

Coastal Studies Institute



Environmental Effects of Marine Energy: Tidal Energy in New England

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PNNL is operated by Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy

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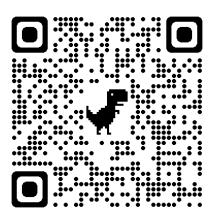


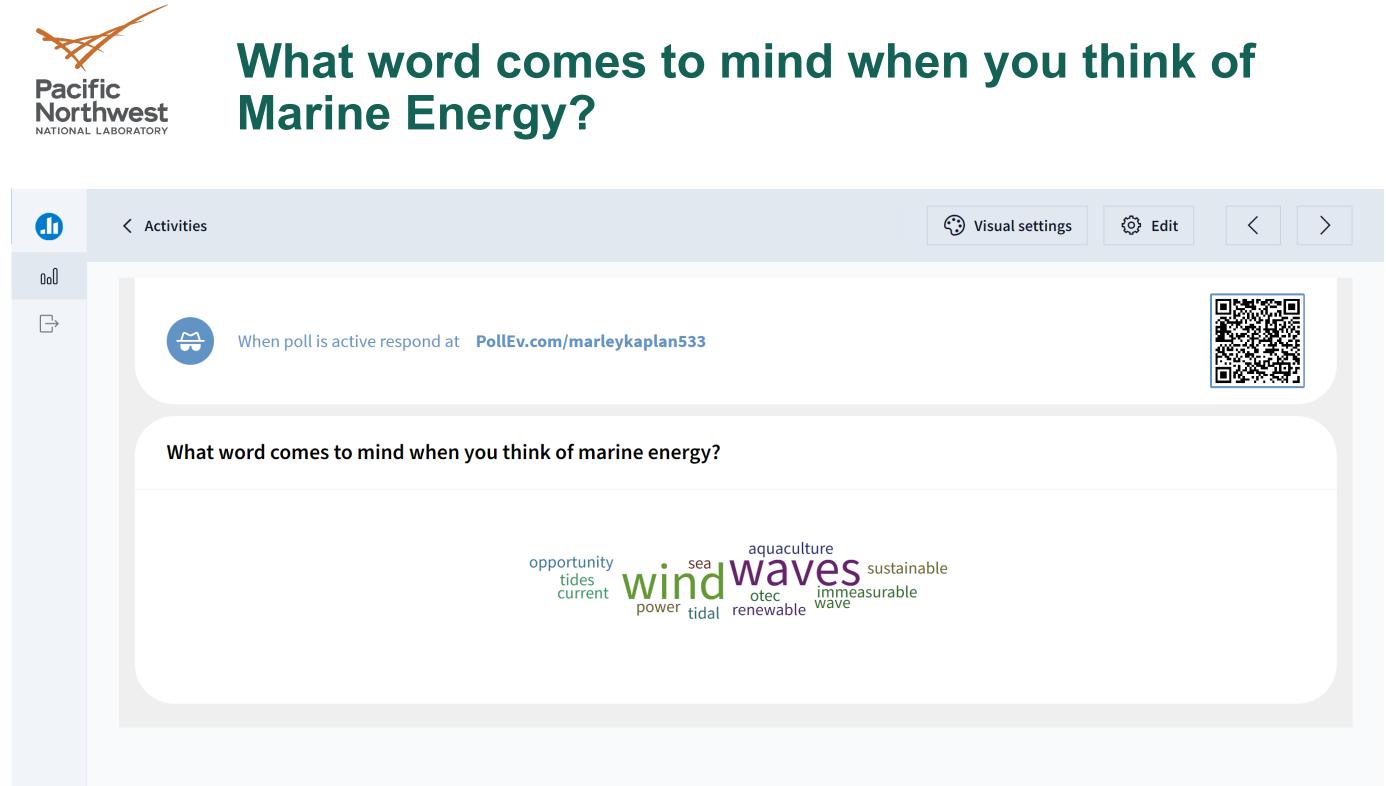
Introductions

What brought you to this workshop?



Please download the PollEverywhere app







Objectives of the Workshop



- 1. Describe environmental and social effects of marine energy and how they differ from those of offshore wind
- 2. Walk through a fictional tidal energy use case in Massachusetts
- 3. Answer questions and discuss marine energy projects



Start Time	Agenda Topic
1:00	Arrivals
1:15	Introductions, objectives of the workshop
1:30	Marine energy environmental effects, and stakehold
2:30	Break
2:45	Tidal use case presentation
3:00	Group discussions
4:15	Conclusion

Ider engagement

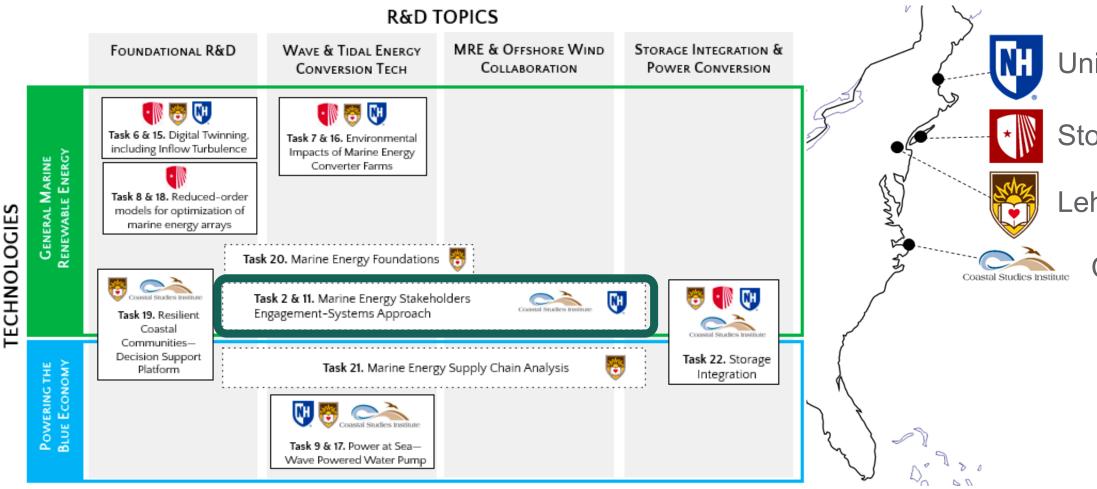


Introduction to marine energy





Atlantic Marine Energy Center



Develop a focused outreach and engagement process around the science of what we know about environmental and social effects of marine energy development

University of New Hampshire

Stony Brook University

Lehigh University

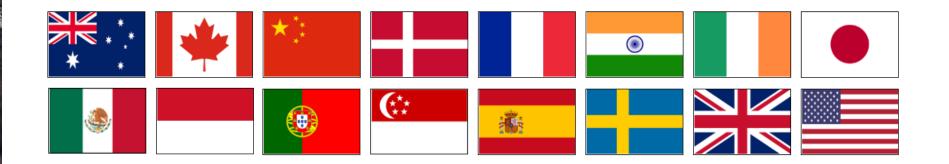
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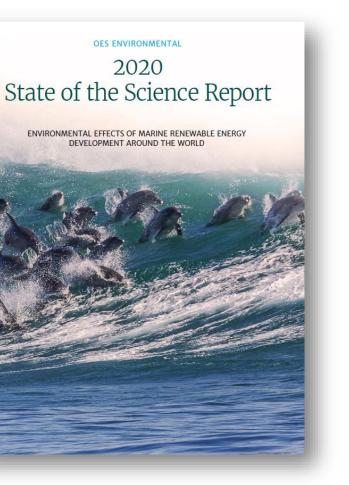


OES-Environmental

- Established by the IEA Ocean Energy Systems in 2010
- Led by the U.S. DOE Water Power Technologies Office and implemented by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
- 16 member countries for Phase 4
- Examines environmental effects of marine energy development to advance the industry in a responsible manner
- Publishes syntheses of the current available knowledge on environmental effects (e.g., State of the Science reports)









U.S. East Coast offshore energy context

Existing marine energy (ME) sites



Offshore wind (OSW) lease areas



- Offshore wind developments are dominating the landscape on the East Coast
- ME and OSW environmental effects similar but different
 - Creates confusion and misunderstandings







Marine Energy



Energy harnessed from the movement of ocean water or large rivers and from ocean gradients:

\checkmark	Waves		\checkmark	Ri
\checkmark	Tides		\checkmark	Те
	•		/	

- Ocean currents \checkmark
- Early stages of development, deployment, and commercialization
- Environmental concerns continue to slow permitting processes worldwide
- Marine energy does <u>not</u> include offshore wind

iver flow

emperature gradients

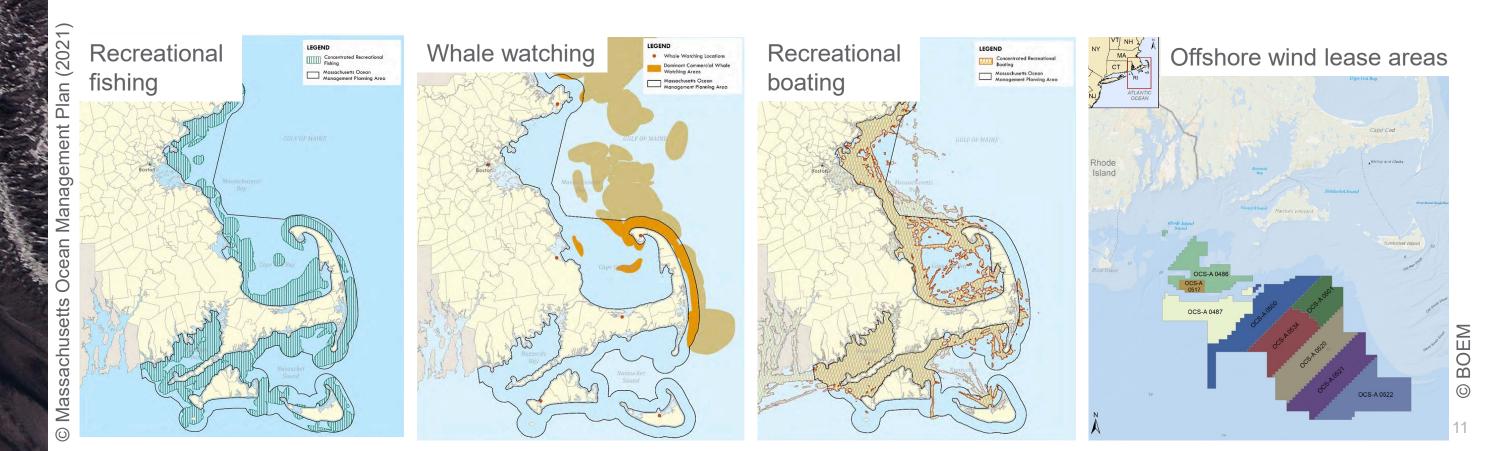
✓ Salinity gradients



Challenges for marine energy development

The ocean is a busy space

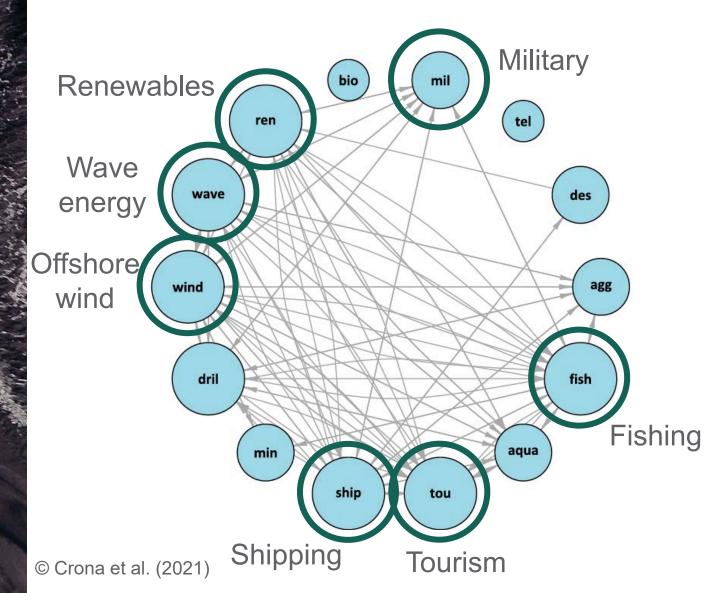
- Lots of human activities at sea
- Often overlapping, sometimes conflicting uses
- Increase in ocean activities with potential for new interactions or conflicts





Challenges for marine energy development

The ocean is a busy space



Engaged communities can Separate perceived risks from

- actual risks
- marine energy
- processes

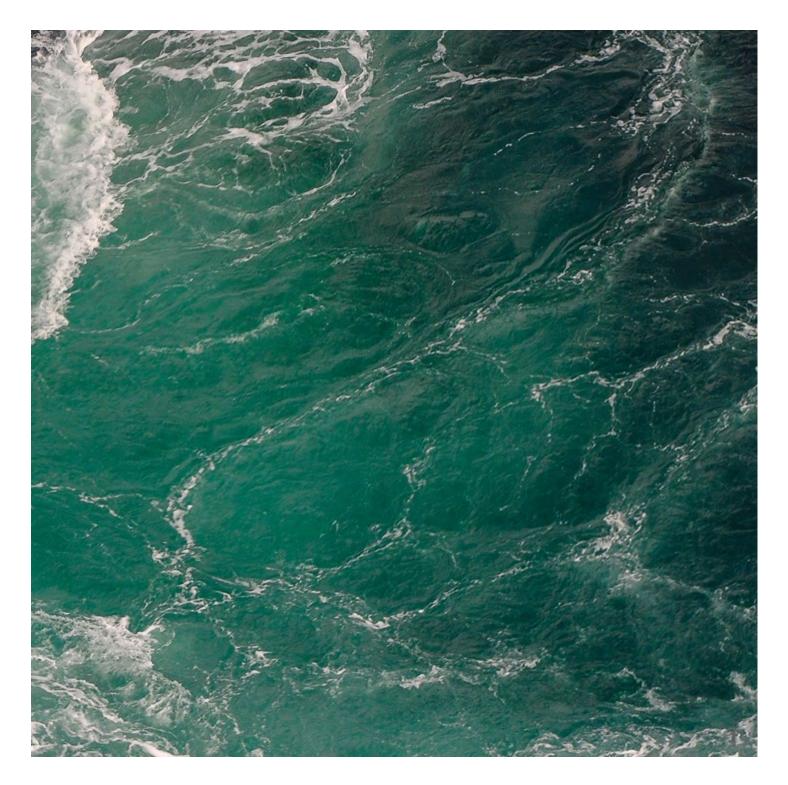
Distinguish issues specific to

Participate in decision-making

Important to disseminate relevant and accessible information



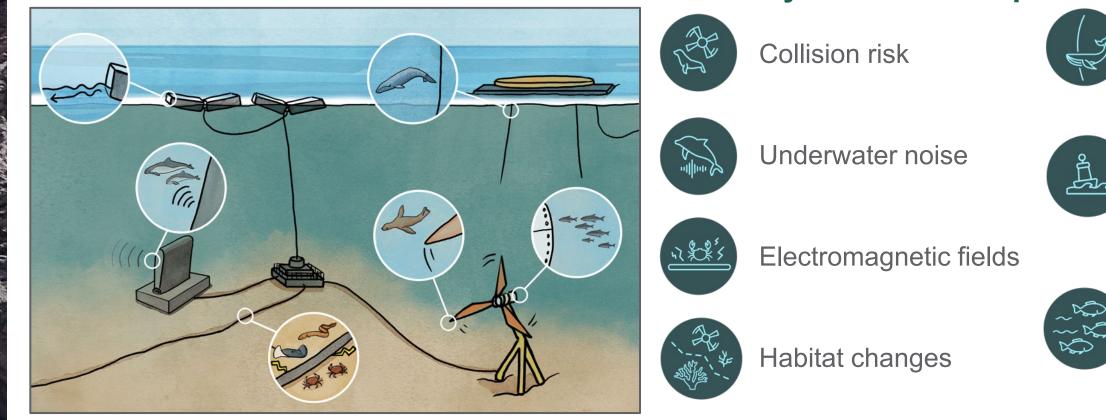
Marine Energy Environmental and Social Effects





Marine energy environmental effects

Stressors: marine energy devices and systems that may cause harm **Receptors:** marine animals, habitats, ecosystem processes



Priority stressor-receptor interactions

Mooring line encounters

Changes in oceanographic systems

Displacement / barrier effects

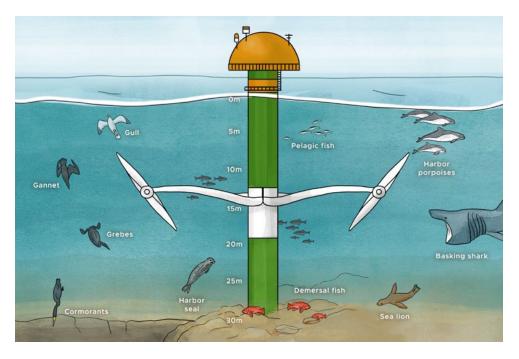


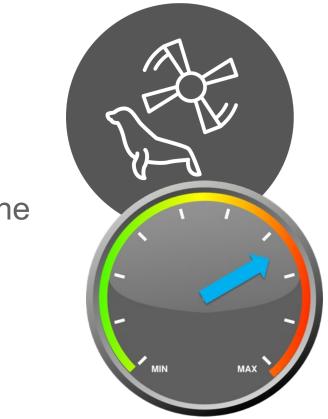
Collision Risk

CONCERN:

• Risk of tidal turbines' rotating blades causing injury and/or death to marine mammals, fish, sea turtles, and diving seabirds

- No observations of marine mammal or seabird colliding with a device
- Observations of fish interactions have shown no harm
- Technologies to observe collision not well developed, difficult to operate in high-energy environments
- Collision risk examines individual animals, but need to put in context of risk to populations







Underwater Noise

CONCERN:

- Potential disruption of marine animal navigation, communication
- Could cause physical harm and/or behavioral changes
- Marine mammals and certain fish species

- Marine energy devices may add to anthropogenic sounds
 and disturb animals
- Have international specification for measuring marine energy device noise
- So far noise from turbines and wave energy converters fall below U.S. underwater noise thresholds
- Noise propagation models not validated in high energy environments





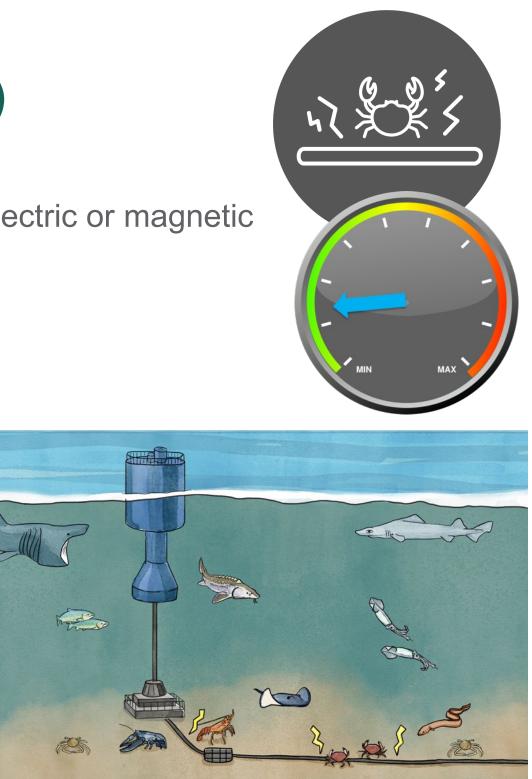


Electromagnetic Fields (EMF)

CONCERN

• EMF from cables may affect organisms that use natural electric or magnetic fields for orientation, navigation, and/or hunting

- Marine energy-related EMFs come from power cables, devices' moving parts, substations/transformers
- Power cables can be buried in sediment, separating animals from EMF
- Lab and field studies have shown little evidence of behavioral effect on aquatic species, no expected harm



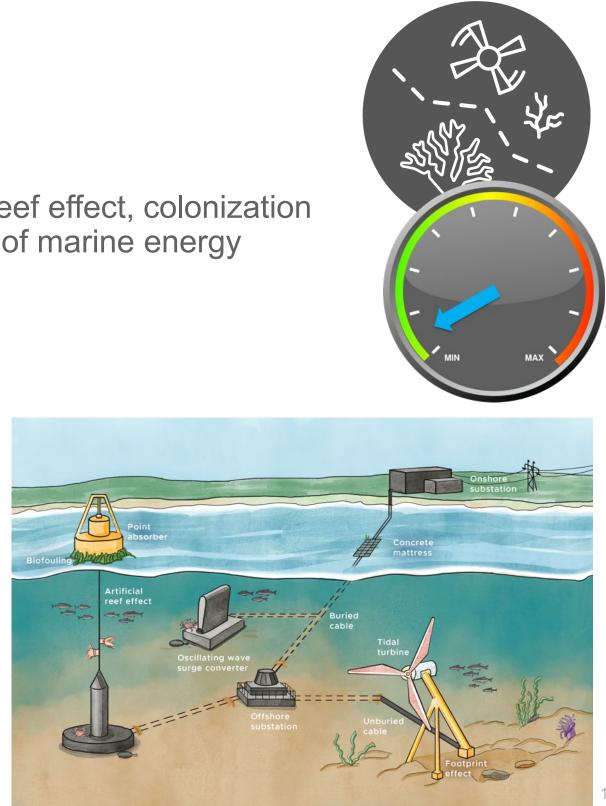


Habitat Changes

CONCERN:

 Changes in benthic and pelagic habitats, artificial reef effect, colonization or patterns of species succession due to presence of marine energy devices and parts

- Can learn from other offshore industries
- Footprint of devices and anchors are small on seafloor
- Mooring lines and floats in water column
- Devices attract fish and invertebrates, but no mechanism of harm
- Careful siting of devices can minimize risk



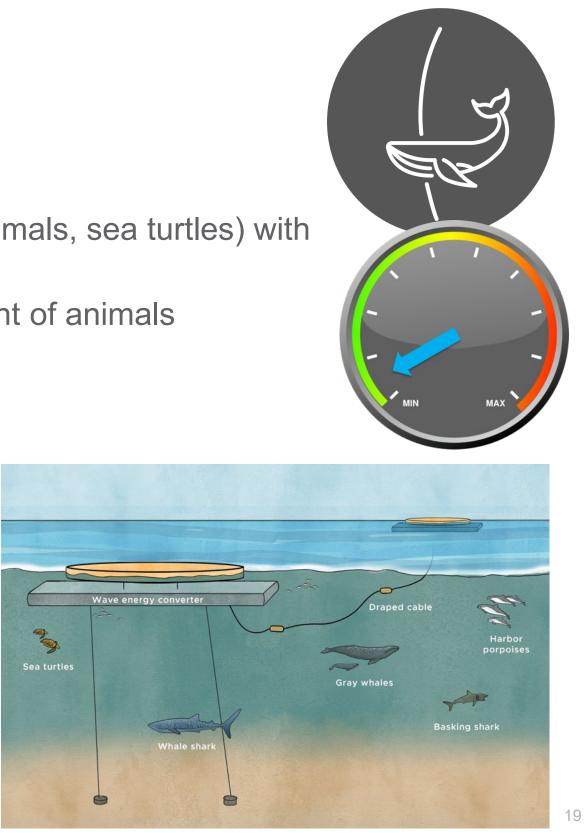


Mooring Line Encounters

CONCERN:

- Entanglement or entrapment of animals (marine mammals, sea turtles) with mooring lines/cables
- Potential to entangle fishing gear, further entanglement of animals

- Concerns arise due to entanglement in lost fishing gear
- No free end of lines, insufficient slack to allow looping
- Scales do not match, entanglement highly unlikely

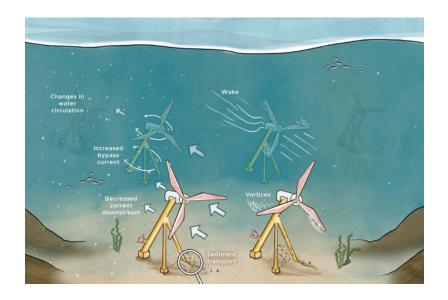


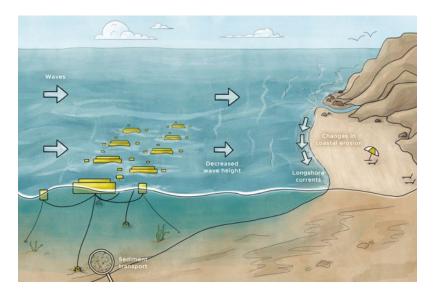


Changes in Oceanographic Systems

CONCERN:

- Changes in circulation, wave height, sediment transport
- Secondary changes in water quality, ecosystem processes





- Changes from single devices or small arrays appear immeasurably small
- Numerical models suggest changes may be measurable only with very large arrays

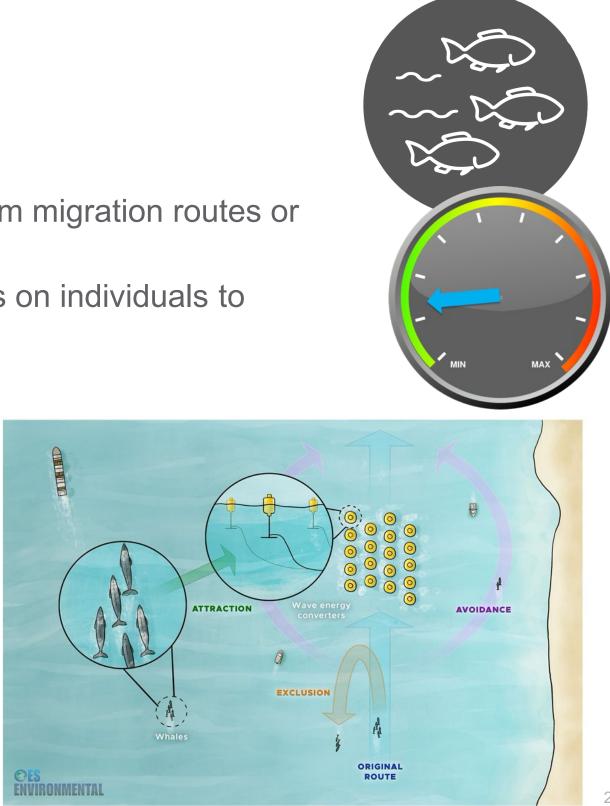


Displacement

CONCERN:

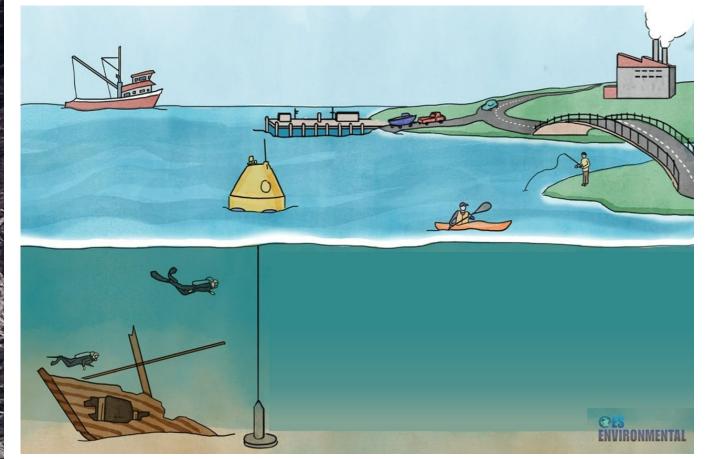
- Arrays of devices may displace marine animals from migration routes or essential (feeding, rearing, mating, etc.) habitats
- Potential for a range of consequences, from effects on individuals to populations

- Outcome of 1 of 3 mechanisms (i.e., attraction, avoidance, and exclusion) triggered by a receptor's response to one or more stressors
- No field studies that address displacement of marine animals around marine energy arrays
- Identification of species potentially at risk of displacement is important during project planning





Socio-economic Effects

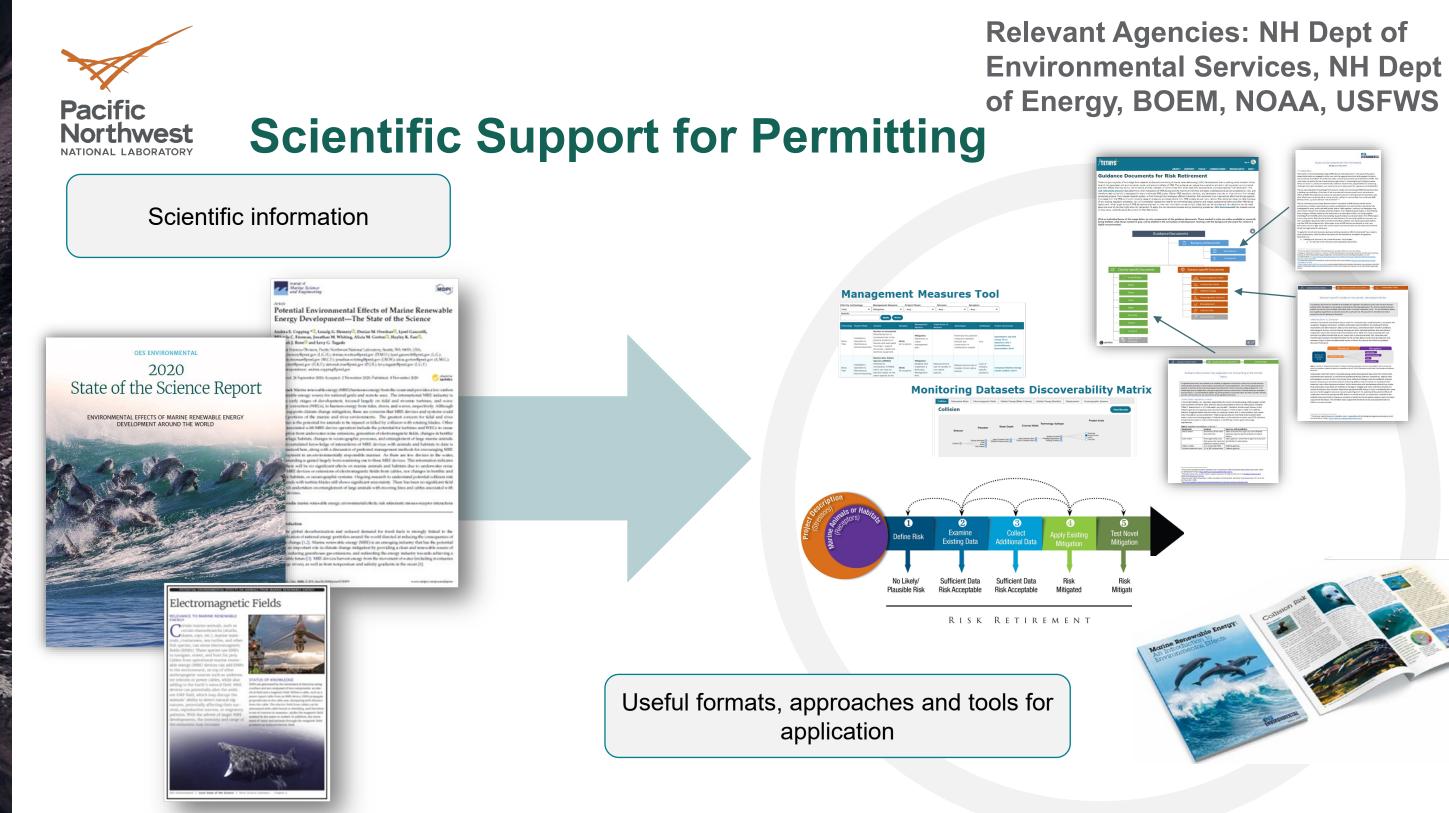


- Any potential social and economic impacts of MRE development
- Often overlooked during planning, permitting, and developing processes
- Need for more social and economic data collection
- Lack of information on methodology



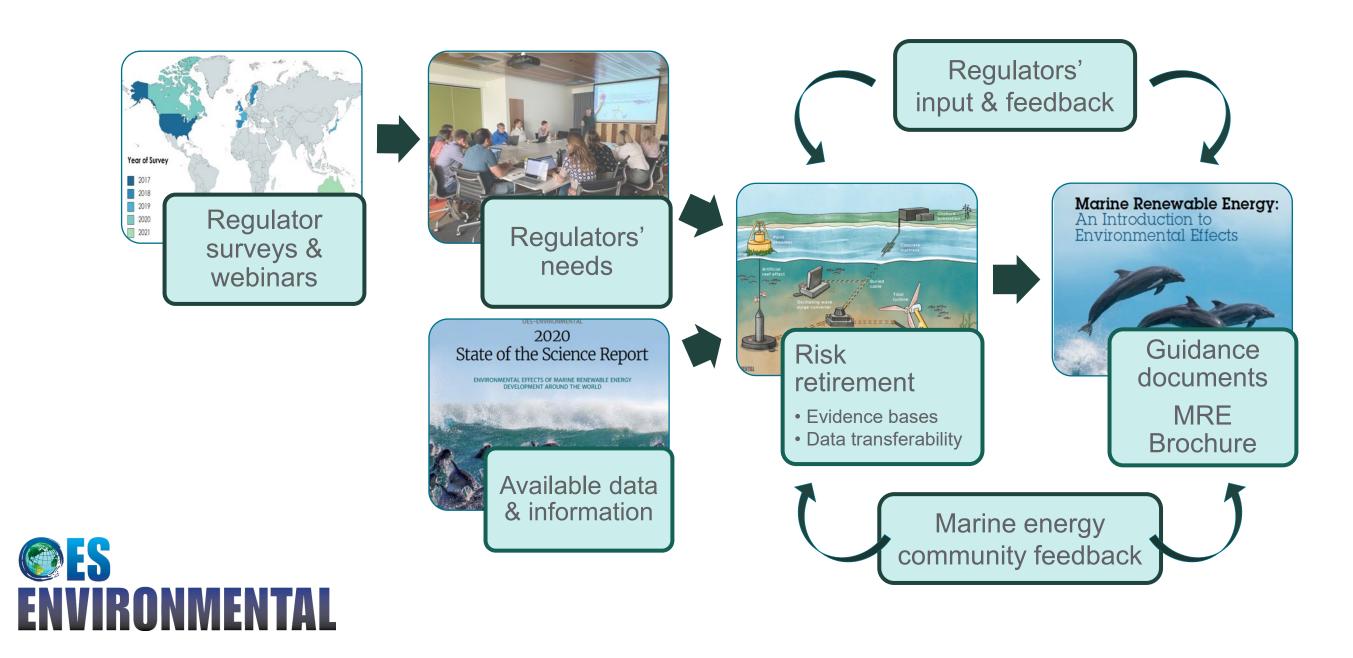
Marine Energy Permitting and Stakeholder Engagement







Scientific Support for Permitting



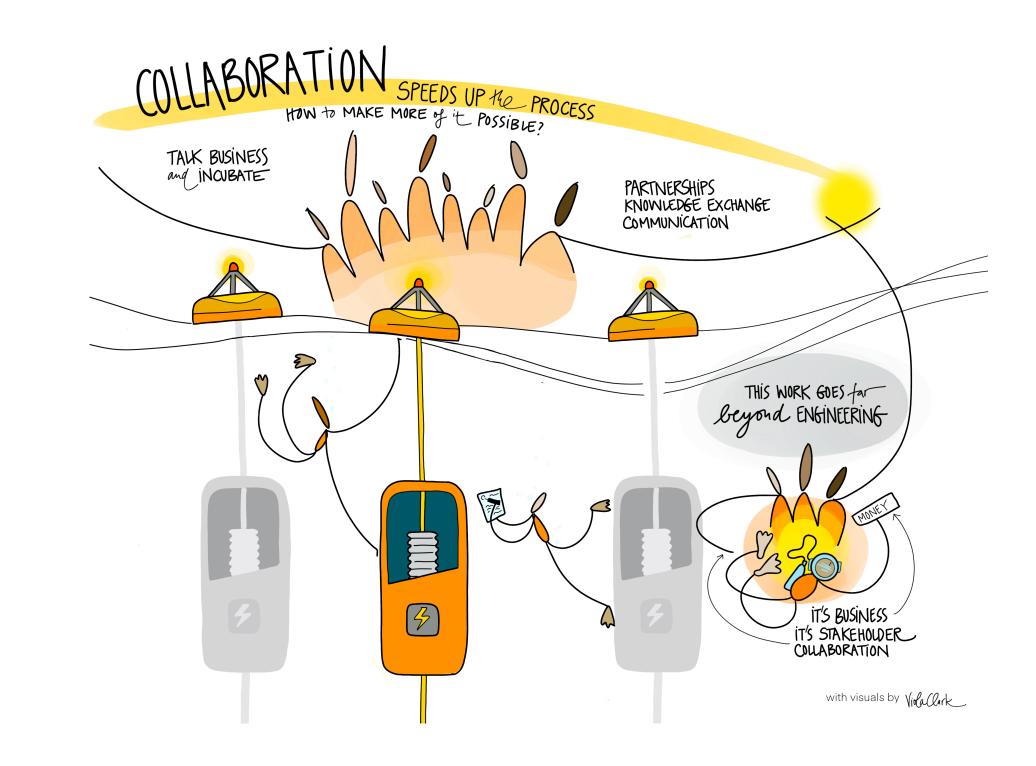
Engage Make connections



Identify and connect







Dive in with us!



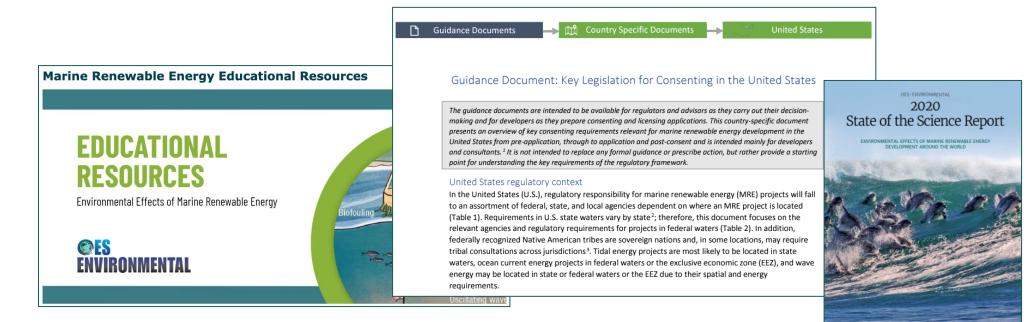




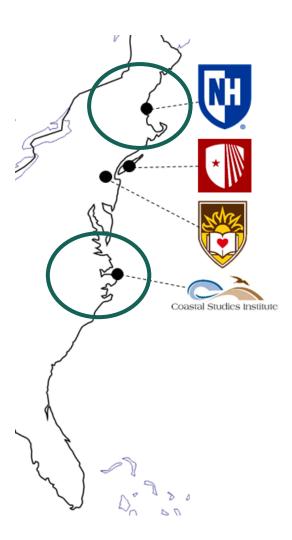
Information for stakeholder engagement

For the AMEC region:

- Develop use cases in New England and North Carolina
- Hold in-person and virtual workshops and webinars to foster discussion amongst stakeholders
- Address similarities and differences between marine energy and offshore wind environmental effects
- Highlight extensive resources available on marine energy environmental effects and permitting









Break





Tidal Use Case





Leveraging marine energy use cases

Objectives

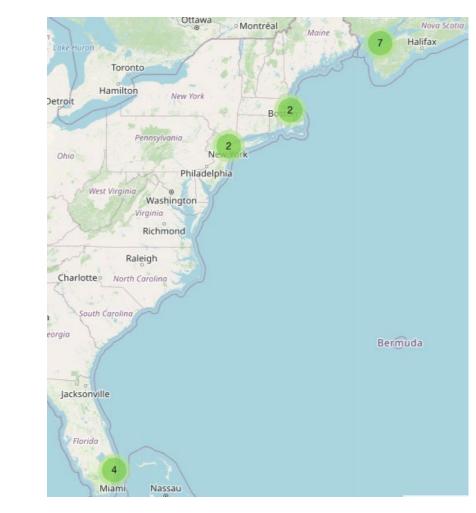
- Understand the marine energy landscape on the U.S. Atlantic coast
- Share targeted information with the stakeholders

Process

- Review of past, present, and planned projects
- Identification of stakeholders involved in planning and permitting processes
- Identification of environmental issues
- Identification of user/stakeholder concerns

Results

- Tidal energy use case in New England
- Wave energy use case in North Carolina

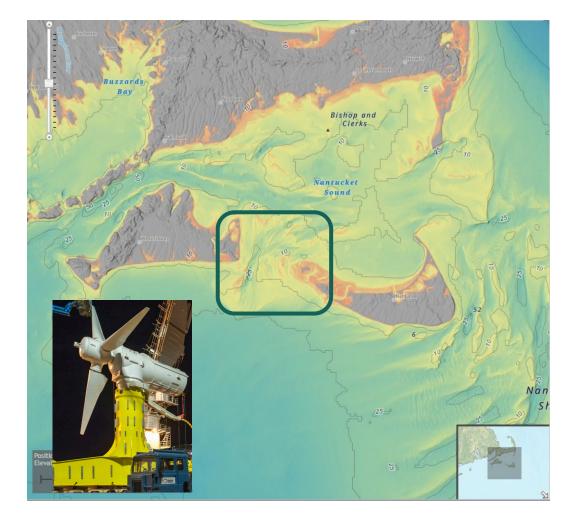




New England marine energy use case

Hypothetical array of 6 bottom-mounted tidal turbines in Muskeget Channel, MA

- Channel with strong ebb-dominated tidal flows
- Mainly gravel seabed
- Grid connection on Martha's Vineyard
- 1 MW turbines with tip speed 15 m/sec
- Underwater noise emission 50-1000 Hz







Use case receptors of concern



North Atlantic **Right Whales**



Harbor Porpoises



Harbor Seals



Sea Turtles





Grey Seals



(Leatherback, Loggerhead, Green, Kemp's Ridley





Basking Sharks





Eelgrass and Microalgae Beds



Killer whales

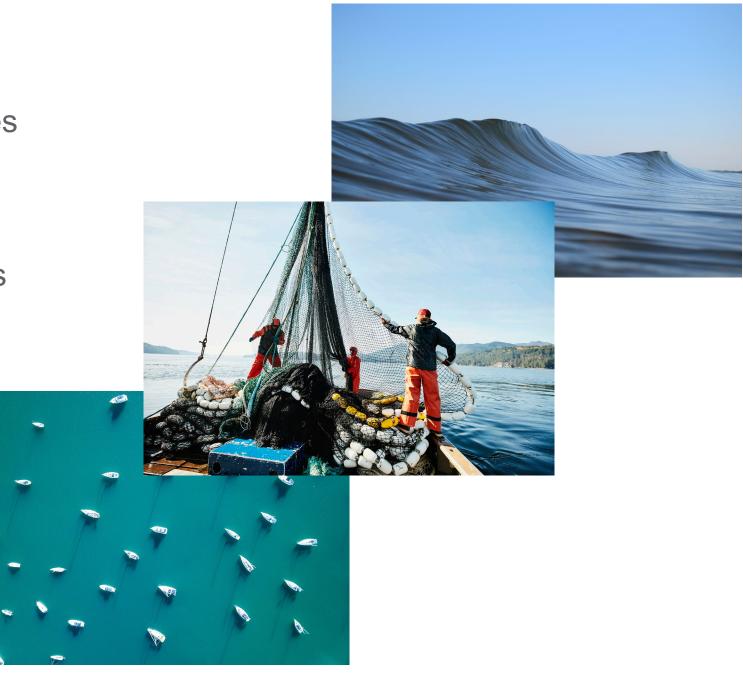


Great White Sharks



Use case stakeholder concerns

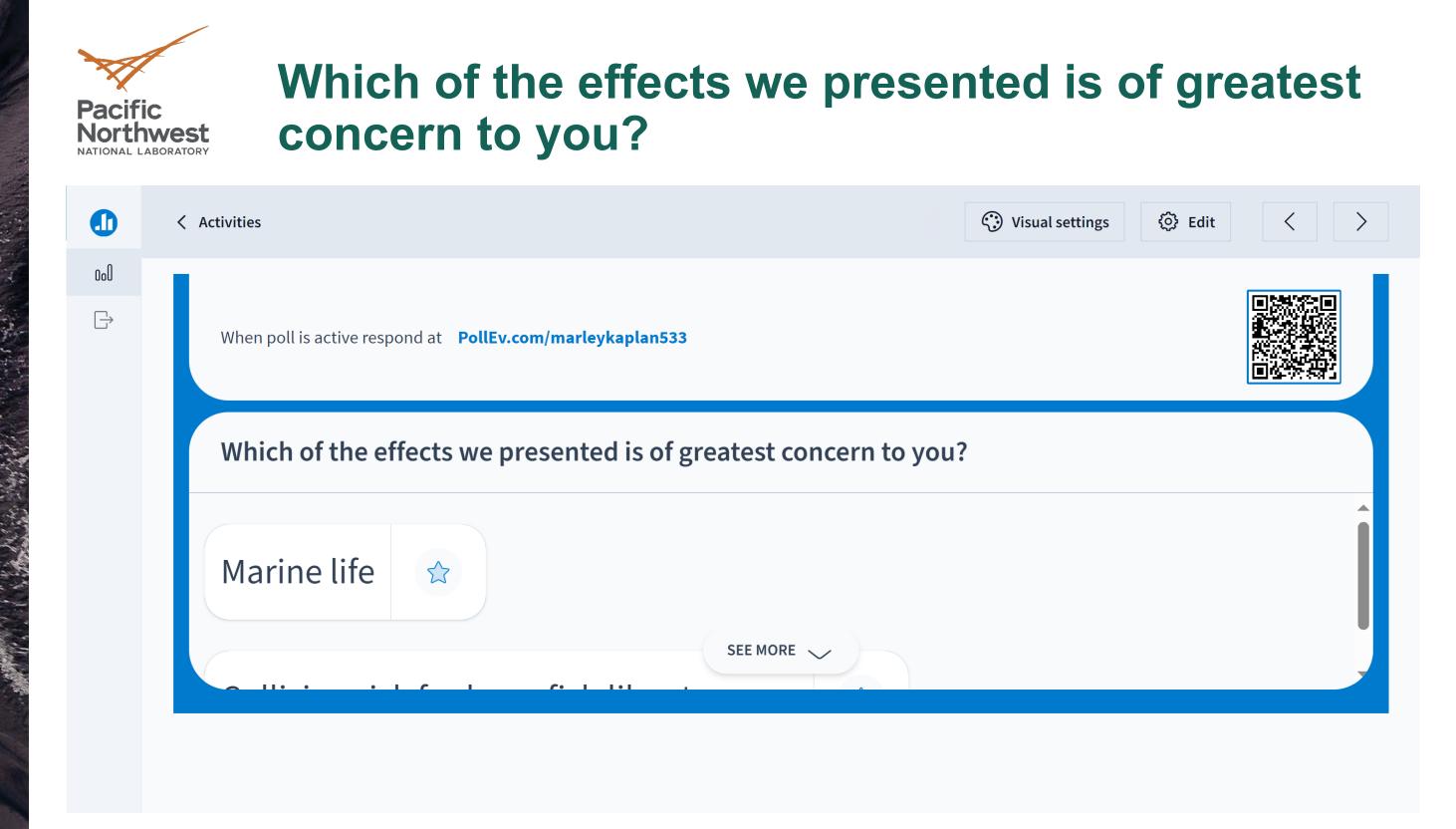
- $\circ~$ Fishers' access to traditional fishing sites
- Disrupting vessel navigation and traffic
- Potential disturbance of cultural artifacts
- Collision risk
- Underwater noise
- Electromagnetic fields





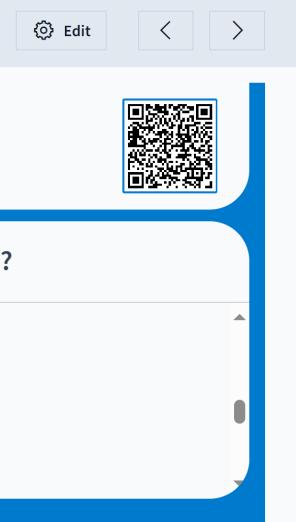
Discussion





Pacific North		
	< Activities	Visual settings
û₀Û ⊡>	When poll is active respond at PollEv.com/marleykaplan533	
	What have we missed? Do you have topics of interest we have Osw Impacts to abilities to conduct fisheries surveys	e not mentioned?







Breakout groups















Wrap Up





Northwest MRE Educational Resources

- Provide resources for students of all ages to increase understanding of environmental effects of MRE
 - Updated in 2023
- New resources added:
 - Marine energy videos
 - ✓ Overview of Environmental Effects
 - ✓ Underwater Noise
 - ✓ Electromagnetic Fields
 - ✓ Changes in Habitat
 - Marine Energy Adventure: Collision Risk Game available
 - ✓ Play as fish to navigate collision risk!

Home » Tools » Marine Renewable Energy Educational Resources Marine Renewable Energy Educational Resources

CATIONAL RESOURCES

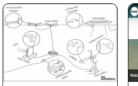
Environmental Effects of Marine Renewable Energy



Jsing clean, low-carbon energy sources is more important now than ever. As we combat climate change, marine renewable energy (MRE) has the potential to pla nportant role. However, we need to understand the impact tidal, wave, and ocean thermal energy devices may have on the environment in order to deploy MR

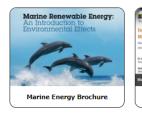
Ital has compiled educational resources to increase awareness and understanding of MRE and associated env the future workforce. The materials and resources on this page can be used by students of all ages and educational backgrounds. Educators, schools, aguariums and zoos, science camps, etc. may also want to use this page for fun, educational content or to develop a classroom curriculum on env

If you have any questions, suggestions, or would like to contribute to Tethys, please reach out to tethys@pnnl.gov





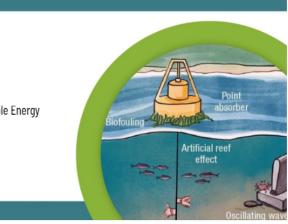
Educational Webi





https://tethys.pnnl.gov/marine-renewable-energy-educational-resources













Marine Energy Career Pan







Outreach tool: Choose your Own Collision Risk Adventure





https://tethys.pnnl.gov/marine-energy-adventure-game

- Currently for fish
- Spring/summer 2024: new version with marine mammals and floating tidal turbine





What word comes to mind when you think of Marine Energy?

	< Activities	 Visual settings
0o0	When poll is active respond at PollEv.com/marleykaplan533	
	What word comes to mind when you think of marin	e energy?
	Nobody has responde Hang tight! Responses are co	-





Next steps and conclusions

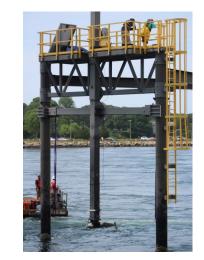
North Carolina wave energy stakeholder workshop in early 2024

Engaging with a wide spectrum of stakeholders on the U.S. Atlantic coast to:

- increase awareness of marine energy and its environmental and social effects
- hear concerns from stakeholders about marine energy
- improve local knowledge of marine energy
- create local support for the developing industry









st to: d social effects





Pacific

Coastal Studies Institute





Workshop webpage

Thank you

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THE ENVIRONME

Survey