



Roundtable Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap

January 9th, 2024

Oregon Land Acknowledgement

Indigenous tribes and bands have been with the lands that we inhabit today throughout Oregon and the Northwest since time immemorial and continue to be a vibrant part of Oregon today.

We would like to express our respect to the First Peoples of this land, the nine federally recognized tribes of Oregon: Burns Paiute Tribe, Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, Coquille Indian Tribe, Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe of Indians, and The Klamath Tribes.

Oregon Land Acknowledgement, Cont.

It is important that we recognize and honor the ongoing legal and spiritual relationship between the land, plants, animals, and people indigenous to this place we now call Oregon.

The interconnectedness of the people, the land, and the natural environment cannot be overstated; the health of one is necessary for the health of all.

Oregon Land Acknowledgement, Cont.

We recognize the pre-existing and continued sovereignty of the nine federally recognized tribes who have ties to this place and thank them for continuing to share their traditional ecological knowledge and perspective on how we might care for one another and the land, so it can take care of us.

Oregon Land Acknowledgement, Cont.

We commit to engaging in a respectful and successful partnership as stewards of these lands.

And as we are obliged by state law and policy, we will uphold government-to-government relations to advance strong governance outcomes supportive of tribal self-determination and sovereignty.

Source: Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services/ Education

Welcoming & Agenda Overview

Agenda Overview:

Morning (9-12):

- Roundtable catch-up and Question Box
- State of the Science, Managing Uncertainty
- Roundtable Working Groups
- Public comment

Afternoon (2-4):

- Focus on Energy Policy and Strategy Connections
- Public comment

Upcoming meetings:

February 20-21, 2025- Lincoln City

March 31, 2025- Brookings

April 15, 2025- (Likely) Virtual/Or in-person

May 15, 2025- North Coast TBD

June 17, 2025- Florence



Upcoming Meetings

February 20th-21st — Lincoln City

- Relevant policies for identified effects – looking for gaps
- Incorporating exit ramps and adaptive management
- Principles of effective engagement and Tribal consultation
- Revisit energy system policy connections and recommendations
- Other strategic areas from the outline and working groups (TBD)

March 31 - Brookings area

- Policy recommendations based on gaps and HB 4080 topic areas
- Exit ramps and adaptive management
- Supply chain challenges and opportunities (with or without turbines)

June - We changed from 6/18 to **6/17**



Other Things We're Up To

- Attending the West Coast Ocean Alliance Annual Summit on 1/16 to discuss interstate offshore wind research cooperation
- Working toward an industry and supply chain focus group discussion on February 19th (coincident with PDX conference).
- Working with Sea Grant and ODFW toward fisheries focus group conversations this spring.
- Seeking state agency and local government input on enforceable policy gaps and needs



Questions? Public Comment?

At any time (during a meeting or in between) submit a question or public comment:

→ **QR Code**

→ Or via our Google Form:

<https://forms.gle/MgI4vhn4VYa8YEwYA>

→ Or email:

dlcd.OSVRoadmap@DLCD.oregon.gov



Opening the Question Box

- Public submission with ~2000 word essay on West Coast offshore wind: <https://fromknowledgepower.com/west-coast-offshore-wind/>. Commenter also provided a response to “what does success look like?”: 1) recognize relative ecological risk of turbines vs. climate change; 2) expedite the process of leasing and building; 3) Community Benefit Agreements can advance concerned stakeholder interests; 4) If CA, east coast, and China can address community concerns, why not here?
- Clean Energy Terminals: suggest that the State of Oregon consider including representatives from the offshore wind industry, beyond developers, in these crucial conversations; look toward WA’s “standby approach” while proactively educating stakeholders and taking essential steps to engage with offshore wind industry now.



Opening the Question Box

- How would this project affect the sea floor environment, fisheries and whale migrations? Would transporting the turbines and their parts be feasible without dredging and causing damage to Coos Bay? Would this plan have a negative impact on salmon runs, crabbing, shellfish beds and other local native species of concern? How would this impact tribal fishing rights? The technology has not been used or tested in areas with great seismic risk like our area. What would happen if there were a large earthquake and tsunami? Can alternative technologies such as turbines without external blades be considered? Can avian migration routes be avoided? Can we put solar panels on every home, business, and parking area instead?
- What is the environmental impact during... 1) normal operations? 2) a serious weather event? 3) during construction? 4) a catastrophic event?
- Is the technology used farms for proposed Oregon Coast locations tsunami and earthquake proof already? Have other farms like these been proven weather proof for the conditions we can expect here on the Oregon Coast especially the big ones like tsunamis or earthquakes?
- How far offshore are these farms? What will it be like to look out to the sea from, say, Bastendorff Beach?
- How much fishing territory will be taken away? How will fisher's navigate around the farms?
- Has the technology Oregon Coast will use been improved such that migrating birds are no longer negatively impacted?
- How can we require that farms like these serve energy needs for the closest communities near them?
- Request: Could we see any footage of offshore wind farms already in operation similar the ones considered for Oregon Coast? Especially during a weather event, a catastrophic event, and building



Opening the Question Box

- Q: It would seem that what information is missing as regards "data gaps" could be more of an environmental and ecological risk than what we do know. Is this committee going to address this risk? (gave examples of upwelling, changes in phytoplankton, CA Current food chain, socioeconomic effects to fishing jobs and community cash flow).
- What specifically can and will DLCD do to help ensure that all relevant questions concerning environmental, ecological, social, economic, cultural and community impacts of floating offshore wind development are adequately addressed before ocean development leases are put out for bids?
- What can and will DLCD do to help ensure that a robust public information and input process is implemented such that all Oregon citizens and impacted stakeholders are adequately and fairly represented in the decision-making process?
- What can and will the State of Oregon do to help ensure that more affordable, less environmentally harmful and more democratic renewable technologies are given priority for deployment over centralized capital-intensive technologies that might better accommodate the interests of large corporations irrespective of potentially harmful impacts on the environment and our communities?
- How can the State of Oregon help ensure that the Oregon residents and businesses do not become hostage to concentrated economic power, but rather become the focus of a democratic institutional structure that provides clean affordable renewable energy and empowers Oregon citizens while protecting communities and environmental values?
- In summary, will the DLCD and the State of Oregon prioritize the health of our natural environment and quality of life in our communities over corporate profits and political expediency?
- Our Oregon legacy wind energy development and deployment approach effectively ensured risk to wind energy investors, developers, and operators was significantly mitigated. Going forward, how will the Oregon Roadmap process and its output ensure that wind energy projects, technology, development, manufacturing, construction, operations, and decommissioning cause NO HARM to our Oregon local communities, our Oregon energy customers and its rate payers, plus Oregon



Opening the Question Box

- Public comment regarding the Roundtable as “creating a roadmap vs. gathering a fountain of ideas.” [summarized] If the context is a fountain of ideas, then consensus may be restrictive and harmful because it overwhelms diversity and inclusion. The funneling process feels counterintuitive to the advisory nature, and risks the possibility of crossing over from “forging consensus” to “manufacturing consent”. Any attempt to “forge consensus” in the DLCD RT should consider not alienating views and voices that are worthy and valuable but happen to be minority views.
- There is a bias, if not presumption, that the roadmap is a success if it gets the state to where it wants to go, which appears to be the implementation of the offshore wind industry. This bias is not consistent with HB 4080. . . I wish to emphasize that the roadmap is not supposed to define a clear path for OSW development; rather, it is to provide assessment of impacts and standards related to OSW.



Opening the Question Box

- Q: Can you please allow the general public to participate in the workshop of their choice?
- Q: How will the Roadmap outline incorporate the Roadmap Considerations informal group effort?
- Q: How will the Roadmap process address misinformation?
- Q: Is there a path forward to enforce HB 4080 by DLCD under Federal Consistency? What are the steps that would happen to do so?



Navigating the State of the Science



Part IV: Strategic Planning Elements

1. Protecting the Environment: Challenges and Opportunities

- 1.1. State of the science and major uncertainties or knowledge gaps surrounding environmental effects of concern and protection of marine species and marine life.
- 1.2. Process for science-based risk and uncertainty management in state and federal permitting processes (e.g., trusted information, decision-making process, risk “retirement”, risk valuation and contextualization)
- 1.3. Cumulative Impacts (how to evaluate individual projects in a larger context of potential future growth)
- 1.4. Role of marine spatial planning for protecting the environment (also included as a separate topic section later in the outline)
- 1.5. State research agenda to address uncertainties
 - 1.5.1. Who is doing what on scientific research for Oregon
 - 1.5.2. Identify unmet needs or state priorities
 - 1.5.3. Oregon-specific R&D?
 - 1.5.4. Timing of research vs. permitting decisions
- 1.6. Risk mitigation policies and strategies (avoid, minimize, offset, observe over time, compensate)
- 1.7. Monitoring plans to look for adverse effects that might not be readily apparent. Consider difficulty of collecting information on the ocean.
- 1.8. Adaptive Management options, standards, and recommendations
- 1.9. Catastrophic failure / disaster and recovery planning (also discussed in the “Accountability” section later in the outline)
- 1.10. Exit ramps
 - 1.10.1. Tipping points/thresholds
 - 1.10.2. Decision rules
 - 1.10.3. Timing (when is it too early or too late?)
 - 1.10.4. Role of monitoring
 - 1.10.5. Authorities
 - 1.10.6. When do we know that investment is a safe path (i.e., that an exit ramp is not likely)?
- 1.11. Recommendations and actions



3.2.1 Key topics

To avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to the environment, the key topics to be addressed for this component of the Roadmap include:

- a systematic review of available literature on existing floating and fixed offshore wind energy projects and the identification of whether and how those studies are applicable to Oregon's ecology, as well as the balance of known concerns, potential impacts, and unknown aspects of FOSW in Oregon and the CCLME;
- how to make decisions—starting with planning and siting—that are ecosystem-based and consider both the cumulative impacts to the CCLME as well as the local bio-region. Conducting this work early will help ensure the precautionary principle and mitigation hierarchy can be applied;
- how to incorporate the precautionary principle into decisions, using the mitigation hierarchy, starting with its first principle of avoiding impacts;
- spatial analysis using robust data from all impacted species guilds (e.g., marine mammals, migratory birds, fishes, including those that play important ecosystem roles, such as invertebrates, forage fishes, and threatened and endangered species) and important habitat areas (e.g., important bird areas, essential fish habitats, coral forests, sponge gardens, rocky reefs, vents, mesoscale eddies, upwelling centers and refugia, biological hotspots);
- early identification of key data gaps, and utilization of best available science and Indigenous, Local, and Traditional Ecological Knowledge;





- early modeling and monitoring of ocean processes that underlay ecosystem productivity to evaluate impacts and inform application of the mitigation hierarchy;
- early development of an adaptive management framework that can be applied during development, construction, operations, and decommissioning to incorporate new information and to mitigate impacts throughout the entire FOSW lifecycle;
- locating the footprint of the proposed FOSW installations, cables, and landing/substations, plus transmission infrastructure and associated port infrastructure in ways that minimize and avoid impacts to marine life, ocean processes that are crucial to support marine life, and terrestrial values of Oregon's shorelines, estuaries, forests, and other habitat zones. The rationale for minimizing impacts needs to be transparent and clear that the benefits outweigh costs;
- articulate where and how the environment is considered within federal, state, and local review timelines as well as permitting so it is clear to interested parties what opportunities exist to incorporate and influence the ecological considerations;
- plan mitigation for birds, fish, and wildlife early enough to ensure meaningful compensation for loss of habitat, displacement, and lethal impacts from collision and entanglement;
- identify design elements for projects that, if incorporated, can create positive benefits for the environment (e.g., FOSW installation anchor designs); and
- consider establishing an independent interdisciplinary science committee to provide independent synthesis of best available science and to identify knowledge gaps on relevant technical and scientific questions, including review and analysis of monitoring data and making recommendations for adaptive management.

3.2.2 Key questions to be framed under this objective

To responsibly site and develop FOSW energy, the Roadmap should be able to answer and/or define an approach to answer the following questions:

- Where are the sensitive habitat areas that could be excluded from leasing as part of a state site suitability analysis? What means of enduring protection may be available for these areas (e.g., state, federal, or other)?
- What additional studies are needed on the potential effects of FOSW energy leasing and construction on the timing, duration, strength, and location of upwelling processes important for maintaining healthy marine life?
- How can the best available data be used by federal and state agencies to conduct marine spatial planning along the entire CCLME?
- How can region-wide baseline data be collected and monitoring be conducted to understand the impacts of FOSW energy on marine life and the CCLME and to inform adaptive management?
- How are cumulative ecological impacts offshore and onshore being evaluated and addressed?



Navigating the State of the Science

Presentations

- Lilah Ise and Kelly Andrews, NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service
- Karina Nielsen, Oregon Sea Grant, Oregon State University
- Dr. Andrea Copping and Hayley Farr, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory



Precautionary Principle

- “Where there is threat of irreparable harm to irreplaceable resources, action with precaution.”
- Lack of evidence of harm or equal lack of harm.
- Burden of proof on action to disprove potential for harm.

Adaptive Management

- “...watch for effects and adjust the way of managing.”
- “...watching for the right way.”
- “...room to learn from what is found.”

Exit Ramp

- Pause the decision-making process until/unless we are secure
- Reasons may include unacceptable or uncertain effects, inadequate consultation, or missing assurances/agreements.
- Includes a clear process for gathering additional information or input, requesting adequate time for Oregon agencies and the public to engage in federal processes, and/or delaying action.

“Risk Retirement”

- The risk is well defined
- We’ve learned enough that we aren’t worried about it
- We trust our mitigation measures to address risks.

- Different definitions and hierarchies that bridge some precautionary and adaptive elements.

Territorial Sea Plan Part 5 - Marine Energy

Precautionary Approach: the application of a planning and regulatory decision making system that accounts for circumstances where information about marine resources and uses is limited, and there are increased levels of risk and uncertainty related to the outcome of the action. The principle of the precautionary approach is found in the Management Measures provided in Part One, section G. and in Goal 19 Ocean Resources.

Minimize: to reduce or avoid the effect to the extent practicable.

Mitigate: is the avoidance or minimization of a direct or indirect ecological effect or impact on a receptor through engineering or operational modification of the project. Mitigation does not refer herein to so-called “offsite” mitigation or to compensatory mitigation (i.e., paying or compensating for environmental damage).

Adaptive Management: Regulating agencies and the project developer shall use adaptive management and monitoring to evaluate the project at each subsequent phase; the intent of such evaluation is to inform the design, installation and operation of successive phases.

Territorial Sea Plan Part 4 - Subsea Cables

An applicant for a project or development action within or affecting the Oregon Territorial Sea shall: Design and site projects and infrastructure responsibly such that proposed seafloor development actions will maintain and protect to the maximum extent practicable, natural resources, ecosystem integrity, marine habitat, and areas important to fisheries, navigation, recreation, and aesthetic enjoyment from adverse effects that may be caused by said development actions.

For purposes of this section, 'Maintain and protect' requires **mitigation**, in order of priority:

- 1) **Avoiding** the impact altogether by not taking a certain development action or parts of that action;
- 2) **Minimizing** impacts by limiting the degree, magnitude, or timing of the development action and its implementation;
- 3) **Rectifying** the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment;
- 4) **Reducing** or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the development action and by monitoring and taking appropriate corrective measures; and
- 5) **Compensating** for the impact. Either monetary compensation or by replacing or providing comparable substitute resources or environments.

*Avoid
Minimize
Exit*

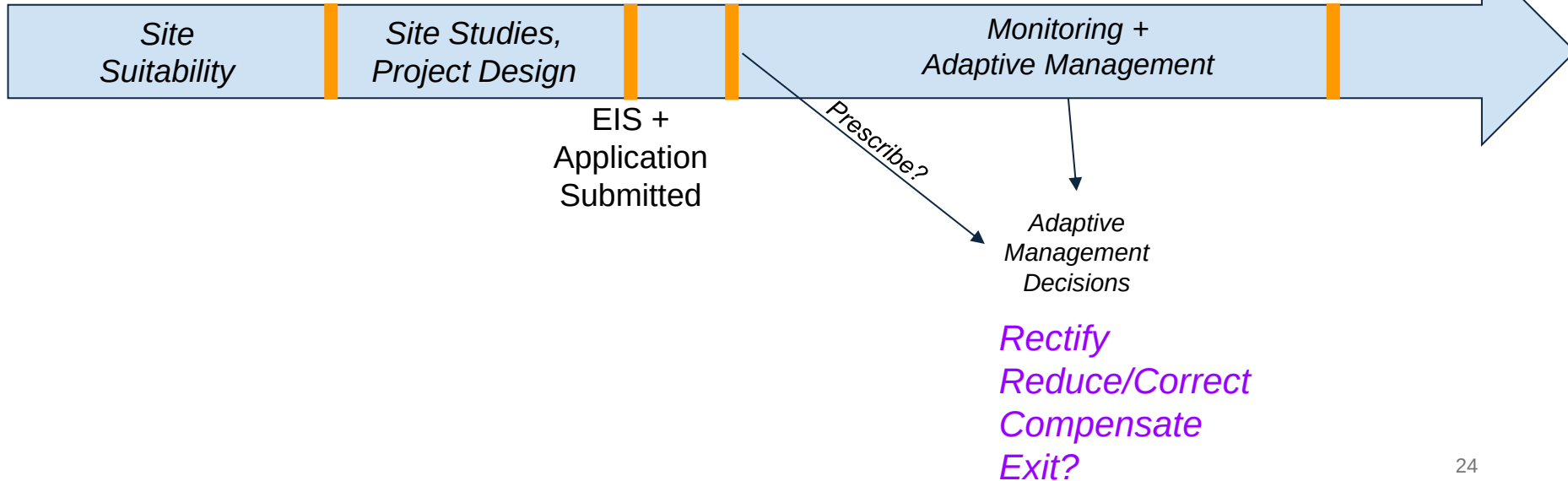
*Avoid
Minimize
Compensate
Exit*

*Avoid
Minimize
Compensate
Exit/Reverse?*

Lease Decision

Permit Decision

25-yr Permit Decision (Renew?)



- Energy Strategy: Do we need the power? (who is 'we'?)
- Complete "Before" picture of CA Current
- PEIS sets cumulative limit of growth?
- NEPA scoping IDs study needs early
- State-led spatial planning IDs no-go vs. 'maybe' areas
 - Critical species/habitats
 - Critical uses
 - Critical cultural views
- Framework for legal enforceable agreements
- Tribal communities engaged
- Shore landing coordination
- Engagement and education
- Port infrastructure & supply chain ready process
- Define go/no-go criteria
- Fisheries effects known

Planning/Siting

Leasing

- Pilot project first?
- Critical conversations organized (ID affected Tribes, communities, fisheries)
- Community impact defined
- "Welcome" from state
- Local ownership opps?
- Uncertainties and risks managed
 - Research (pre decision)
 - Mitigation
 - Adaptive Management with "decision rules"

- Effects reasonably well known. Uncertainties and risks managed
 - Research (before decision)
 - Mitigation
 - Adaptive Management with "decision rules"
- Clear accountability in event of harm, incl. bonding
- Decommissioning plans 'return to nature'
- "Terms of sacrifice" accepted (compensation?)
- Enforceable benefit agreements (e.g., housing, workforce, fishing industry)
- Tribal concerns addressed
- Joint agency review

Constructing and Operating

- Supply chain developed
- Power purchase agreements
- Clear accountability and mitigation
- Ops/Maintenance capacity planned
- Enforceable benefit agreements working
- Adaptive Management working
- "Decision Rules" can handle surprises
 - "Late Exits"
 - If lease not renewed after 30 yrs, harms can be reversed or mitigated

Permitting

EXIT

EXIT

EXIT

Questions for Feedback

- What are standards might the Roadmap consider related to risk and uncertainty management?
- How well can the state's existing policies address effects of concern, balancing precaution, mitigation, and adaptation?
- Are there recommended actions the Roadmap could include out of the conversation today related to the research agenda?



Establishing Workgroups



Starting with three workgroups

Marine Spatial Planning

FEEDBACK from survey

Recommendations

1. Ensure the scope of this working group and its language remains specific to the State of Oregon. Regional planning is considered, but not the focus.
2. Current set of tasks generally need to be more focused and clarified to produce meaningful results.
3. This working group may best be put to use by first identifying the proper resources and data sources to be built upon by later efforts.

Questions

1. Are viewshed issues included in this workgroup?
2. Does this workgroup consider onshore infrastructure?

Starting with three workgroups

Community benefits and other legally enforceable agreements

FEEDBACK from survey

Recommendations

1. Include a survey of relevant ownership structures (i.e., for energy generation and other FOSW assets) as they may have an impact on the CBA's/ enforceable agreements.
2. Suggest membership include representation from the fishing industry to vocalize what agreements would be meaningful

Questions

1. Can we include community planners and coastal community leaders? Folks with knowledge of OR coastal community opportunities and challenges.

Starting with three workgroups

Research agenda and coordination

FEEDBACK from survey

Recommendations

1. It may help to have some degree of coordination between this effort and the work the Ocean Policy Advisory Council (OPAC) Science and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) members.

Questions

1. Could we invite STAC members to this workgroup? This may reduce the redundancy of our parallel albeit somewhat different efforts. The STAC would retain its role to make independent recommendations to OPAC, and these may or may not align with the outputs and recommendations from this group.
2. How will this effort articulate California's West Coast Offshore Wind Science Entity?
3. Does assessing visual impacts of offshore wind structures fit into the Research Agenda?

Starting with three workgroups

General Comments

FEEDBACK from survey

Recommendations

1. At some future meeting, there may be value in comparing the assessments of project impacts identified in the EIS that BOEM prepared for the East Coast and the applicable mitigation measures for each discipline that could be applicable to a project in Oregon.
2. It would be helpful to step back and discuss some big picture things. In particular, 3 scenarios: 1) Offshore wind to meet local coast needs only. 2) Offshore wind to meet western Oregon needs only. 3) Offshore wind to meet global needs (i.e. doesn't matter where it ends up), all CO2 is equal.

Questions

1. It seems like there is a unique set of issues associated with OSW at the land-water interface. Have you given any consideration to a workgroup or focused discussion of this?

Getting people into workgroups

These folks indicated interest. Who else?

Marine Spatial Planning

Dean Apostol, Rick Eichstaedt, Kim Peacher,
Karie Silva, Kyle Stevens, Nataliya Stranadko,
Delia Kelly, Julia Degraw, Susan Chambers,
Scott McMullen, Karlen Yallup

Community benefits and other legally enforceable agreements

Lorne Bulling, Rick Eichstaedt, Marcus Hinz,
Melissa Cribbins, Ashley Audycki, Kyle Stevens,
Scott Groth

Research agenda and coordination

Dean Apostol, Kevin Howard, Marcus Hinz,
Karina Nielsen, Kyle Stevens, Bill Gorham,
Nataliya Stranadko, Dawn Barlow, Bryson
Robertson, Julia Degraw, Karlen Yallup

Workgroups: What next

Marine Spatial Planning

- First meeting? Jan 24 from 10am-12pm

Community benefits and other legally enforceable agreements

- First meeting? Jan 27 from 3-5pm

Research agenda and coordination

- First meeting? Jan 22 from 3-5pm

Public Comment: Part I



Questions? Public Comment?

At any time (during a meeting or in between). Submit a question or public comment

→ **QR Code**

→ Or via our Google Form:

<https://forms.gle/Mgl4vhn4VYa8YEwYA>

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Break until 2:00 PM

Oregon Energy Policy and Strategy Connections





5. State Energy Strategy Interconnections

- 5.1. Interstate and regional energy markets
 - 5.1.1. Power affordability
 - 5.1.2. Transmission planning
 - 5.1.3. “Which state benefits”?
 - 5.1.4. Oregon Renewable Portfolio Standards and Offshore Wind: e.g., Can Oregon have a say in which kinds of technology would be most applicable to RPS? Or do we need to re-think how to apply RPS, if Oregon supports a supply chain for California OSW, but doesn’t actually develop OSW off Oregon? And how do RPS fit in if OSW is developed off Oregon but the energy is sent to California or Washington via transmission lines in the ocean (it never comes to shore in Oregon)?
- 5.2. Energy resiliency effects from different development scenarios
- 5.3. The role of demand reduction?
- 5.4. Transmission planning – local and regional
- 5.5. Power purchase economics and structures – policy/procurement options
- 5.6. Defining the scale of cumulative development and effects
 - 5.6.1. How much offshore wind is enough? Can we identify a practical limit for Oregon? What of meeting needs for the region?
 - 5.6.2. To what extent OSW is an end in itself or an intermediate or temporary stage on the road to a stable energy future.
 - 5.6.3. Can Oregon still reap some of the economic benefits of offshore wind if the state decides to include OSW in its renewable energy mix, but not at the levels anticipated by developers?
 - 5.6.4. How do we find the appropriate scale of energy production balanced with ocean protection?
 - 5.6.5. Holistic thinking: How does OSW fit in with other renewable energy in Oregon? That is, what is the balance with solar and onshore wind and, possibly, wave energy?
 - 5.6.6. What is the total amount of “harvestable wind”?
- 5.7. Models of offshore wind ownership (investor-owned vs. public-owned vs. community-owned vs. other)
- 5.8. Timelines for offshore wind coming online relative to state energy goals
- 5.9. Recommendations and Actions

3.1.1 Key topics

With increasing power loads and the need to electrify vehicles and buildings, as part of a clean energy transition, the region, and particularly Oregon, needs new renewable resources to supplement land-based wind, solar, hydroelectric, and geothermal resources. FOSW energy is one available pathway to new renewable energy generation. The key topics to be addressed for this component of the Roadmap include:

- describing the current energy generation mix in Oregon;
- laying out various scenarios whereby FOSW can contribute to regional and/or Oregon clean energy mandates (scenarios are not prescriptive but rather a reasonable assessment of where energy generated by FOSW could go);
- laying out various scenarios for transmission interconnection into the grid;
- discussing possibilities for building energy resilience in coastal communities (e.g., energy offtake, microgrids, storage, grid optimization and hardening);
- discussing possibilities for co-location of additional renewable energy production and storage;
- addressing technical, financial, and logistical risks;
- understanding the intersection with the Oregon Energy Strategy currently in development, including the role of potential FOSW in Oregon's overall energy portfolio;
- strengthening supply chains and manufacturing, including the feasibility of making component parts available, at a reasonable cost, and on time;
- regularly updating FOSW cost projections, and identifying ways to protect against significant rate impacts; and
- providing a realistic assessment of how much power offtake will go to California or Washington, and how much will go to Oregon utilities. Assuming there will be a competitive procurement and that developers will market power across the West, states will compete for the energy resource.



3.1.2 Key questions to be framed under this objective

- How much does FOSW energy help Oregon and the region meet clean energy targets? This could be considered for regional clean energy targets as well as just for Oregon (i.e., HB 2021).
- Is it feasible to achieve clean energy targets without integrating FOSW energy into the energy mix? This could be considered for regional targets as well as just for Oregon (i.e., HB 2021).
- What financial incentives should Oregon consider to make FOSW a viable option within the clean energy market for the state?
- What potential impacts might exist for ratepayers?
- What additional transmission infrastructure is needed along the coast?
- Is there a viable market for FOSW, and who are the likely customers?
- If the State moves forward with FOSW, how can it simultaneously achieve additional goals beyond energy, such as protecting cultural/archaeological resources; recreation; conserving birds, fish, and wildlife; habitat preservation and enhancement; maintaining productive fisheries; and promoting biodiversity?

Oregon Energy Policy and Strategy

Presentations

- Michael Freels, Oregon Department of Energy
- Zach Baker, Oregon Public Utility Commission
- Hannah Dondy-Kaplan and John Schaad, Bonneville Power Administration



Public Comment: Part II



Public Comment - Part II

Please limit your comments to
the time available

→ **QR Code**

→ Or via our Google Form:

<https://forms.gle/MgI4vhn4VYa8YEwYA>

→ Or by email to:

dlcd.OSWRoadmap@DLCD.Oregon.gov



Closing/Next Steps



Next Steps

1. Next Meeting February 20-21, Chinook Winds, Lincoln City
2. Survey on the way (separate link for RSVP).
3. Meeting Summary for December and January to come.
4. Workgroups start meeting

