

# Mitigating risk from collision fatalities: avoidance

## Avoid

Use risk analysis and other research findings to inform siting

### Siting

*Macro-siting*: locating individual projects within a landscape,

*Micro-siting*: locating individual turbines and associated infrastructure within a project boundary

## Barriers to implementation

- Lack robust understanding of risk factors associated with siting, especially for bats.
- Turbines may attract bats, greatly hindering risk assessment.

# Mitigating risk from collision fatalities: minimization

## Minimize

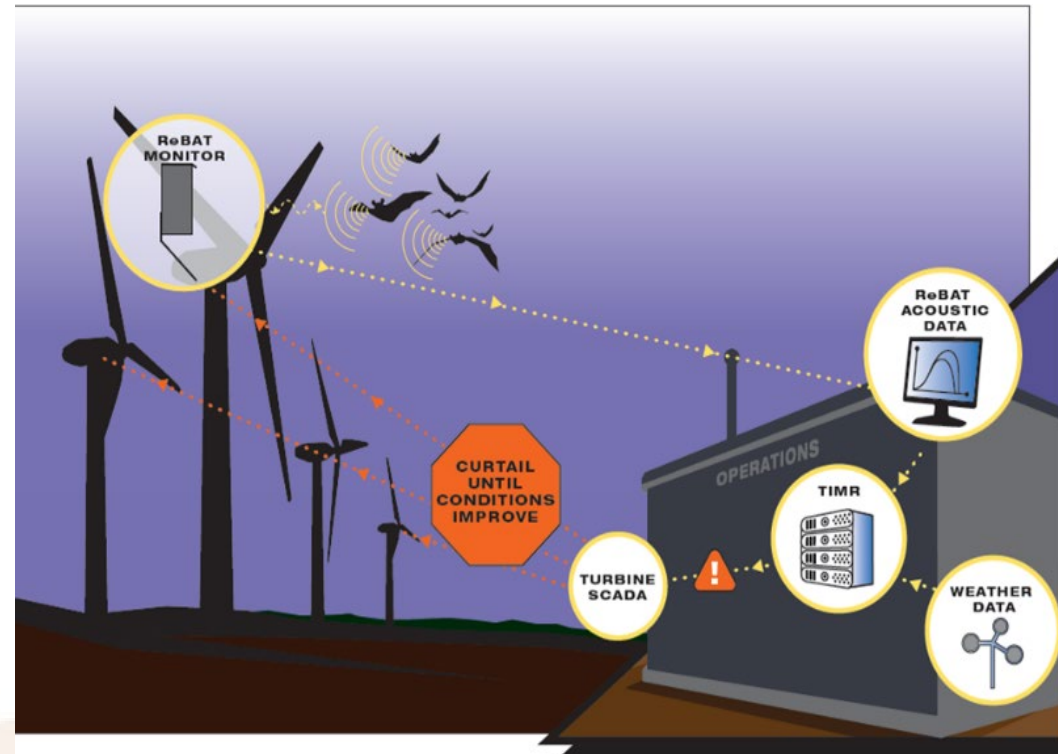
Develop and evaluate techniques and technologies to reduce impacts

### **Turbine shutdown**

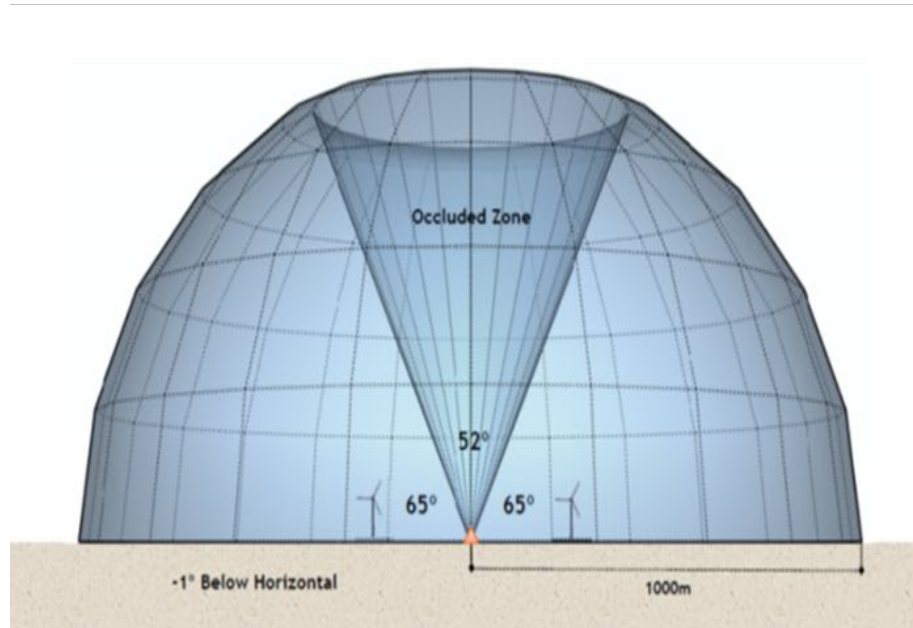
*Blanket curtailment:* seasonal or during particular conditions (e.g., low wind speed)

*“Smart” curtailment:* only when risk is elevated

# Smart curtailment examples: TIMR



# Smart curtailment examples: IdentiFlight



# Mitigating risk from collision fatalities: minimization

## Minimize

Develop and evaluate techniques and technologies to reduce impacts

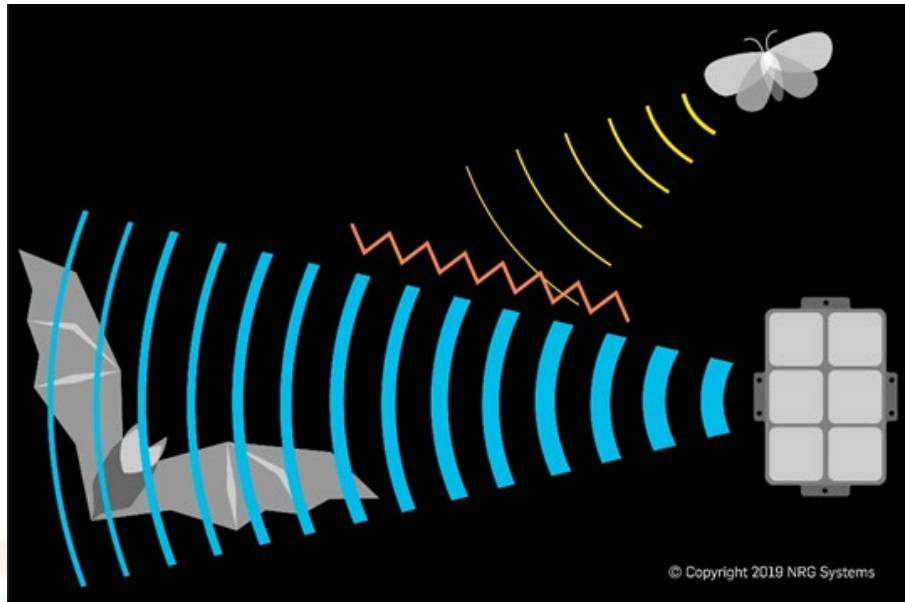
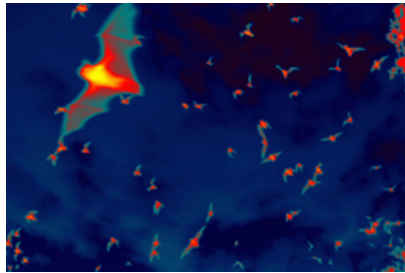
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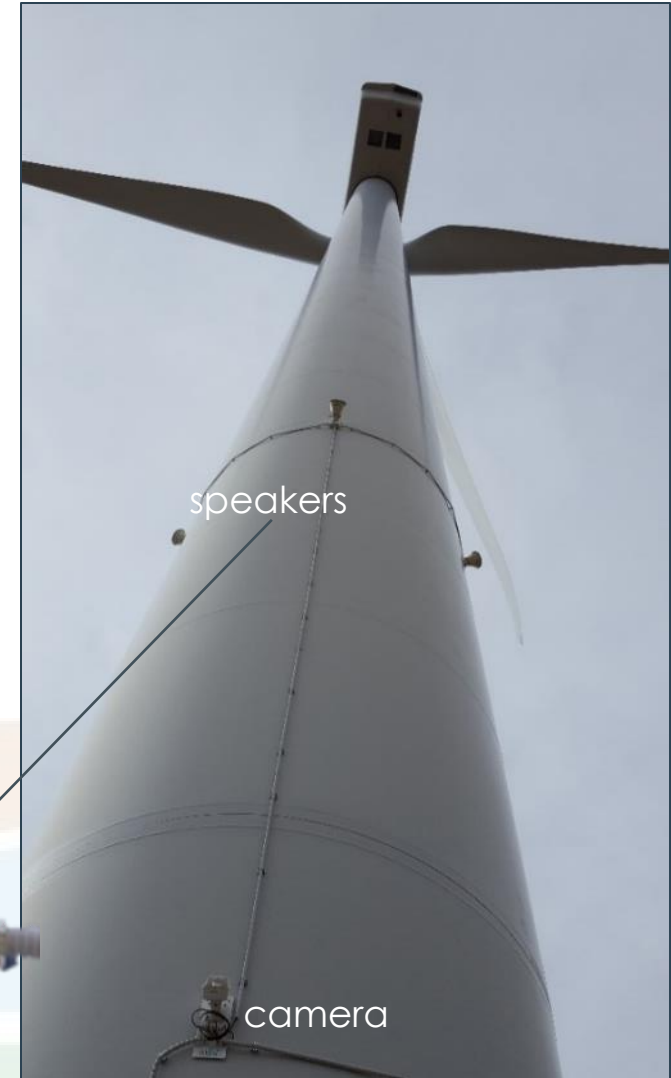
*“Smart” curtailment:* only when risk is elevated

### Deterrence

## Ultrasonic



## Audible



# Mitigating risk from collision fatalities: minimization

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### Turbine shutdown

*Blanket curtailment:* seasonal or during particular conditions (e.g., low wind speed)

*“Smart” curtailment:* only when risk is elevated

### Deterrence

### Increase detectability of blades

*Blade painting*

*Surface roughening*



# Mitigating risk from collision fatalities: compensation

## Compensate

Develop quantifiable and verifiable options for offsetting impacts

### Eagles



- Power-pole retrofits
- Lead abatement?
- Roadkill removal?
- Habitat improvement?

### Bats



- Habitat banks
- In-lieu fees



## Two kinds of adverse impact

Fatalities from collisions

Habitat-based impacts



We'll summarize what is known about:

1. Risk
2. Mitigation
- 3. Information gaps**



# Collision fatalities: key information needs

Objective	Outcome
Improve understanding of risk factors for bats and migratory birds	Improved siting and avoidance of high-risk areas
Evaluate and refine minimization technologies and strategies	Reduced bat and eagle fatalities
Develop estimates of population size for migratory tree bats	Establish empirical basis for setting fatality reduction targets

## Two kinds of adverse impact

Fatalities from collisions

**Habitat-based impacts**



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1. **Risk**
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3. Information gaps

# Potential pathways for habitat-based impacts of wind energy



## Habitat fragmentation

- Barriers to movement

## Direct habitat loss

- Least significant, mostly a function of road area.

## Functional habitat loss

- Stems from avoidance
- More extensive than direct loss

## Reduced habitat quality

- Depressed vital rates
- Change in the properties of the biological community or physical environment



# Taxa of concern for habitat-based impacts



**Direct habitat loss**

**Functional habitat loss**

**Habitat fragmentation**

**Reduced habitat quality**

**Functional habitat loss**

**Reduced habitat quality**

**Functional habitat loss**

**Reduced habitat quality**

**Functional habitat loss**

**Habitat fragmentation**

**Reduced habitat quality**

## Two kinds of adverse impact

Fatalities from collisions

**Habitat-based impacts**



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# Mitigating risk from habitat-based impacts

## **Avoid**

Use risk analysis and other research findings to inform siting

## **Minimize**

Develop and evaluate techniques and technologies to reduce impacts

## **Compensate**

Develop quantifiable and verifiable options for offsetting impacts



# Mitigating risk from habitat-based impacts

## **Avoid**

Use risk analysis and other research findings to inform siting

## **Minimize**

Develop and evaluate techniques and technologies to reduce impacts

*Buffers or setbacks around critical habitat features (e.g., leks)*

*Best Management Practices (e.g., bury overhead lines, limit timing of disturbance)*

## **Compensate**

Develop quantifiable and verifiable options for offsetting impacts

# Mitigating risk from habitat-based impacts

## **Avoid**

Use risk analysis and other research findings to inform siting

## **Minimize**

Develop and evaluate techniques and technologies to reduce impacts

## **Compensate**

Develop quantifiable and verifiable options for offsetting impacts

*In-lieu fees*

*Habitat banks*

*Habitat management*

## Two kinds of adverse impact

Fatalities from collisions

**Habitat-based impacts**



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# Habitat-based impacts: key information needs

Objective	Outcome
Identify taxa at greatest risk from habitat-based impacts	Future research on risk and mitigation targeted at species with greatest need
Understand causes of variation in habitat-based response to wind energy	Improved basis for implementing effective conservation measures
Develop verifiable, quantifiable approaches to offset impacts to habitat	Expanded mitigation options that reduce impacts and facilitate development in low-risk areas
Integrate conservation of wildlife habitat into electric-system build-out models	Enhanced ability to identify low-risk sites under realistic future scenarios of energy generation and transmission.

- General overview of wind/wildlife science:
  - **Allison et al. 2019. Impacts to wildlife of wind energy siting and operation in the United States.**
    - [https://www.esa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Issues-in-Ecology\\_Fall-2019.pdf](https://www.esa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Issues-in-Ecology_Fall-2019.pdf)
- Curtailment:
  - **Hayes et al. 2019. A smart curtailment approach for reducing bat fatalities and curtailment time at wind energy facilities.**
    - <https://doi.org/10.1002/eap.1881>
  - **McClure et al. 2021. Eagle fatalities are reduced by automated curtailment of wind turbines.**
    - <https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2664.13831>

For annual updates on the peer-reviewed literature addressing wind and wildlife, see <https://awwi.org/resources/summary-of-wind-power-interactions-with-wildlife/>