pdf/Offshore-</u> Siting-Principles-and-Guidelines-for-Wind-Development-on-the-Great-Lakes FINAL.pdf

 Great Lakes Wind Atlas <u>http://erie.glin.net/wind/</u>

Acknowledgements

Thanks to the Following Authors of Talks of the 2006 Wildlife Friendly Wind Power Conference from which I used slides for this presentation:

> Robert W. Thresher Alexander R. Hoar Ronald B. Larkin Thomas H. Kunz Scott Petrie Mark C. Shieldcastle

USFWS Towards Wildlife Friendly Wind Power: A Focus on the Great Lakes http://www.fws.gov/midwest/greatlakes/windpower.htm