

Collaboratives for Wildlife-Wind Turbine Interaction Research: Fostering Multistakeholder Involvement

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Wildlife-Wind Collaboratives

Stakeholders include wind industry, environmental nongovernmental organizations, state and federal agencies, tribes, academia, and other interested parties. Numerous collaboratives have been formed over the years since the initial concerns for wildlife-wind turbine interactions were raised. Examples of collaboratives are below.

Objectives

To provide:

- 1) Examples of collaboratives that are currently engaged in wind-wildlife interaction research
- 2) Information on the benefits of these collaboratives
- 3) Advances in the knowledge base developed through these collaboratives



National Wind Coordinating Collaborative: 1994–present
(<http://www.nationalwind.org/>)

- Grassland Shrub Steppe Species Collaborative (GS3C)
 1. Grassland Community Collaborative
 - Prairie-chicken research
 2. Sage Grouse Collaborative
 - Sage grouse research

Bats and Wind Energy Cooperative (BWEC): 2004–present
(<http://www.batsandwind.org/>)

- Field Research
 1. Operational curtailment
 2. Acoustic deterrent

American Wind Wildlife Institute: 2008–present
(<http://www.awwi.org/>)

1. Research
2. Data repository
3. Landscape tools
4. Mitigation
5. Education

Benefits:

- Third-party, unbiased research
- Agreed use of qualified experts
- Opportunity to develop relationships (trust)
- Agreement on study design
- Safe forum for discussion
- Ability to engage early and often
- Access to project sites for field research
- Transparency/credibility
- Platform to leverage funds
- Validated results
- Access to interim results
- Opportunity to create a model for future interactions

Advancements of Knowledge Base:

- Replicate studies
- Share results prior to publication
- Create peer-reviewed publications
- Provide publicly available results

