OCMP

Oregon Coastal Management Program

Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap Community Meeting

Jeff Burright, Offshore Wind Roadmap Coordinator

May 14, 2025

Meeting Agenda:

- Informational Presentation on the Oregon Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap
- Clarifying Q&A Session
- Interactive Opportunity
- Adjourn

DLCD Offshore Wind Roadmap Web Page

Sign up for Offshore Wind emails from DLCD

Purpose of My Presentation

- Where are we with offshore wind in Oregon?
- What is the Oregon Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap and why are we making one?
- What could offshore wind look like in Oregon?
- Where are we now with the Offshore Wind Roadmap?
- What would you like to say to us and each other about offshore wind and Oregon's Roadmap in development?

THE OREGON COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Policies & Plans

- Coastal Goals,
- Territorial Sea Plan
- Estuary Planning
- Hazard Planning

Federal Consistency Authority

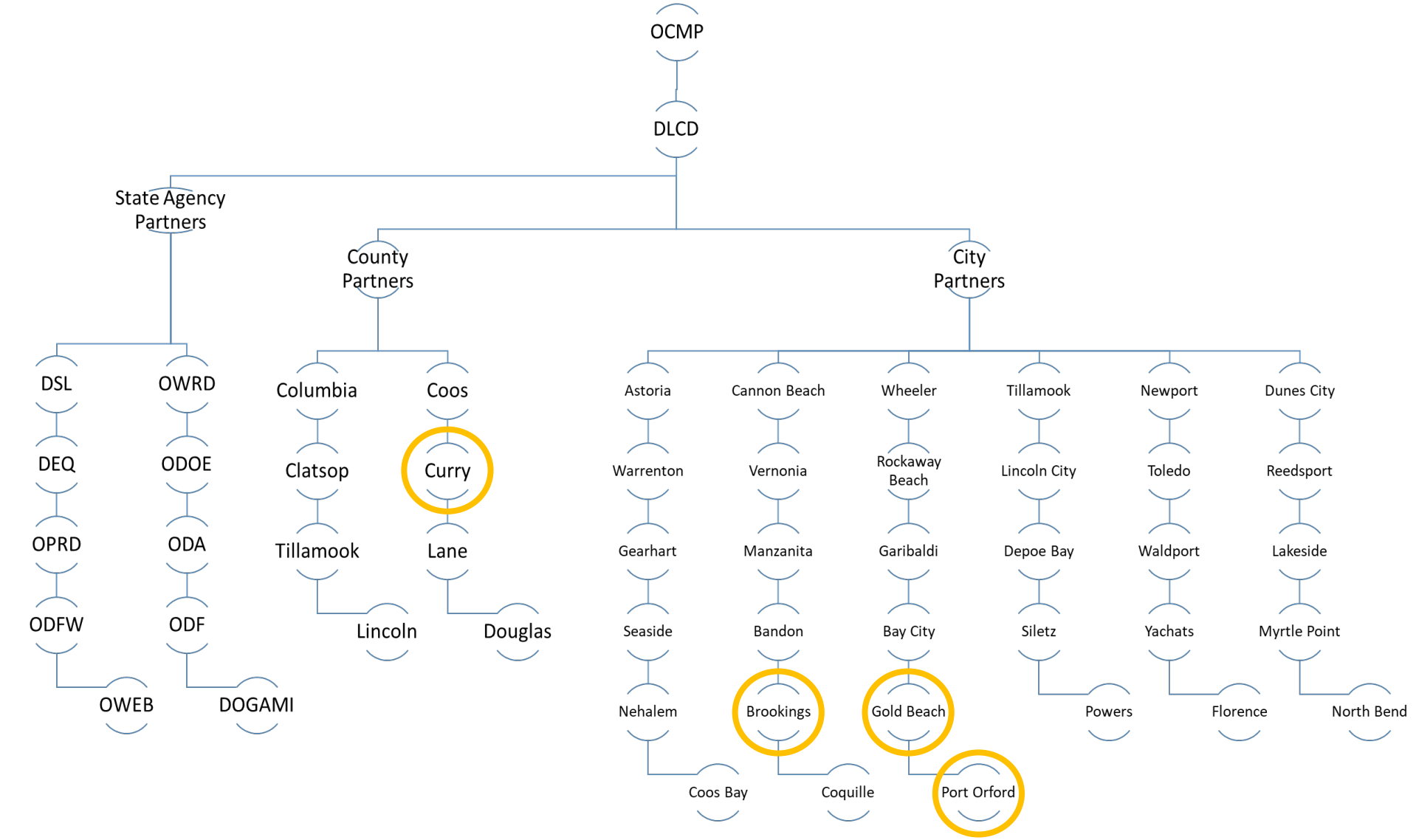
- Allows application of state policies to federal activities.

Networked Program

- A network of state and local partners that help implement the Program.

Housed within the
Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD)

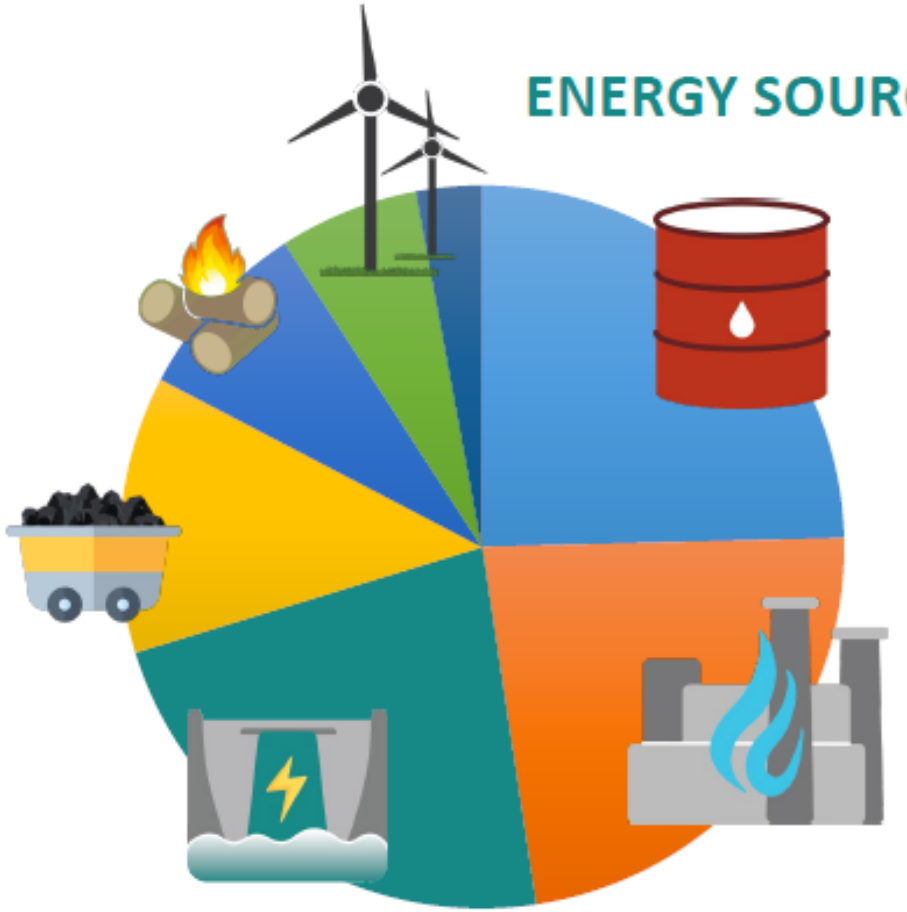
What is the Oregon Coastal Management Program?



Where are we with Offshore Wind in Oregon?

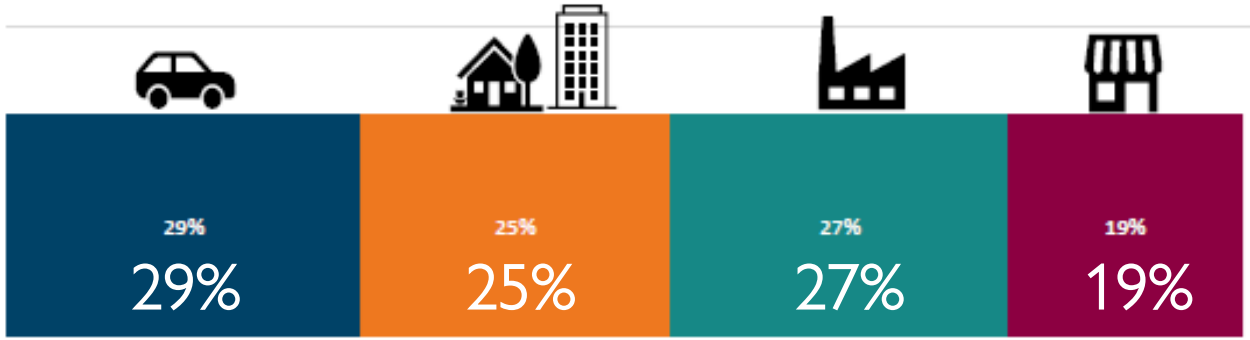
OREGON'S ENERGY LANDSCAPE

ENERGY SOURCES



Petroleum | Natural Gas | Hydro | Coal | Biomass | Wind | Other

ENERGY USE

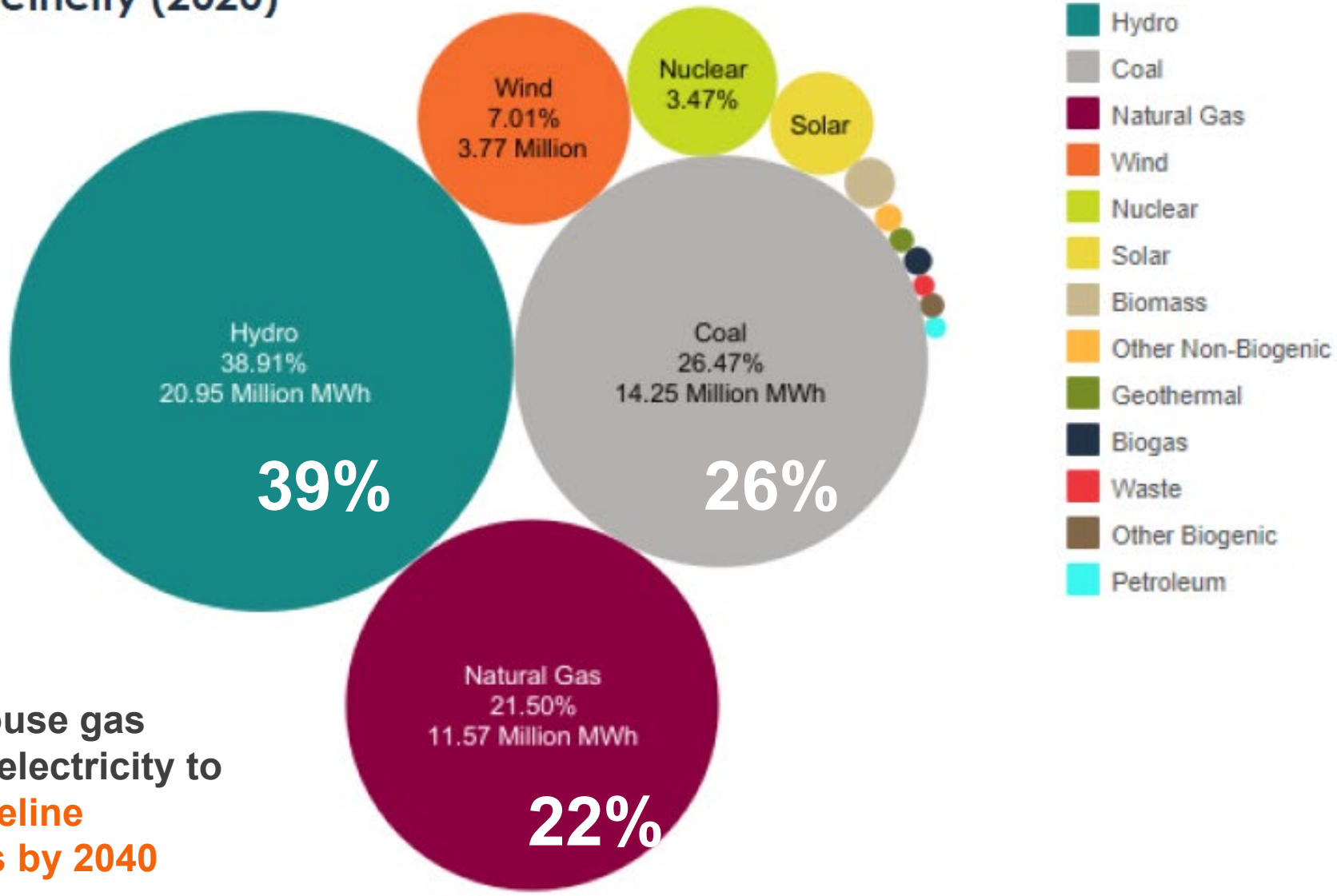


OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Oregon Department of Energy

Source: 2022 Biennial Energy Report. All data is for 2020.

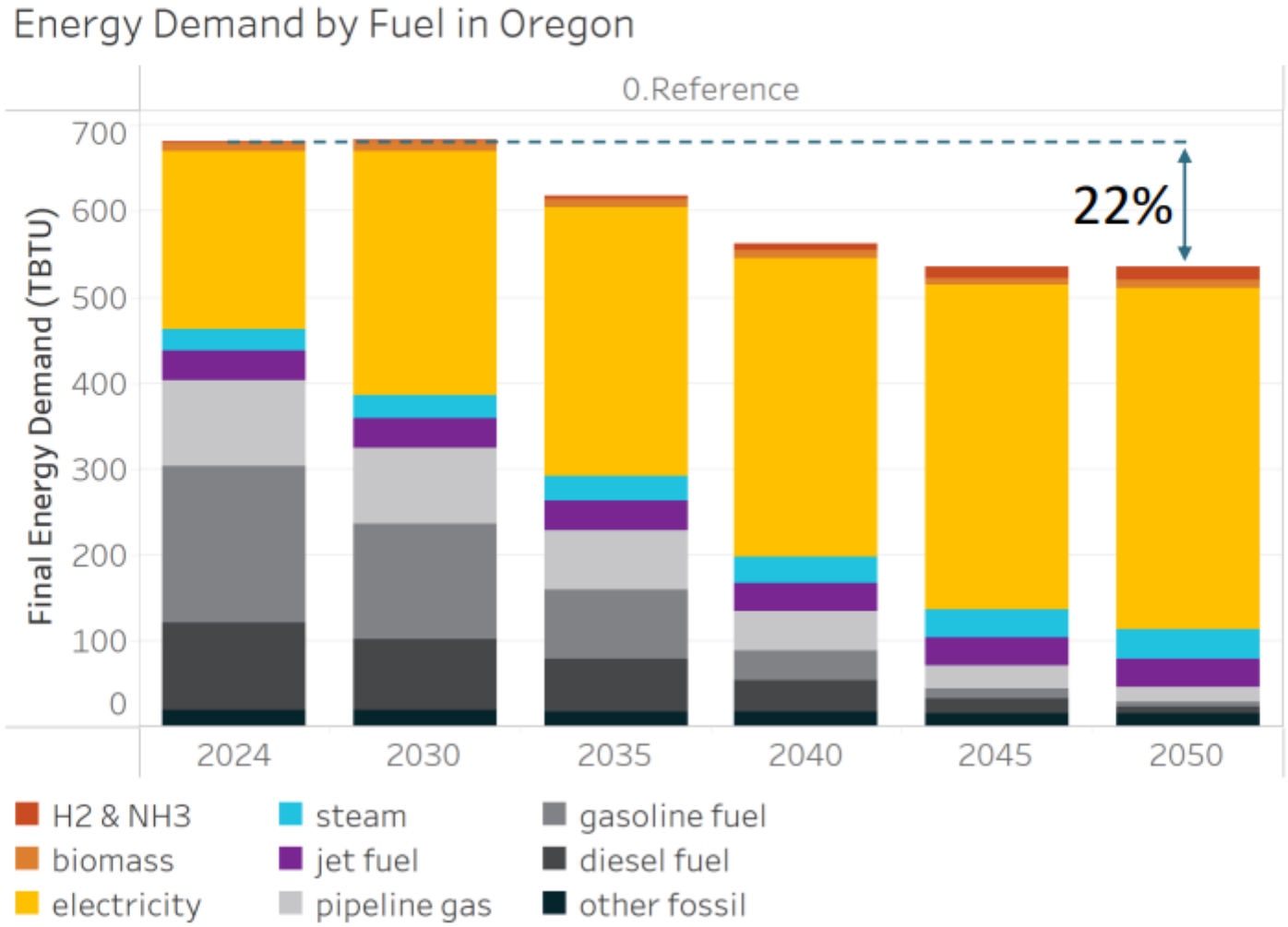
Resources Used to Generate Oregon's Electricity (2020)



HB 2021:
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from electricity to 100% below baseline emissions levels by 2040

Demand for Fossil Energy Decreases, Demand for Electricity Increases

EVOLVED ENERGY RESEARCH

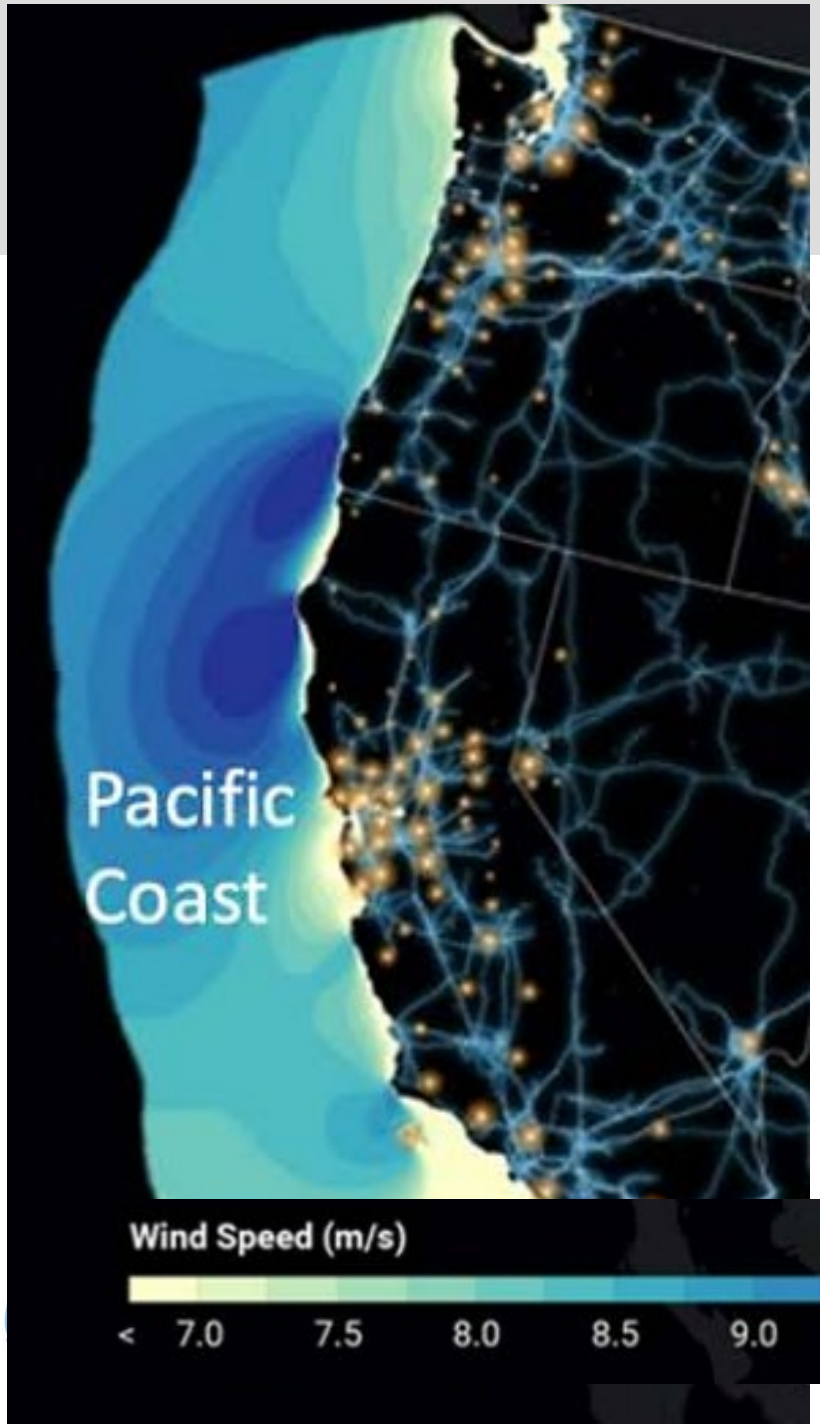


Total energy demand decreases by 22%

Electricity demand doubles

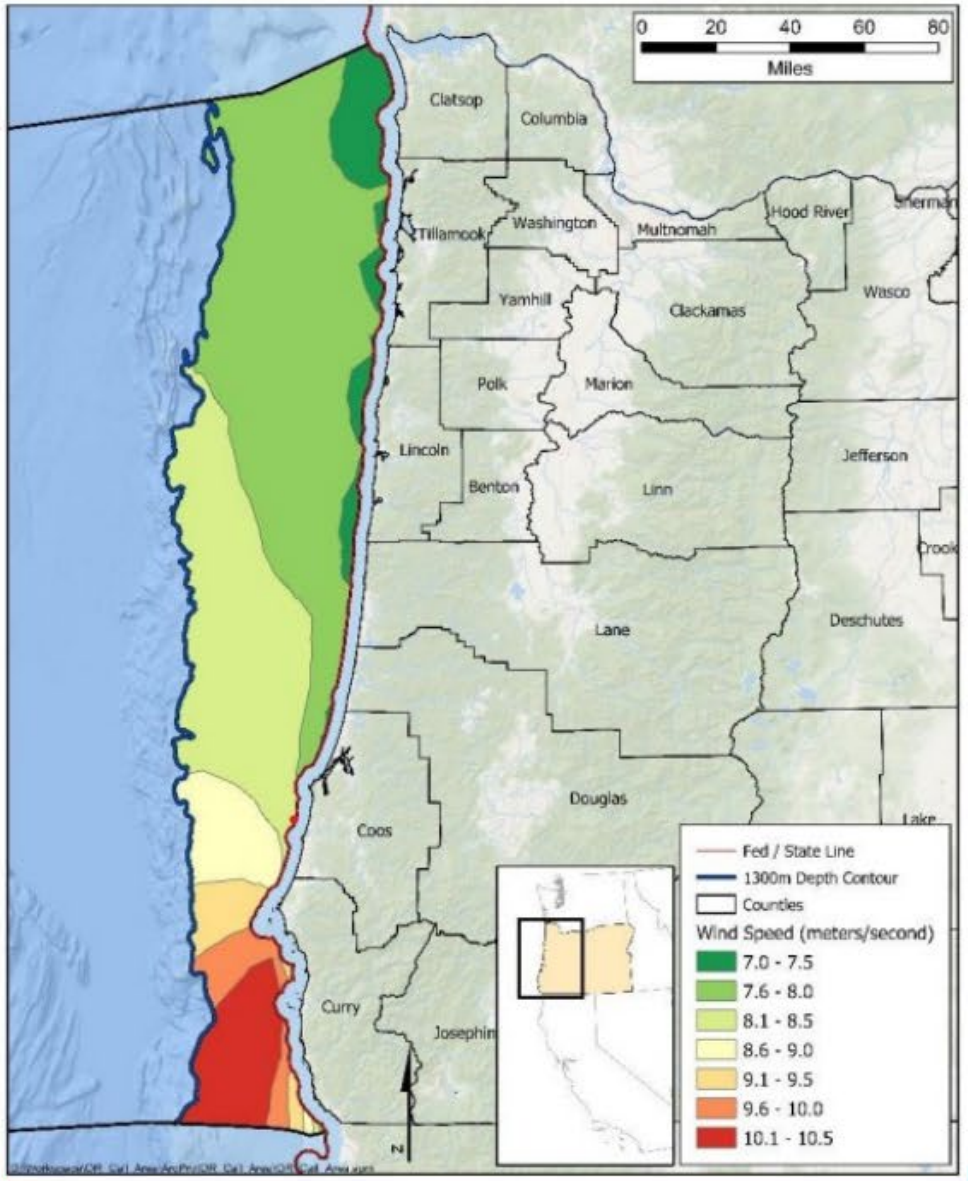
Note: "other fossil" includes fuel oil, lpg, oil, coal, and petroleum coke. Steam is a heat input to many industrial processes. Like electricity, it can be generated from clean or dirty sources.

Oregon's World-class Wind Resource



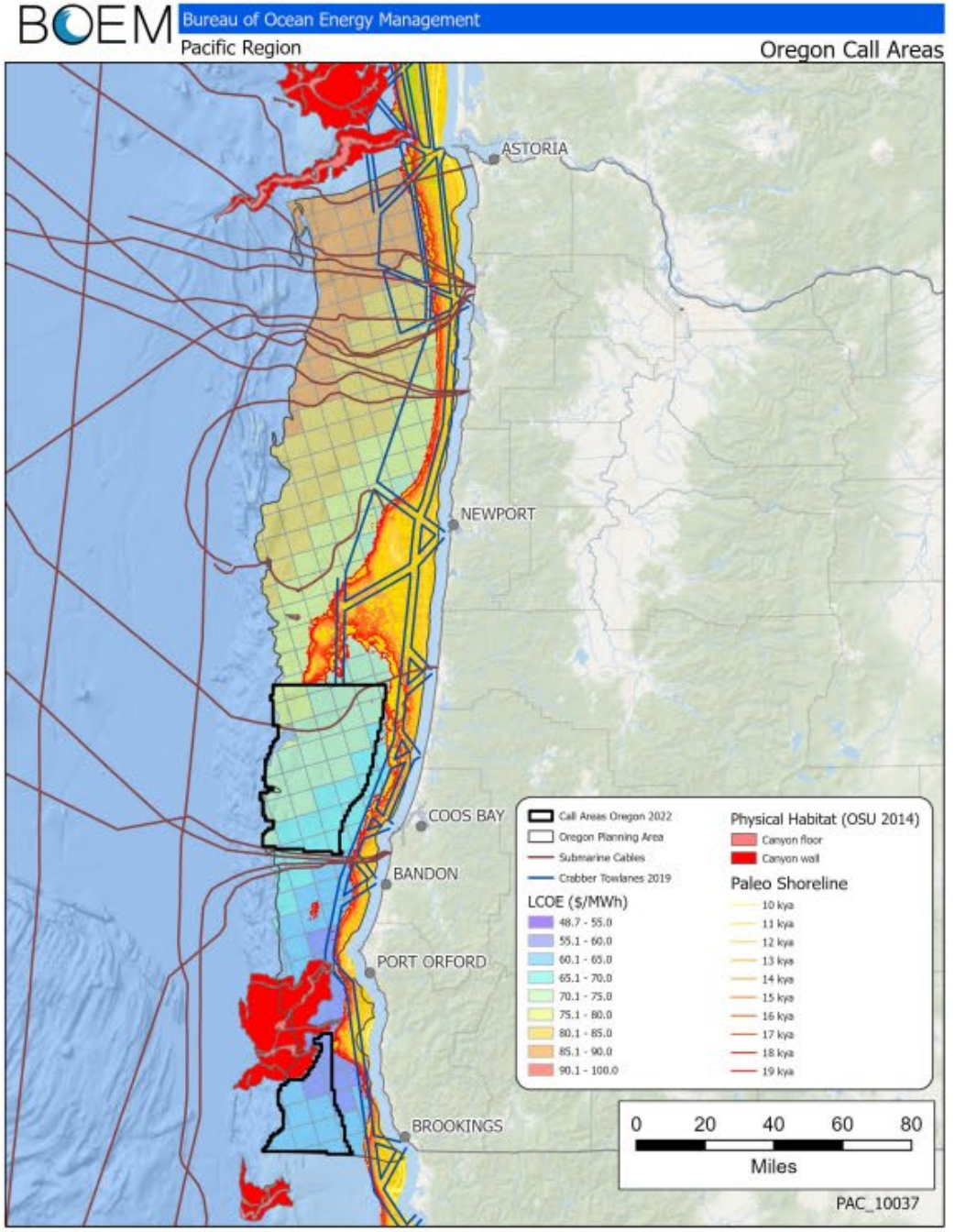
- Winds higher than 15 mph average (7 m/s) are viable for offshore wind energy production
- Winds offshore are more consistent and predictable than onshore, which is good for the grid.
- Wind patterns are a good match to PNW seasonal energy demand
- Steep shelf = deeper water = floating platforms

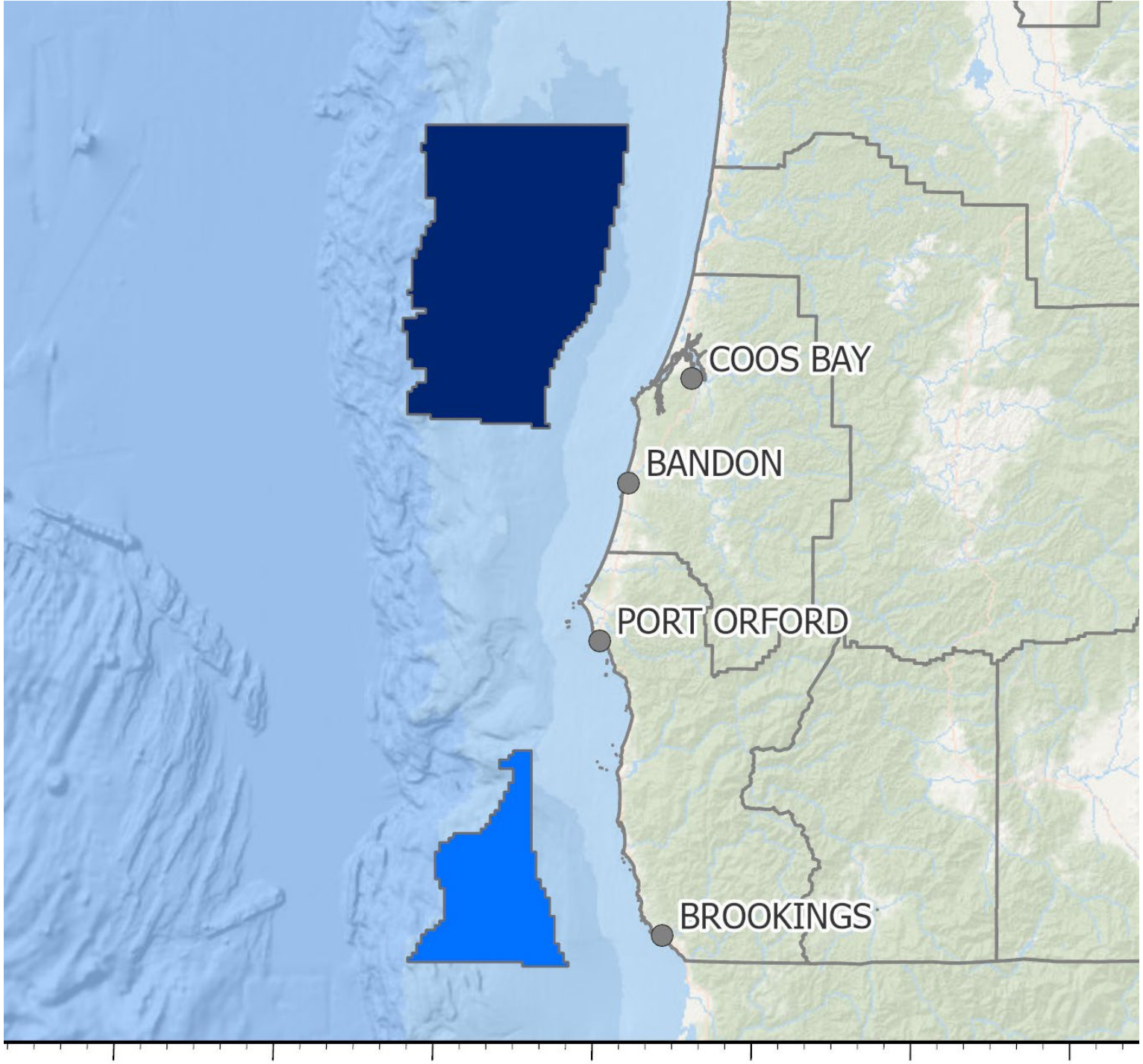
- **Planning Area – Entire Oregon OCS, where offshore wind is technically viable**
  - 3 nautical miles – 1,300 meters
  - Average wind speeds ≥ 7 meters/second (13.6 knots)
- **1,300 Meter Depth**
  - Technical and economically viable commercial development
  - World's deepest floating offshore wind facilities currently at 300 meters



Call Area Background

- 12 nautical miles (13.8 miles)
- 1,300 meter depth contour (4,300 ft)
- Wind Speed
- Levelized Cost of Energy (LCOE) ($/MWh)
- Paleo Shorelines
- Undersea Canyons
- Crabber Tug Tow Lanes
- Undersea Cables





Oregon Call Areas

Coos Bay Call Area
Brookings Call Area

0 40 80
Miles

0 60 120
Kilometers

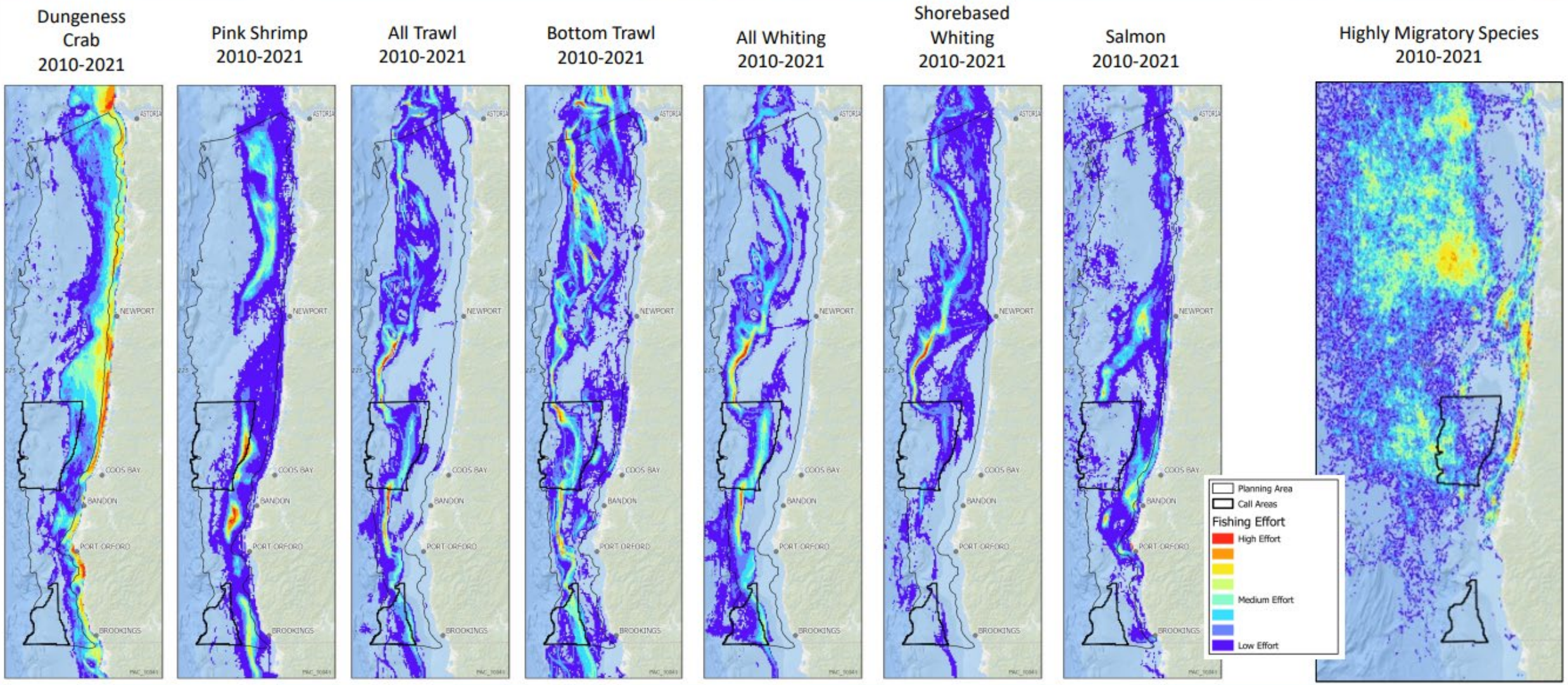
Map Date: 04/22/2022

BOEM
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

PAC_10018

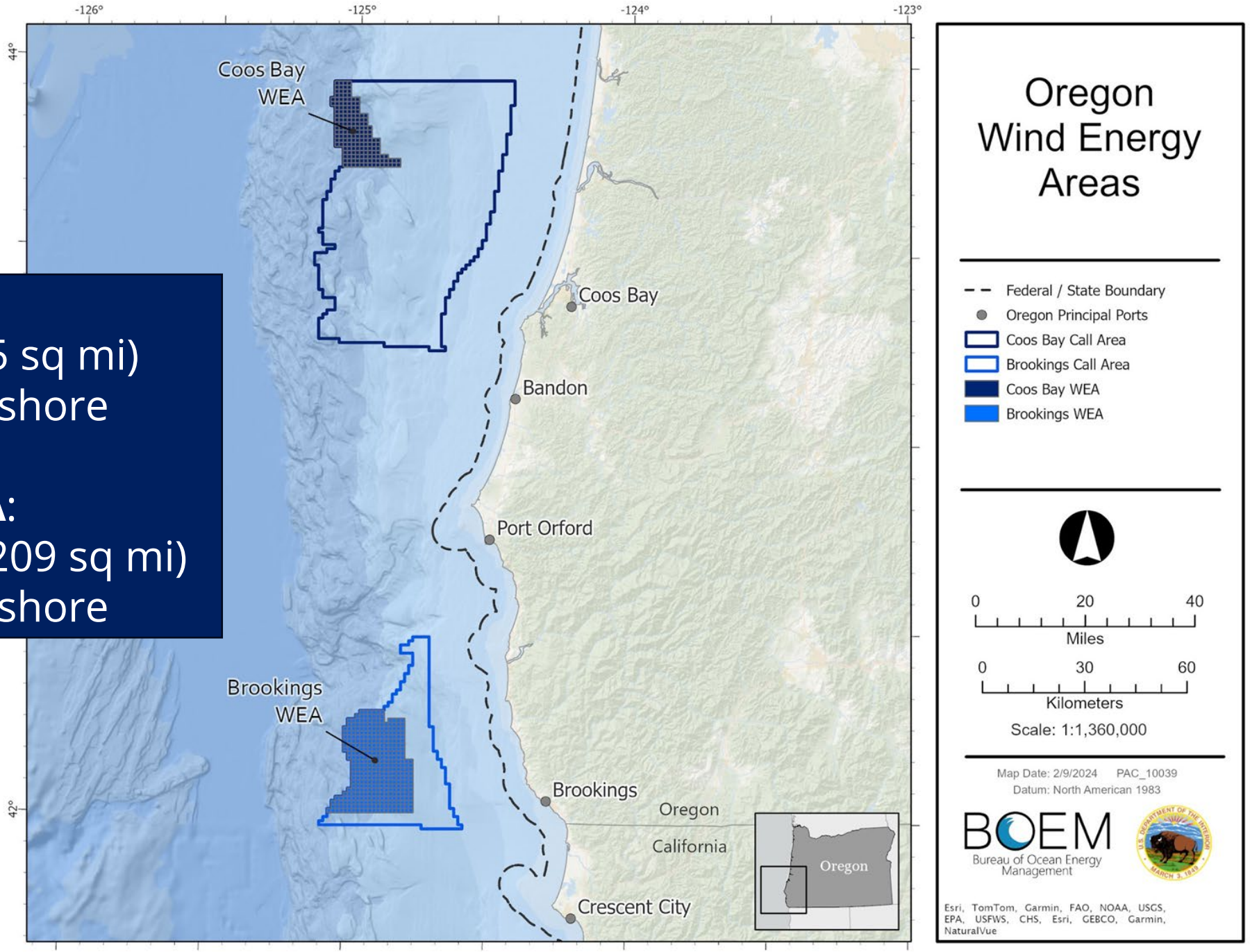
Commercial Fishing: Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

(June 15-17, 2022, Newport, Coos Bay, Gold Beach meetings)

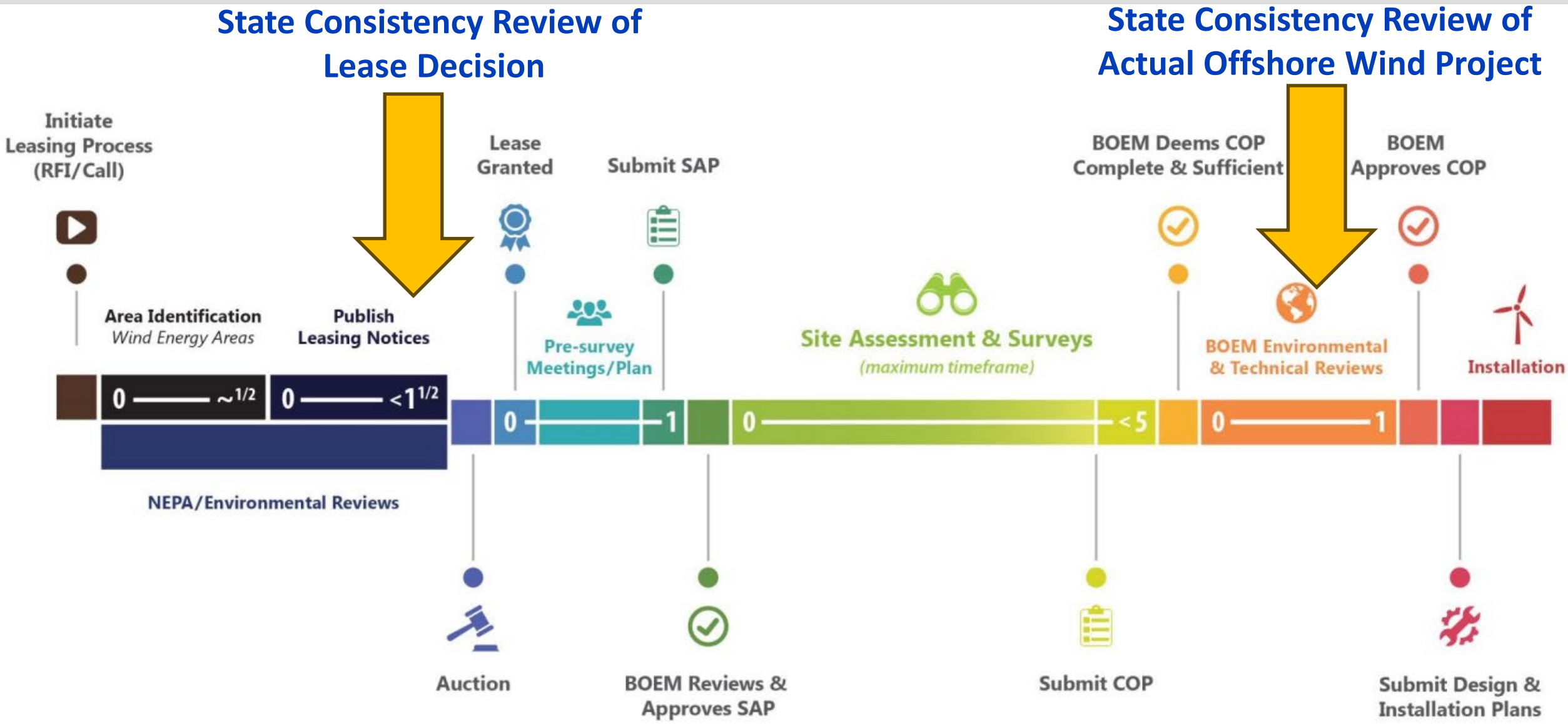


Coos Bay WEA:
61,204 acres (95 sq mi)
~32 miles from shore

Brookings WEA:
133,808 acres (209 sq mi)
~18 miles from shore

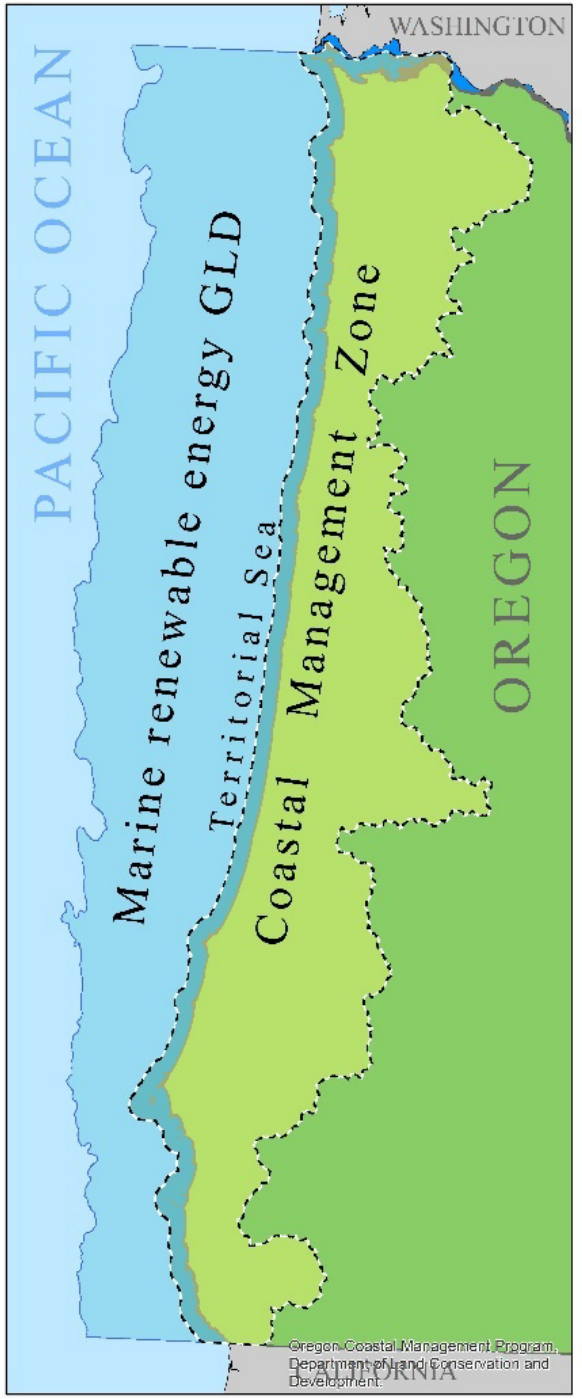


BOEM Offshore Wind Process



Where does Federal Consistency Apply?

- Entire coastal zone
- Any projects that have reasonably foreseeable impacts to coastal resources
- Federally approved Geographic Location Descriptions (GLD)
  - Oregon has one specific to Marine Renewable Energy activities
- Federally owned lands in some cases



What Coastal Effects are Subject to State Review?

Review is required when there are reasonably foreseeable effects, including indirect and cumulative effects

Key Coastal Uses and Resource areas:
cultural, natural, economic, recreational, and aesthetic

Review Outcomes

Concurrence

Action as proposed is consistent with state enforceable policies.

Concurrence with Conditions

Requires agreement with federal agency responsible for action
State cannot enforce under CZMA.

Objection

Requires reason based on enforceable policies or insufficient information
Project cannot move forward absent an appeal to the Secretary of Commerce.

OPB

As Southern Oregon opposition to offshore wind mounts, energy developers opt not to bid

Oregon Capital Chronicle

Southern Oregon tribes sue feds over offshore wind energy plans

BOEM
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

BOEM Postpones Oregon Offshore Wind Energy Auction

09/27/2024 Washington, DC

OPB

Oregon's offshore lease sale canceled as bidders back out, governor raises concerns

By Monica Samayoa (OPB)
Sept. 27, 2024 10:03 a.m. **Updated:** Sept. 27, 2024 2:07 p.m.

UTILITY DIVE

BOEM postpones first Oregon offshore wind auction due to lack of interest

The agency identified five eligible bidders but only received interest from one.

WORKBOAT

SEPTEMBER 27, 2024

Oregon opponents block offshore wind auction

OPB

SCIENCE & ENVIRONMENT

Offshore wind looked like a sure thing for Oregon — until it wasn't. What went wrong?

Coos Bay WEA:
61,204 acres (95 sq mi)
~32 miles from shore

Brookings WEA:
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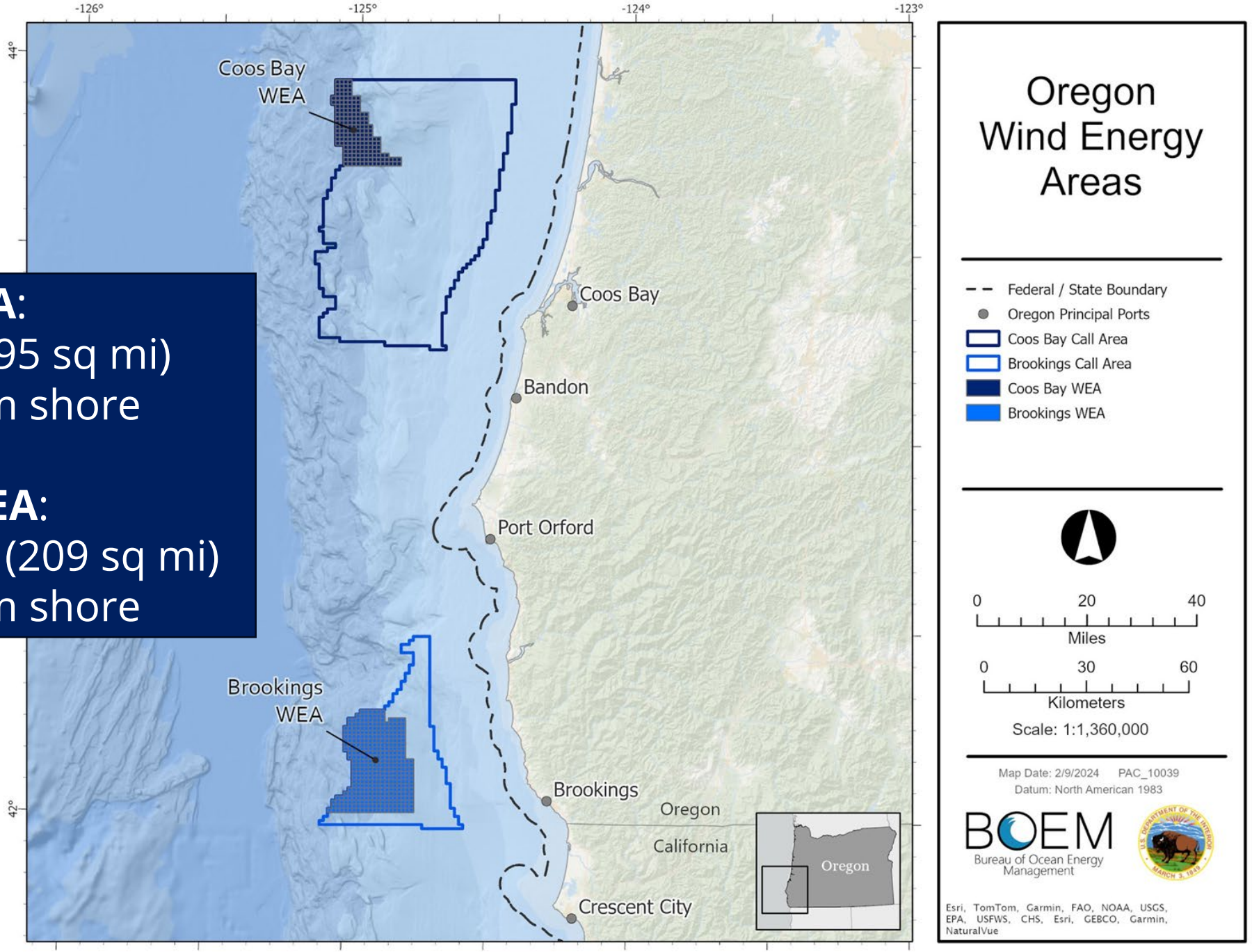
~18 miles from shore



"In Oregon, we are working towards clean electricity, 100% clean electricity, by 2040. That means what we're doing now, we have to do more of, and we need to put new options on the table. And that means offshore floating wind as a possibility.

This is an opportunity. It's also a challenge. But we have to try."

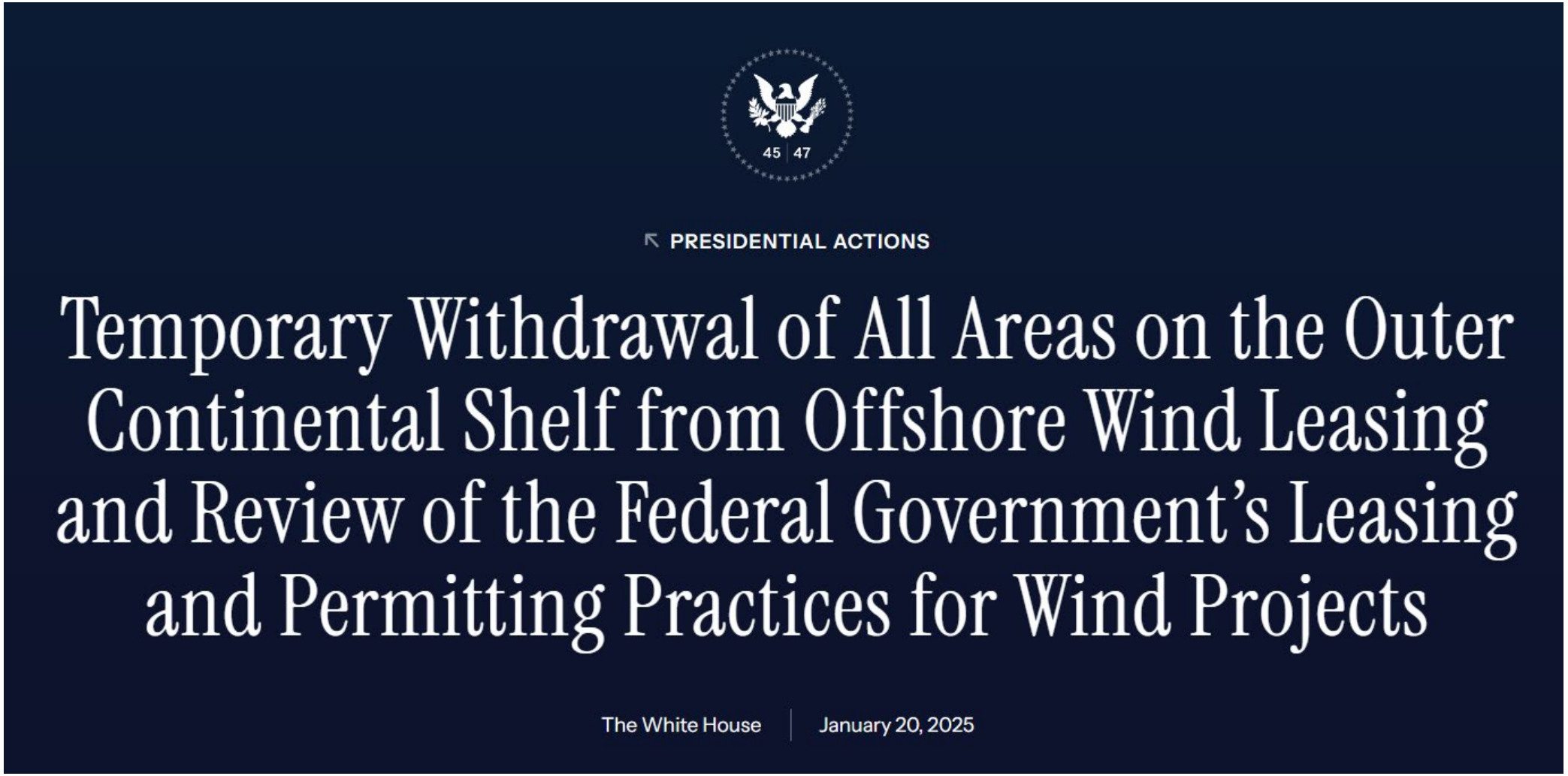
-Governor Tina Kotek

Source: Climate solutions: 2 kinds of ocean energy inch forward off the Oregon coast | AP News, September 23, 2024

Offshore Wind in California

- California goal of 25 GW offshore wind by 2045 (25,000 megawatts or ~1,700 15-MW turbines)
  - Enough to power around 5 million to 11 million homes at 50% operational efficiency
- Five lease areas sold off California in 2022 for $757 million
- The five lease areas can support up to 4.6 GW
  - Enough to power 1-2 million homes
- 21 GW worth of sea space left to go
- Effects of Federal Administration uncertain

Federal Administration Action on Offshore Wind



What is the Offshore Wind Roadmap, and why is Oregon making one?

82nd OREGON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY--2024 Regular Session

Enrolled

House Bill 4080

Sponsored by Representatives GRAYBER, GOMBERG; Representatives ANDERSEN, BOWMAN, DEXTER, EVANS, FAHEY, GAMBA, HELM, HOLVEY, HUDSON, KROPF, LEVY E, LIVELY, MARSH, NGUYEN D, NGUYEN H, NOSSE, PHAM K, TRAN, WALTERS, WRIGHT, Senators CAMPOS, DEMBROW, FREDERICK, GELSER BLOUIN, GOLDEN, PATTERSON, TAYLOR (Presession filed.)

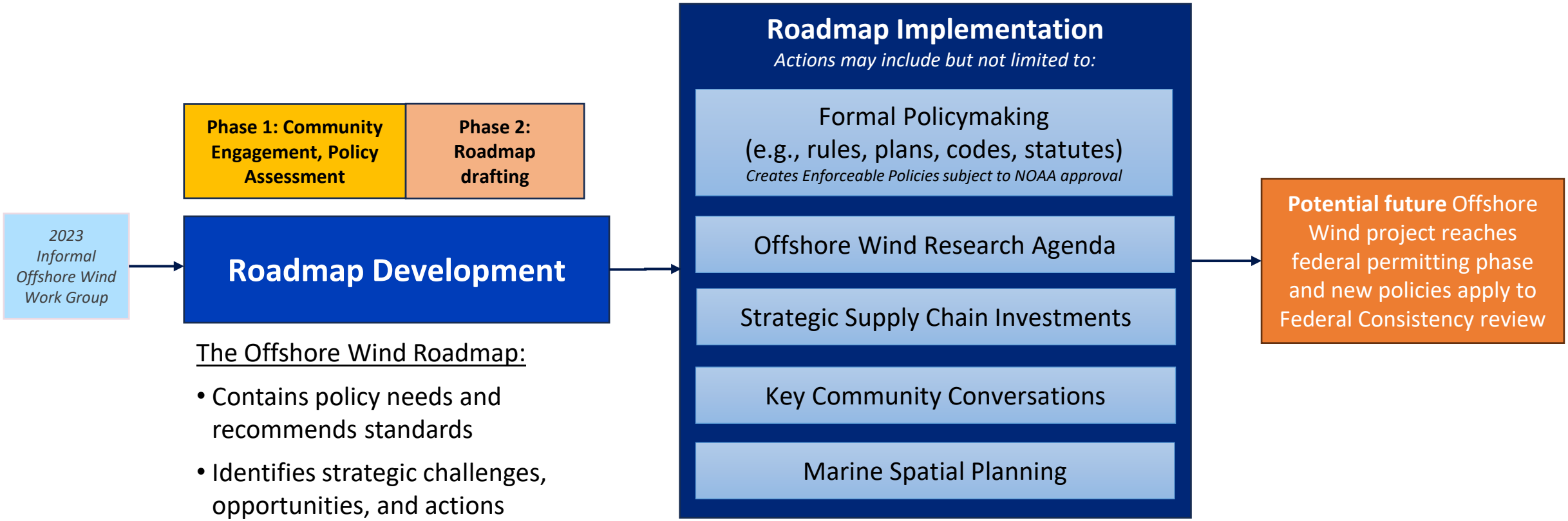
- Includes labor standards applicable to offshore wind projects
- DLCD to lead **Offshore Wind Roadmap** Engagement Effort
- DLCD to **Evaluate Oregon Enforceable Policies** for Offshore Wind and Make Recommendations

Roadmap Requirements in HB 4080

Roadmap shall define standards to be considered in the processes related to Offshore Wind development and approval.

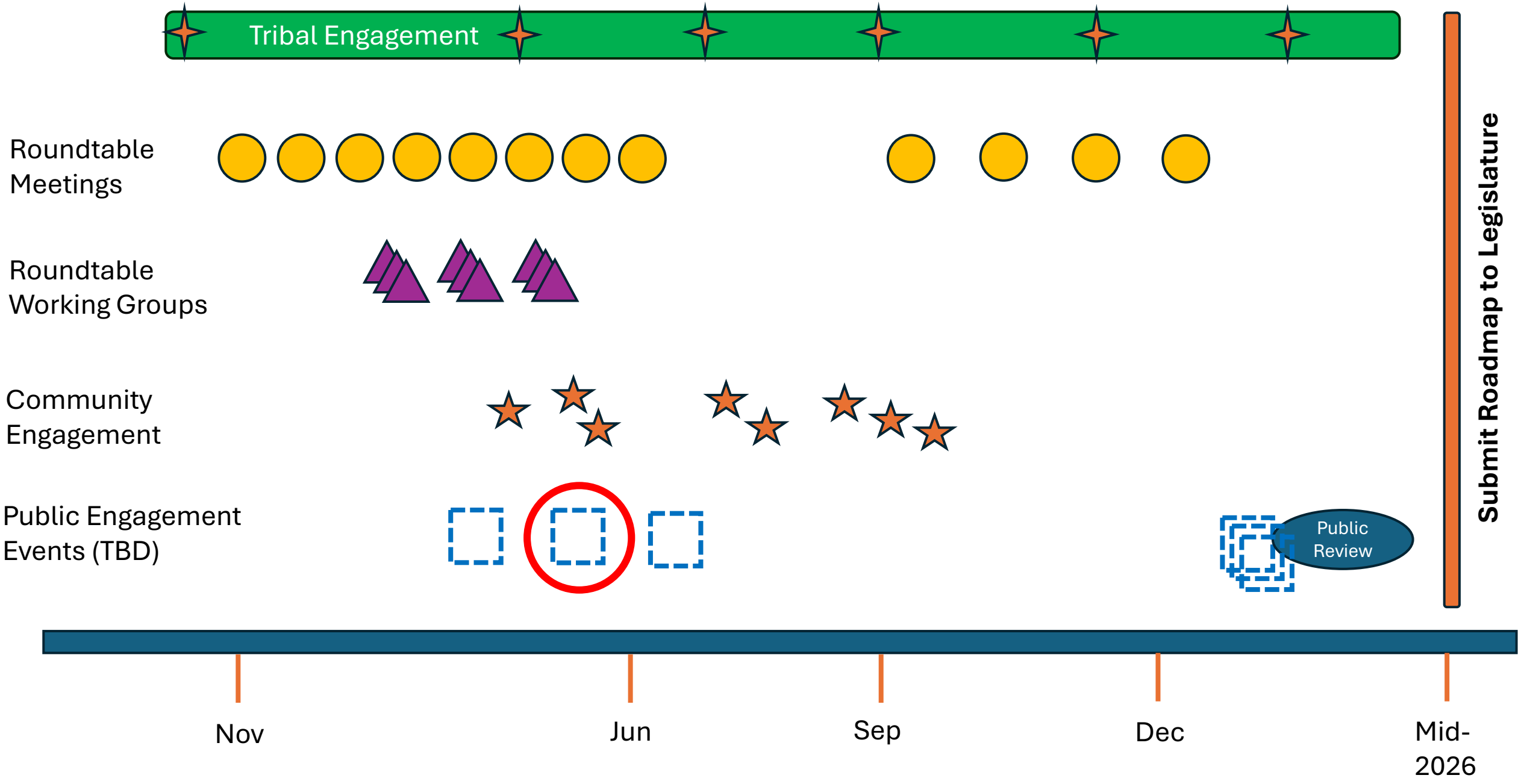
Standards must support:

- Effective Stakeholder Engagement
- Local and regional coastal communities
- Creation of economic opportunities and sustainment of existing local and regional economies;
- Creation of an offshore wind workforce that is trained, housed, and equitable
- Protection of tribal cultural and archaeological resources, culturally significant viewsheds, and other interests of Tribes
- Protection of the environment and marine species
- Achievement of state energy and climate policy objectives



The Offshore Wind Roadmap:

- Contains policy needs and recommends standards
- Identifies strategic challenges, opportunities, and actions
- Is informed by broad engagement
- In parallel, DLCD assesses Enforceable Policy gaps and recommends update processes
- **Does not make formal decisions or policies**


Tribal Engagement
Roundtable Meetings
Roundtable Working Groups
Community Engagement
Public Engagement Events (TBD)
Public Review
Submit Roadmap to Legislature
Nov
Jun
Sep
Dec
Mid-2026

Roadmap Roundtable Logistics

- Monthly full-day Roundtable meetings from Nov/24 - June/25
  - Hybrid options available
  - Meetings recorded and posted on the DLCD YouTube page
- Working groups (virtual) are topic-specific
- Questions, recommendations, and feedback: dlcd.OSWRoadmap@DLCD.Oregon.gov
- Meeting information and packets emailed to members and posted on the DLCD Roadmap website

Oregon Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap

Climate Change

Comprehensive Plan Updates

Farm and Forest

Housing Program

Measure 49

Natural Hazards

Natural Resources and Renewable Energy

OREGON COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Coastal Zone Management

Coastal Partners

Federal Consistency

Coastal Services

Policies and Plans

Participate

OCMP Enforceable Policies

Offshore Wind Energy Leasing

Kincardine Floating Offshore Wind Energy Project, Aberdeen Scotland

For more information contact Jeff Burright, Offshore Wind Roadmap Coordinator at jeff.d.burright@dlcd.oregon.gov or 503-991-8479.

Sign up to receive notices and updates from DLCD on Offshore Wind

Link to most recent Offshore Wind Roadmap Roundtable Roster

Meetings

Meeting	Date & Time	Materials
Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap Roundtable Meeting #1	November 1, 2024	Meeting Agenda

What could offshore wind in Oregon look like?

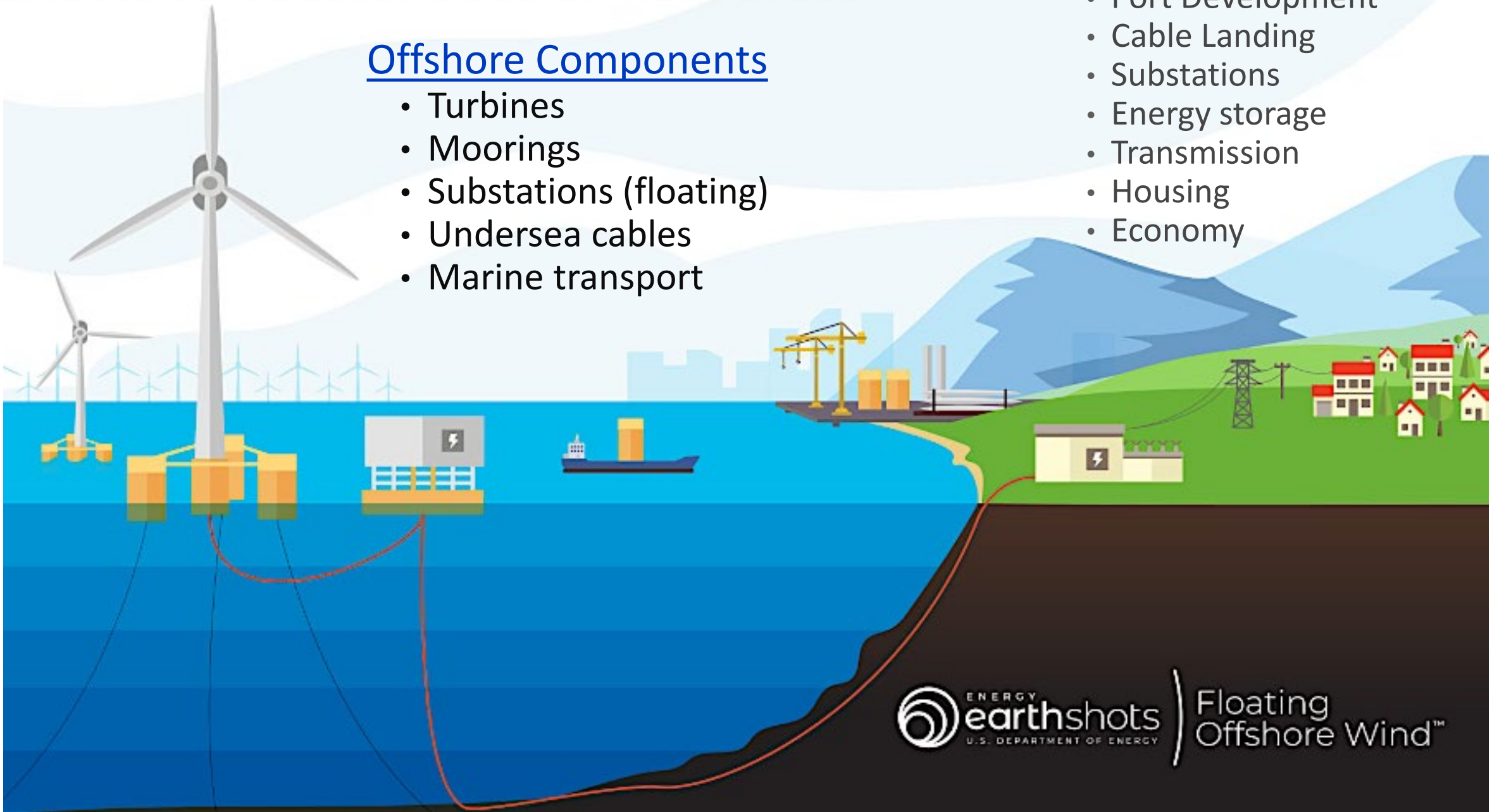
Effects to Coastal Uses or Resources

Offshore Components

- Turbines
- Moorings
- Substations (floating)
- Undersea cables
- Marine transport

Onshore Components

- Port Development
- Cable Landing
- Substations
- Energy storage
- Transmission
- Housing
- Economy



Source: US Department of Energy, Floating Offshore Wind Shot

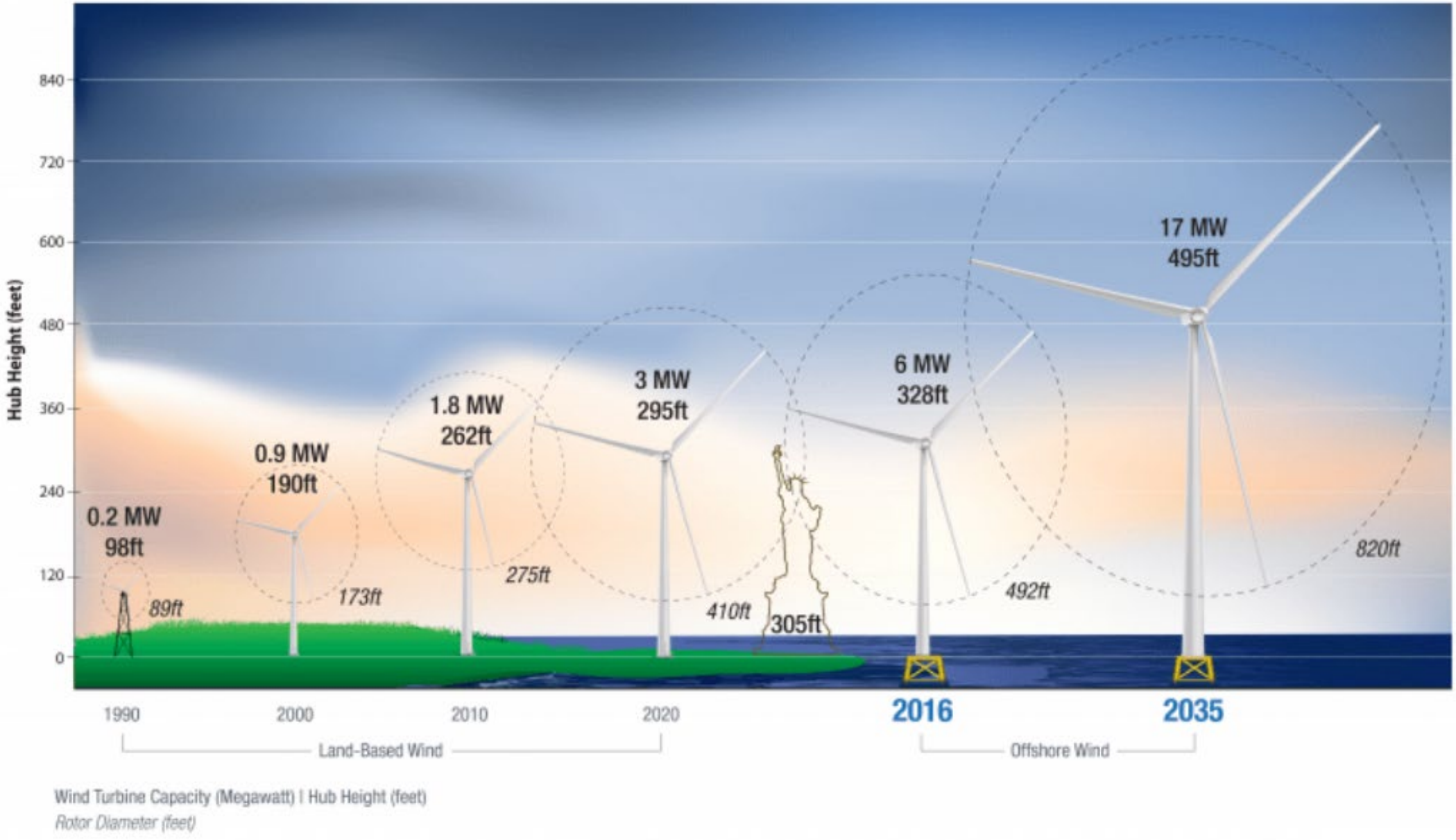
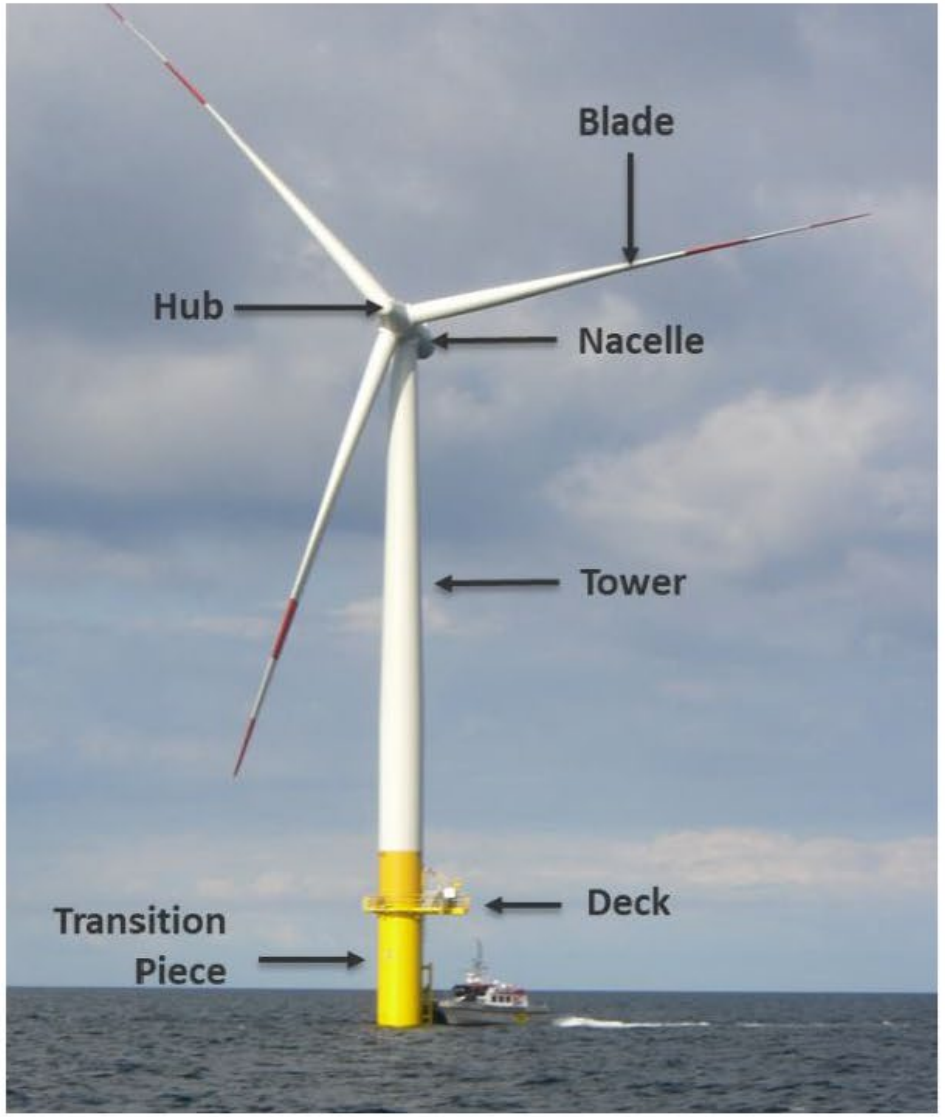


Figure 4. Land-based wind turbines of different heights are shown alongside offshore wind turbines of different heights and the Statue of Liberty for reference. *Figure from U.S. Department of Energy*

Above-Water Parts of an Offshore Wind Turbine

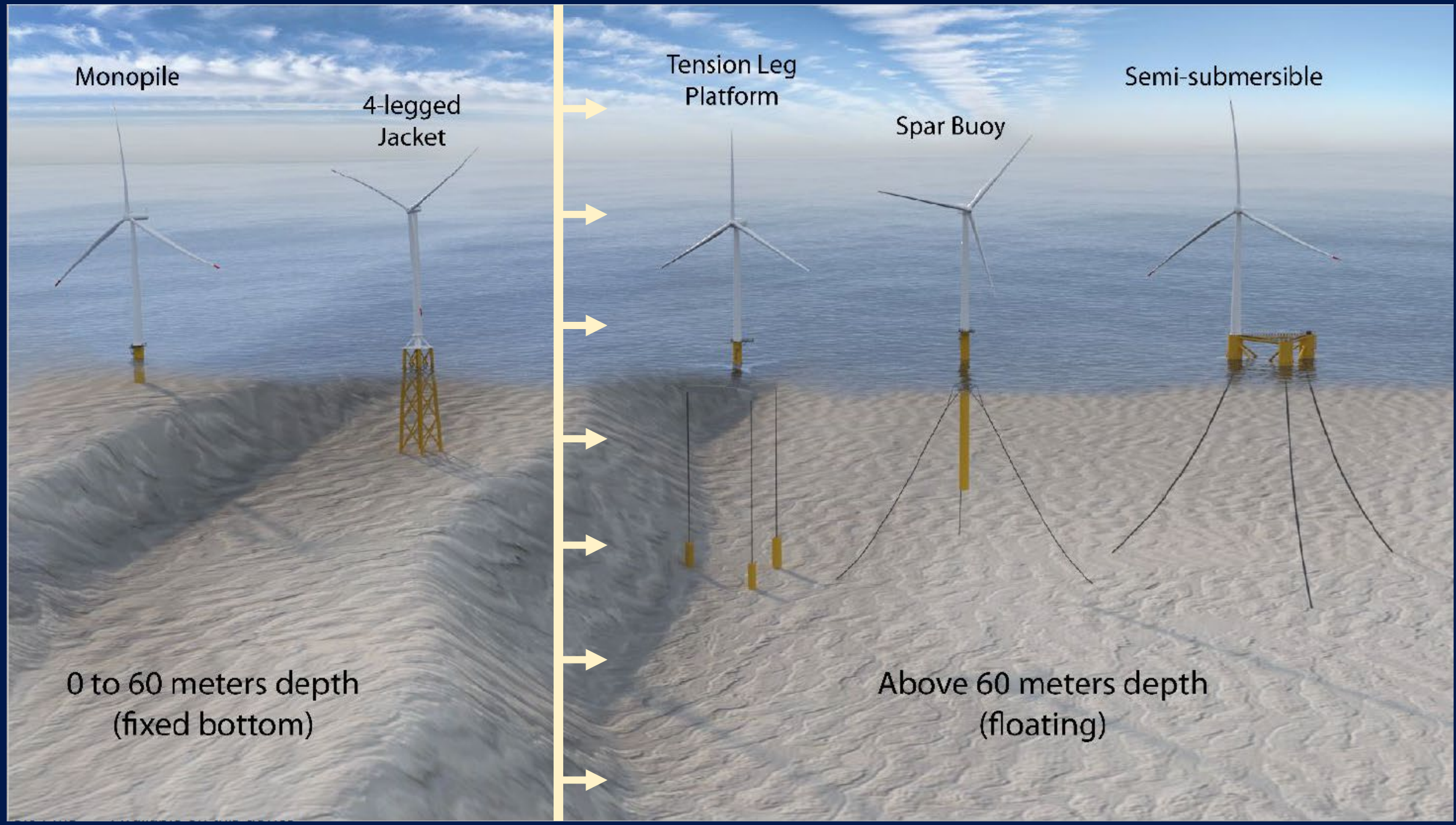
Offshore wind turbines differ from their land-based counterparts in several ways:

- Can be much larger because turbine parts don't need to fit on highways. In 2020, the average capacity of land-based turbines was 2.75 MW, while the average offshore turbine was 7.5 MW.
- Have more complex support structures
- Are designed to withstand the harsher marine environment (corrosion, stronger hurricanes over water as compared with after landfall)



The Siemens 2.3-MW offshore wind turbine in the Baltic Sea, Germany. *Photo by Walt Musial (NREL)*

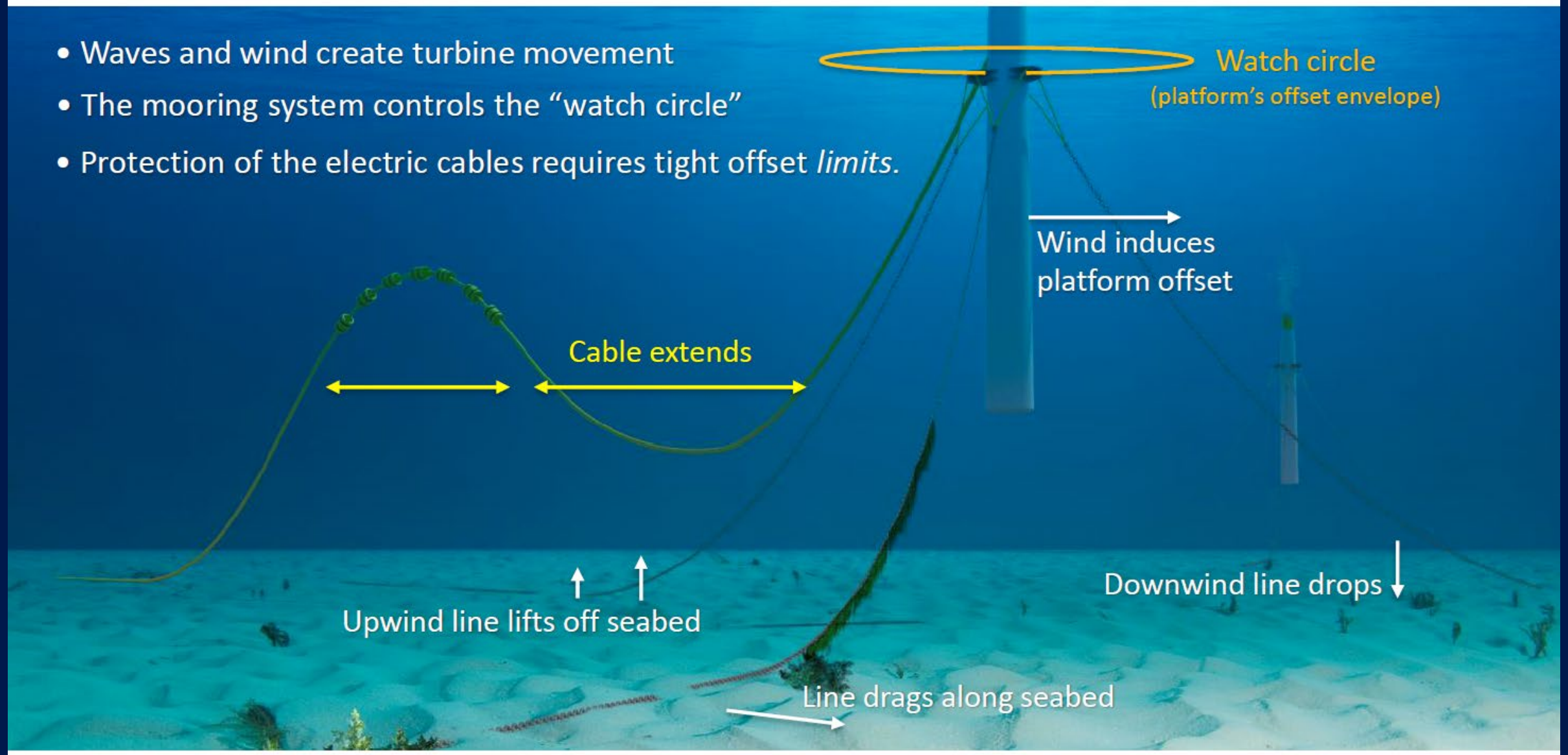
George Hagerman, NREL 2023



George Hagerman, NREL 2023

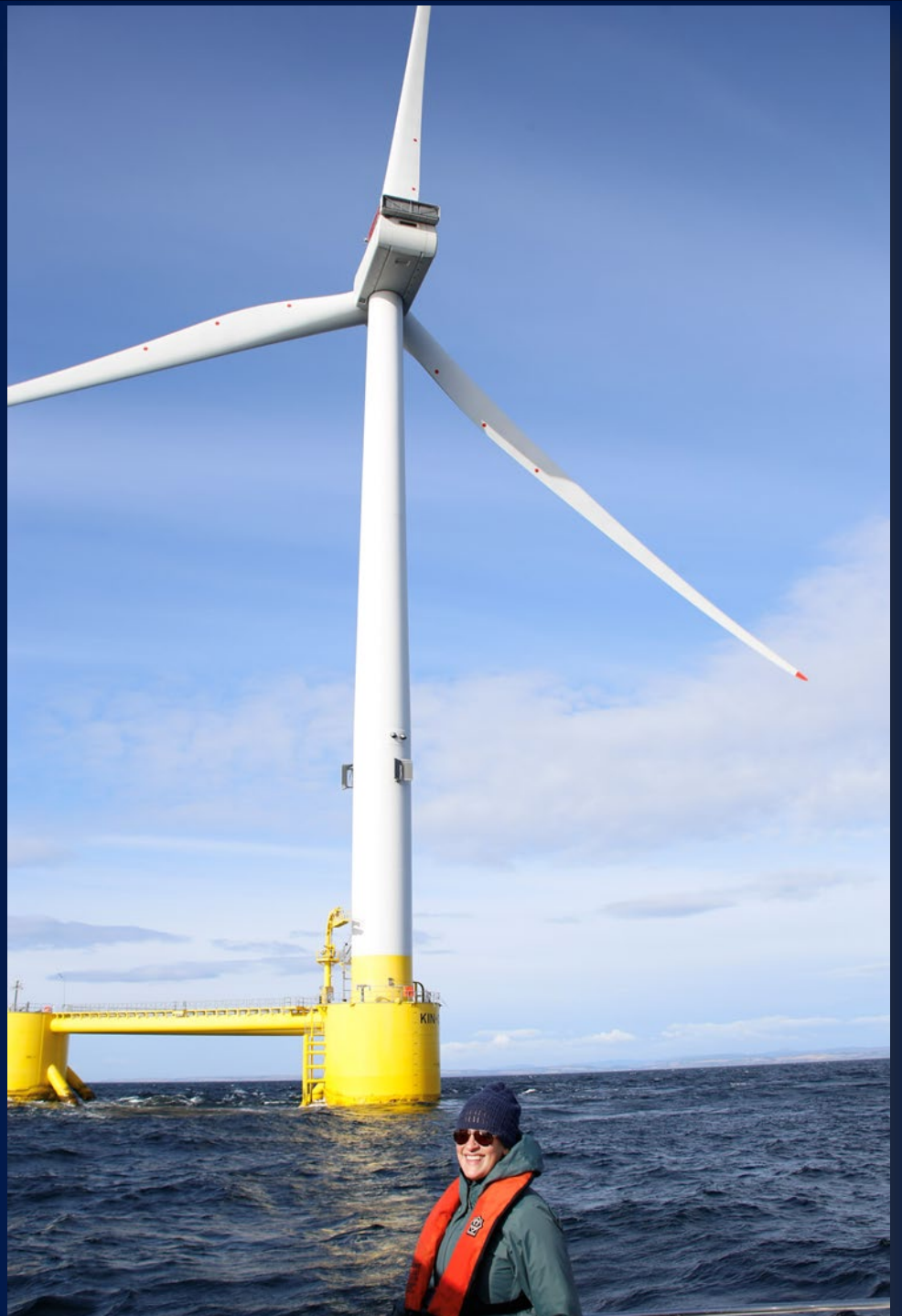
Underwater View

- Waves and wind create turbine movement
- The mooring system controls the "watch circle"
- Protection of the electric cables requires tight offset *limits*.



George Hagerman, NREL 2023

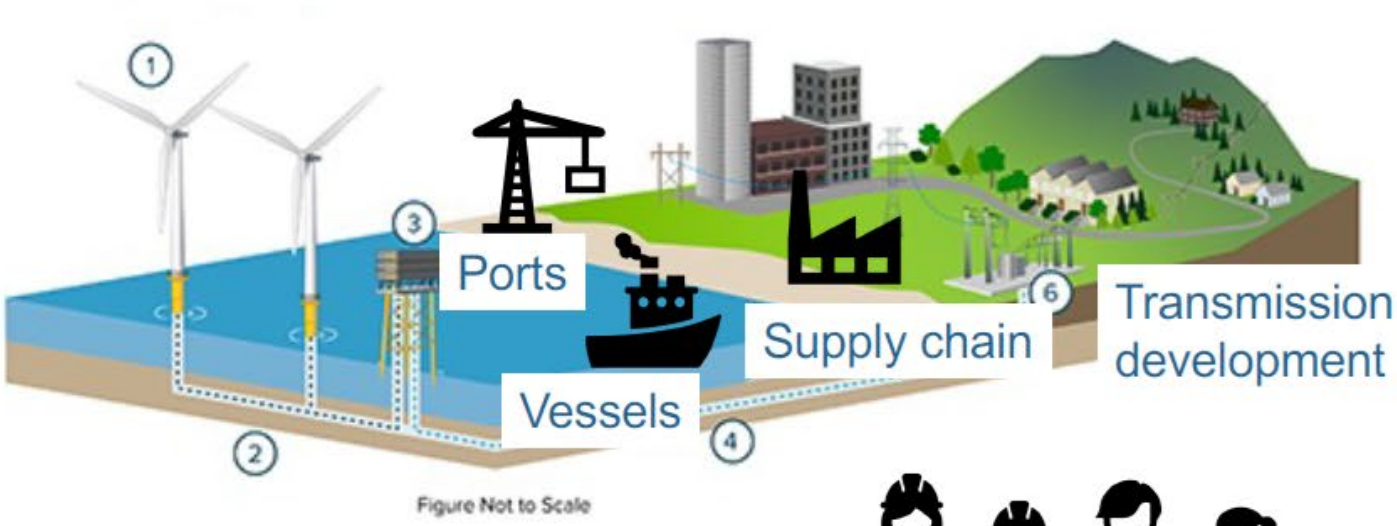

KIN-01




KIN-01

Why is there interest in offshore wind energy?

- Decarbonization
- Strong wind speeds
  - Highest wind speeds are often offshore.
  - Higher wind speeds produce more power.
- Complements other renewables
- Large scale
- Location to load
- Workforce and economic development
  - Opportunities for environmental justice, industrial revitalization, domestic manufacturing



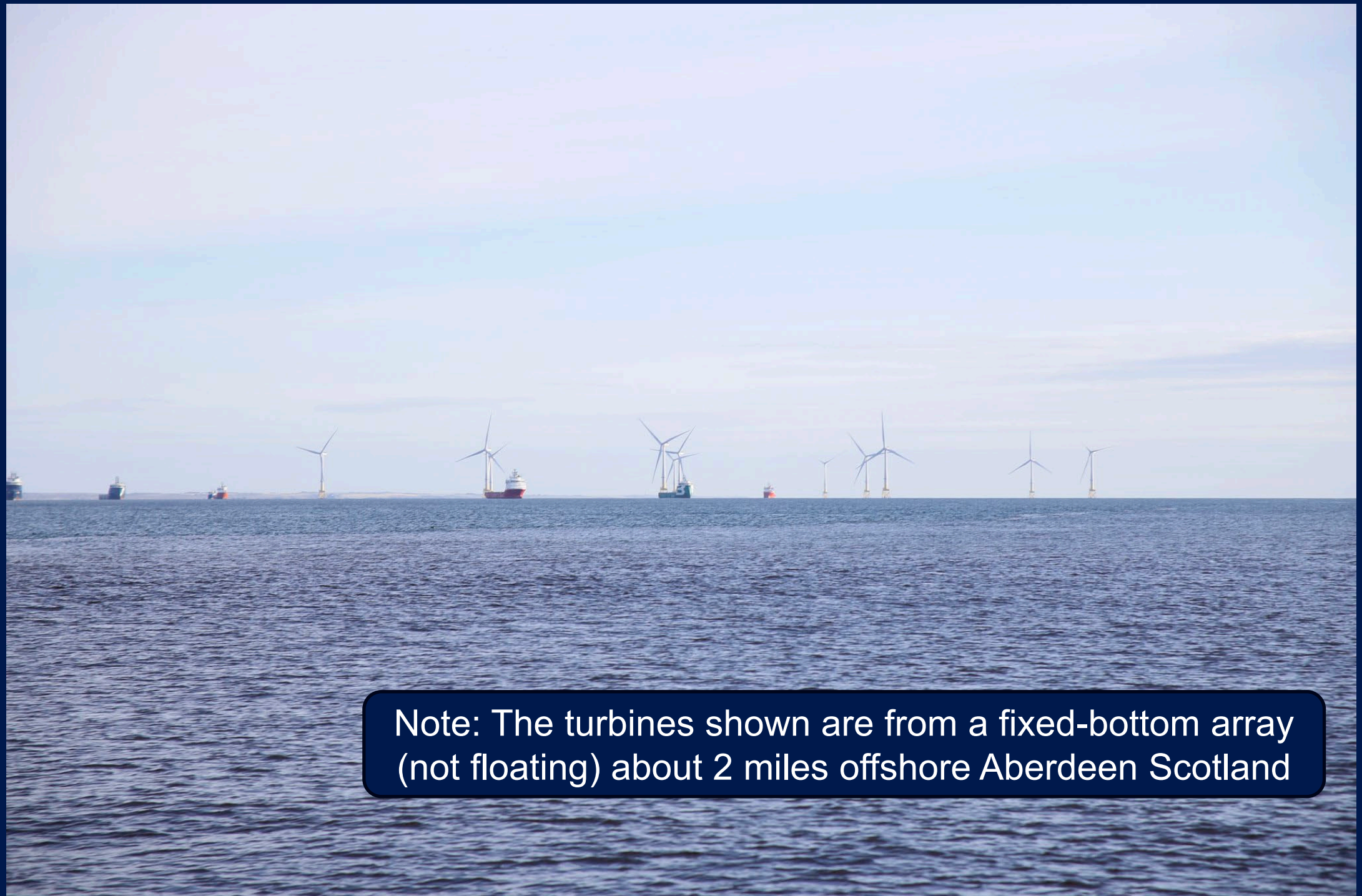
Mark Severy, PNNL 2023

Figure 15. An offshore substation under construction in the Vineyard Wind 1 project off of Massachusetts.
Photo by Joe DelNero, NREL 90966

Figure 45. Components for the South Fork Wind project sit at State Pier, an offshore wind marshaling terminal in New London, Connecticut, awaiting transportation to the project site off of Long Island, New York. *Photo from Matilda Kreider, NREL*


9531
WILD WELL

12 of 17 | CORRECTS TO CLARIFY LOCATION - Construction is seen at the facility near Newport, Ore., where the power generated by the wave energy test site will be "conditioned" for possible use on the local grid, Friday, Aug. 23, 2024. (AP Photo/Craig Mitchelldyer)

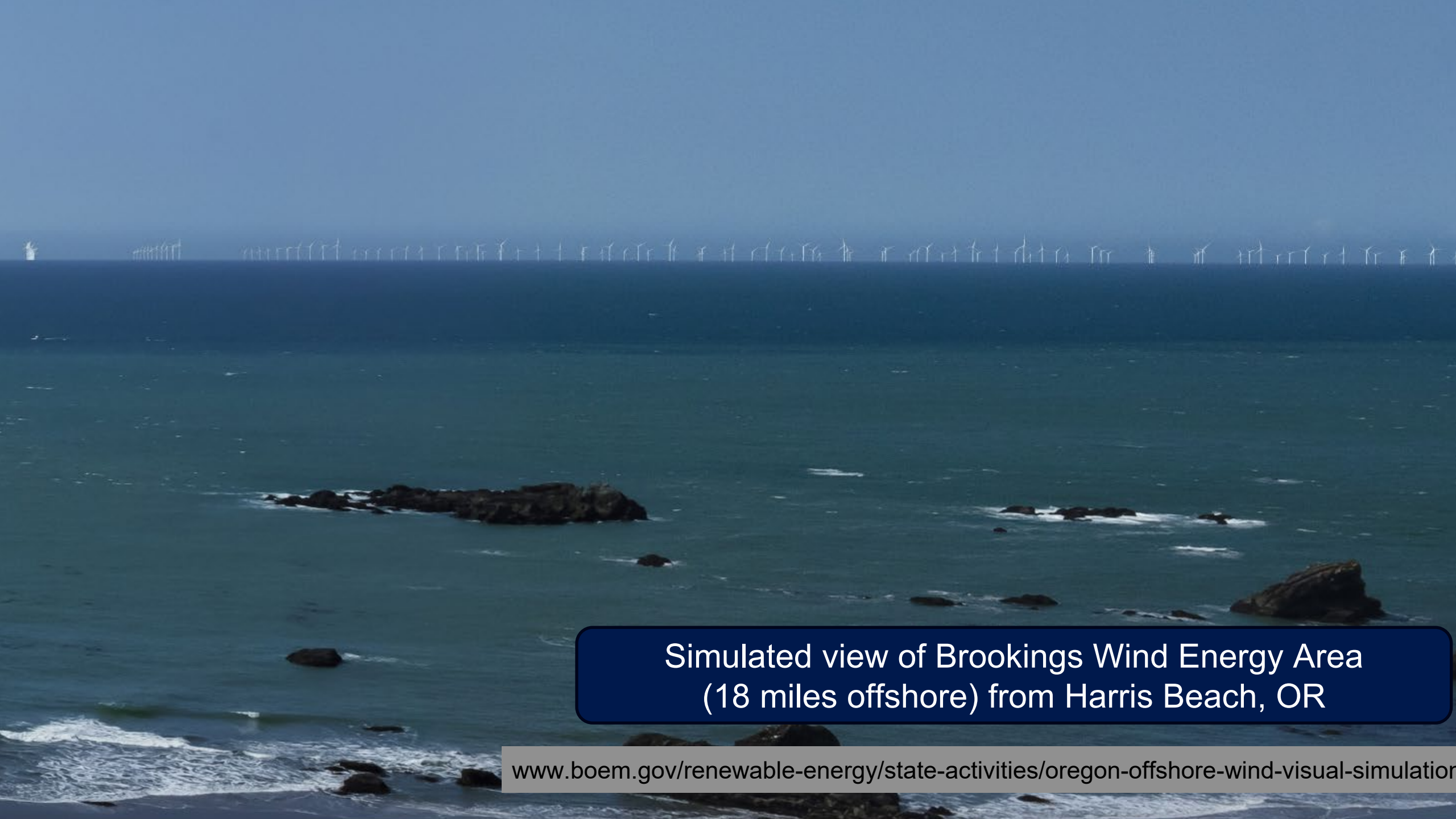


Note: The turbines shown are from a fixed-bottom array (not floating) about 2 miles offshore Aberdeen Scotland

Note: Kincardine Floating Offshore Wind array about 9 miles offshore Aberdeen Scotland

Simulated view of Brookings Wind Energy Area
(18 miles offshore) from Harris Beach, OR

www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/state-activities/oregon-offshore-wind-visual-simulation



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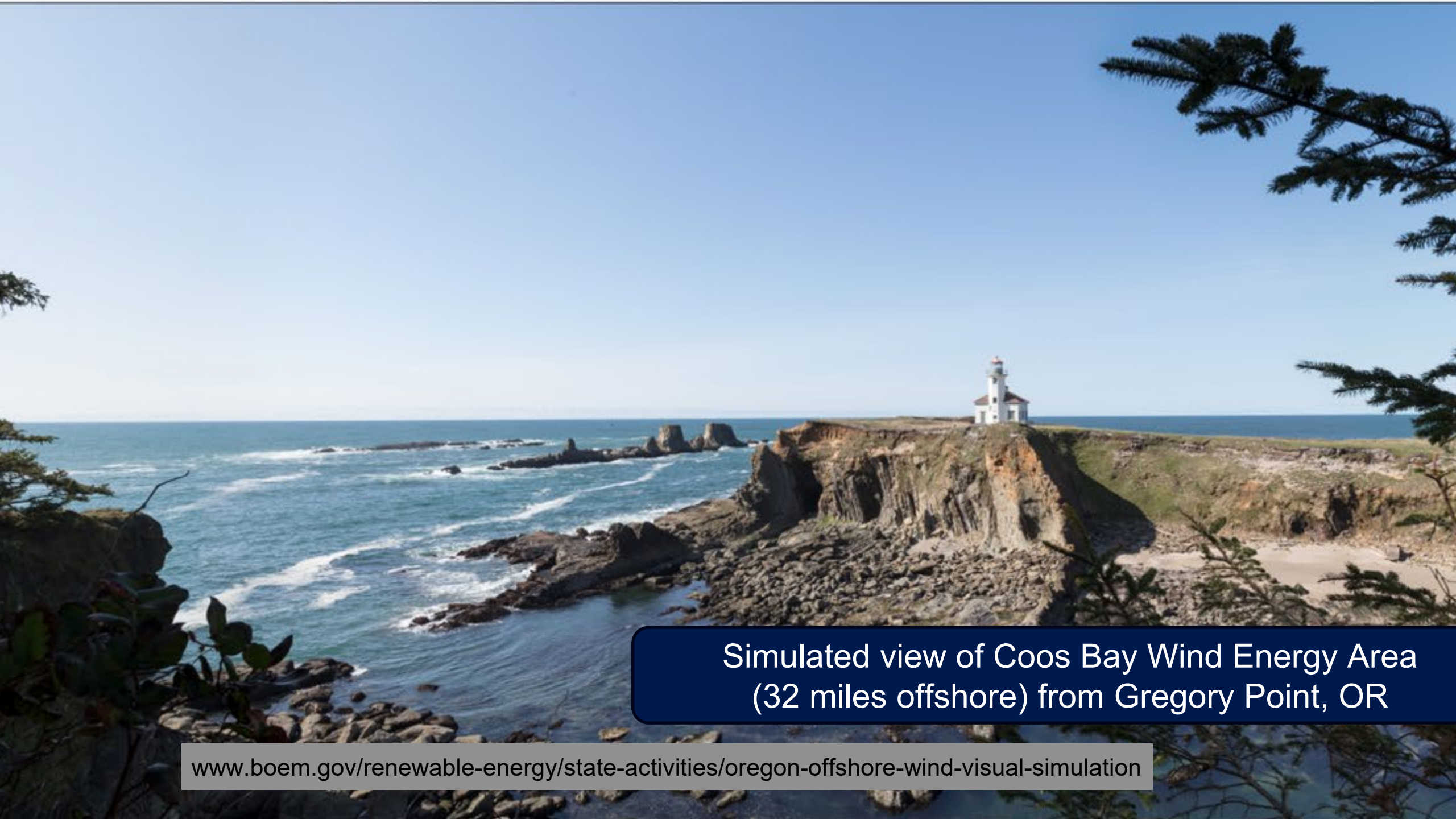


Simulated view of Coos Bay Wind Energy Area
(32 miles offshore) from Gregory Point, OR

www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/state-activities/oregon-offshore-wind-visual-simulation


www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/state-activities/oregon-offshore-wind-visual-simulation

https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/state-activities/oregon-offshore-wind-visual-simulation

How much offshore wind?

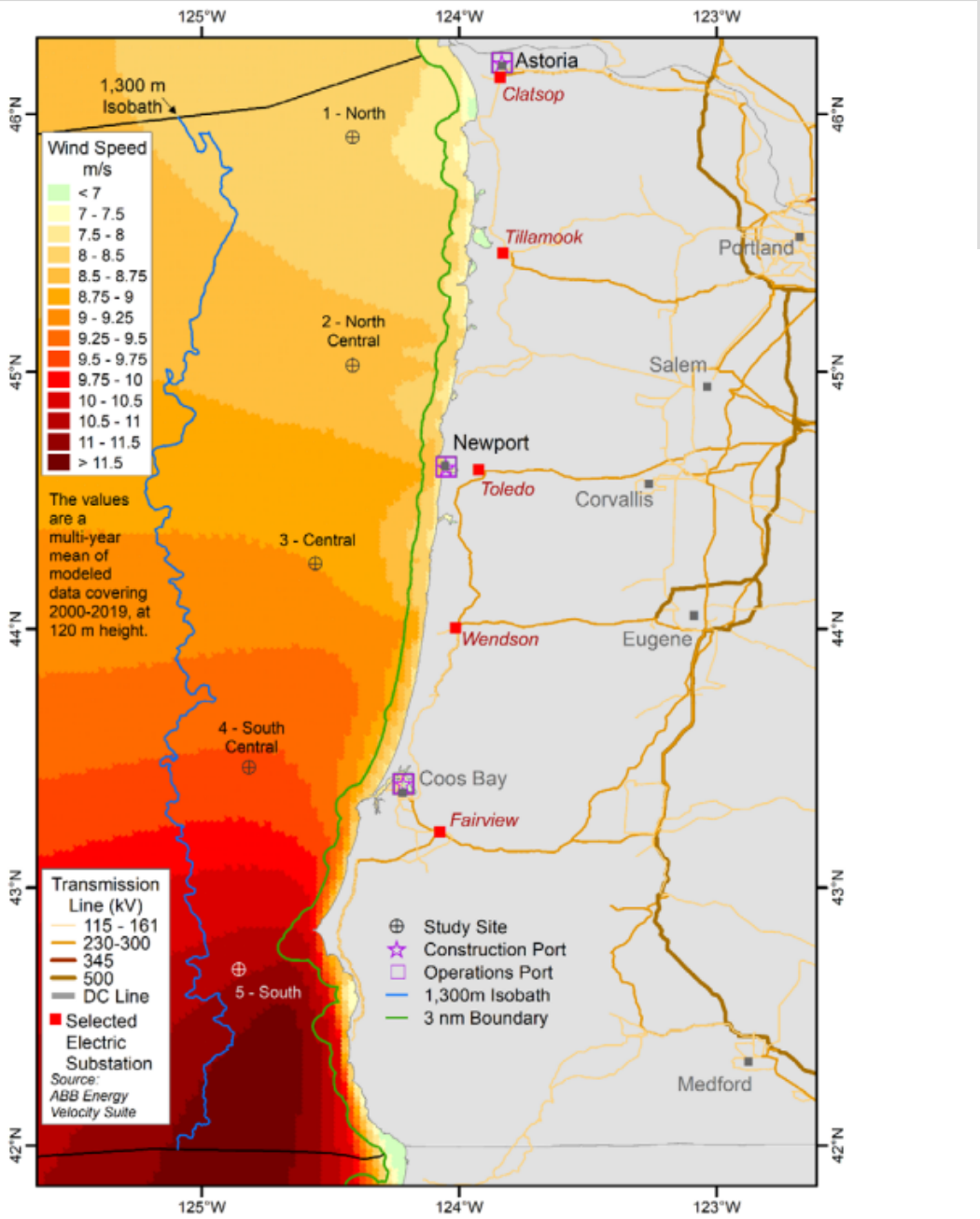


Figure ES- 1. Map of the trans-coastal transmission lines, which connect the offshore wind interconnection points to the 500-kV line connecting Medford, Eugene, and Portland (the I-5 corridor in the Willamette Valley).

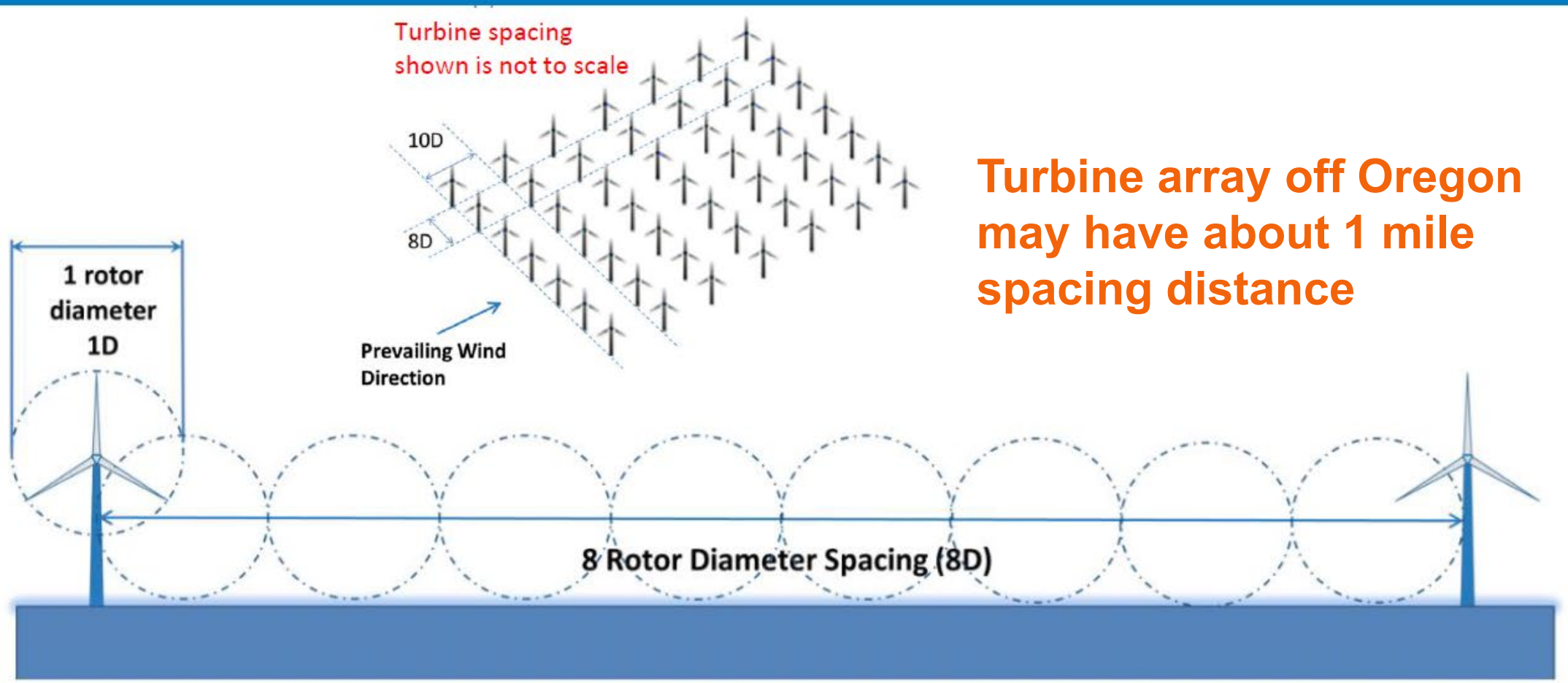
Oregon House Bill 3375 created a planning goal for up to 3 GW of floating wind by 2030 but does not include a mandate.

Key Takeaways:

- All areas offshore Oregon have viable wind speeds for offshore wind.
- The coast has five transmission paths to the valley
- The current coast grid can accept **2.6 GW** of new generation, which would meet ~84-89% of coast demand

Source: NREL,. 2021. Evaluating the Grid Impact of Oregon Offshore Wind https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy22osti/81244.pdf

Turbine Spacing Increases With Rotor Diameter



Turbine array off Oregon may have about 1 mile spacing distance

Wider spacing = higher capital cost because of longer array cables and larger array footprints, but lower wake losses, with typical spacing varying between 6D and 8D.

Example: GE 12-MW turbines with a 220m-diameter rotor, spaced at 8D, would be 0.95 nautical miles apart

George Hagerman, NREL 2023

How many turbines?

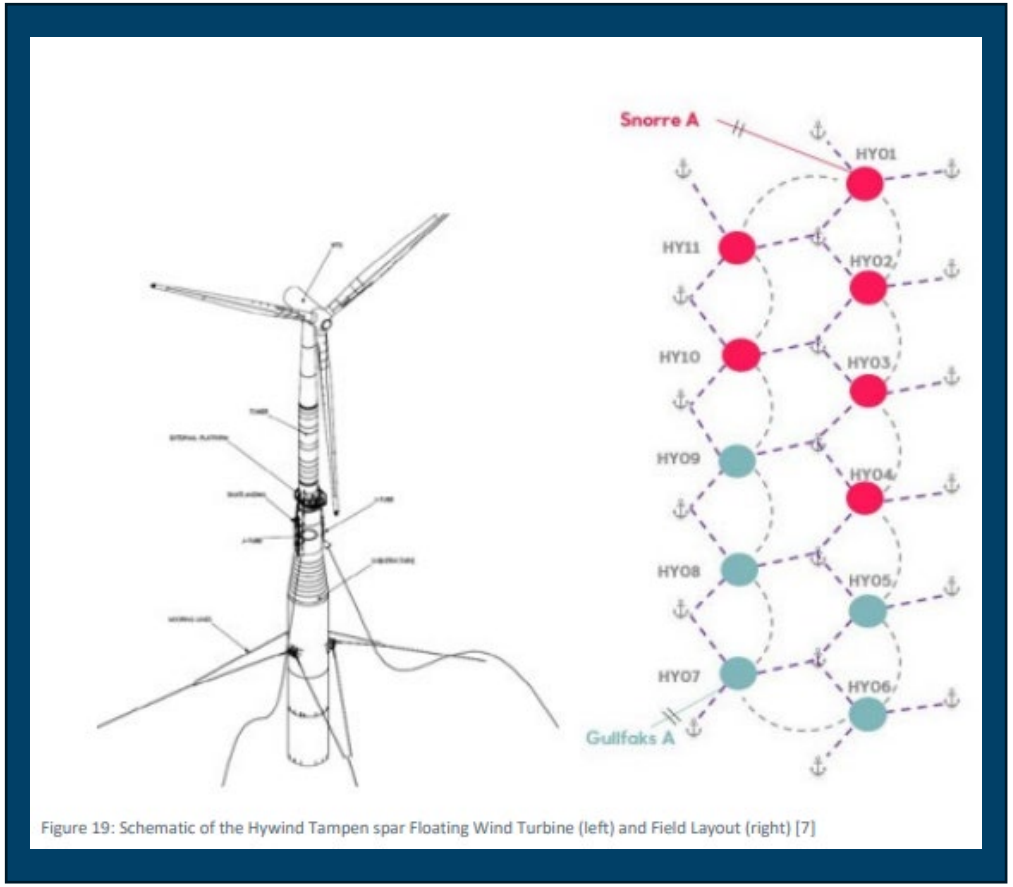


Figure 19: Schematic of the Hywind Tampen spar Floating Wind Turbine (left) and Field Layout (right) [7]

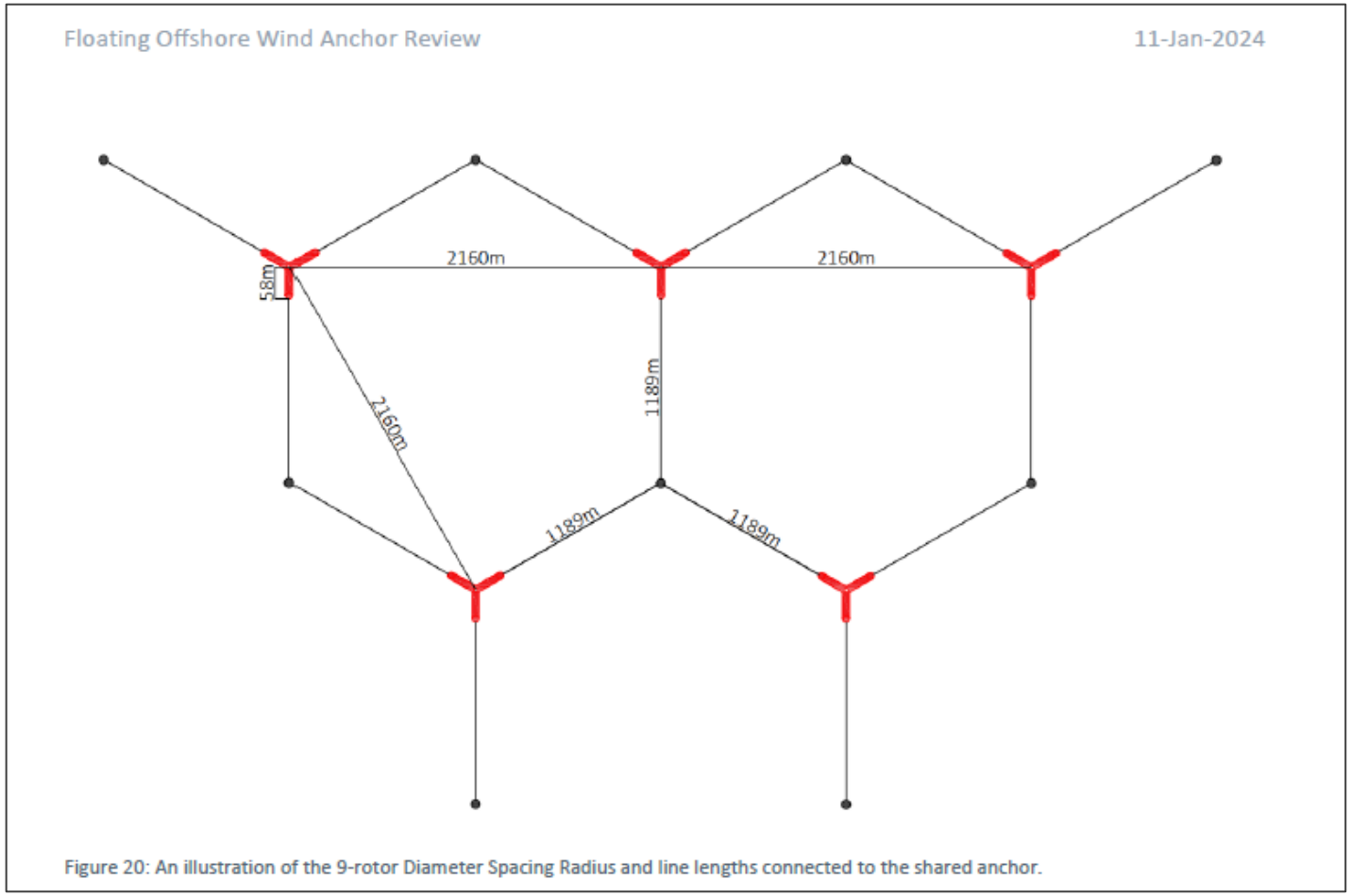


Figure 20: An illustration of the 9-rotor Diameter Spacing Radius and line lengths connected to the shared anchor.

Source: Floating Offshore Wind Anchor Review
https://fowcoe.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/FOWCoE-Report-Anchor-Review-PN000585-RPT-005-MA03.pdf

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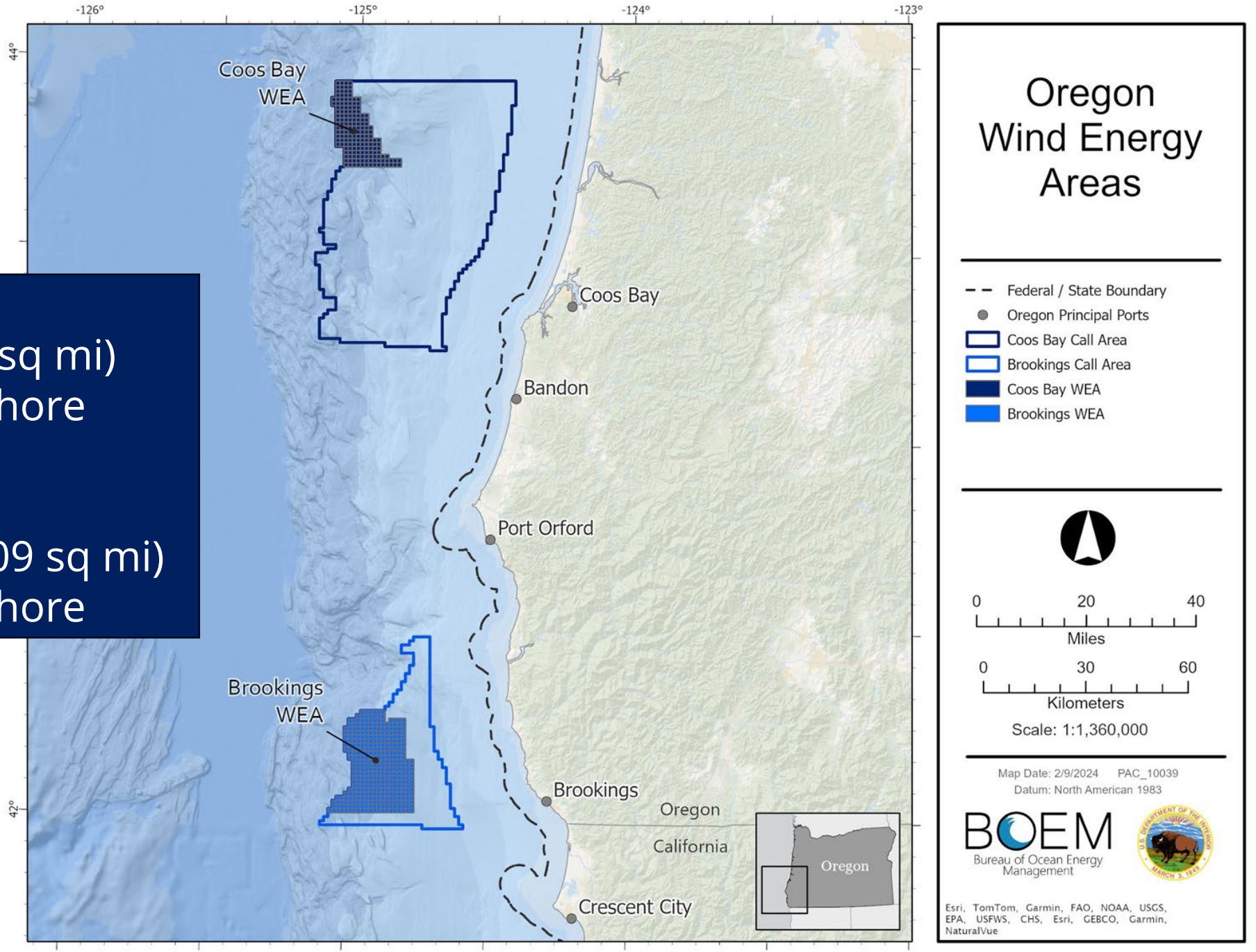
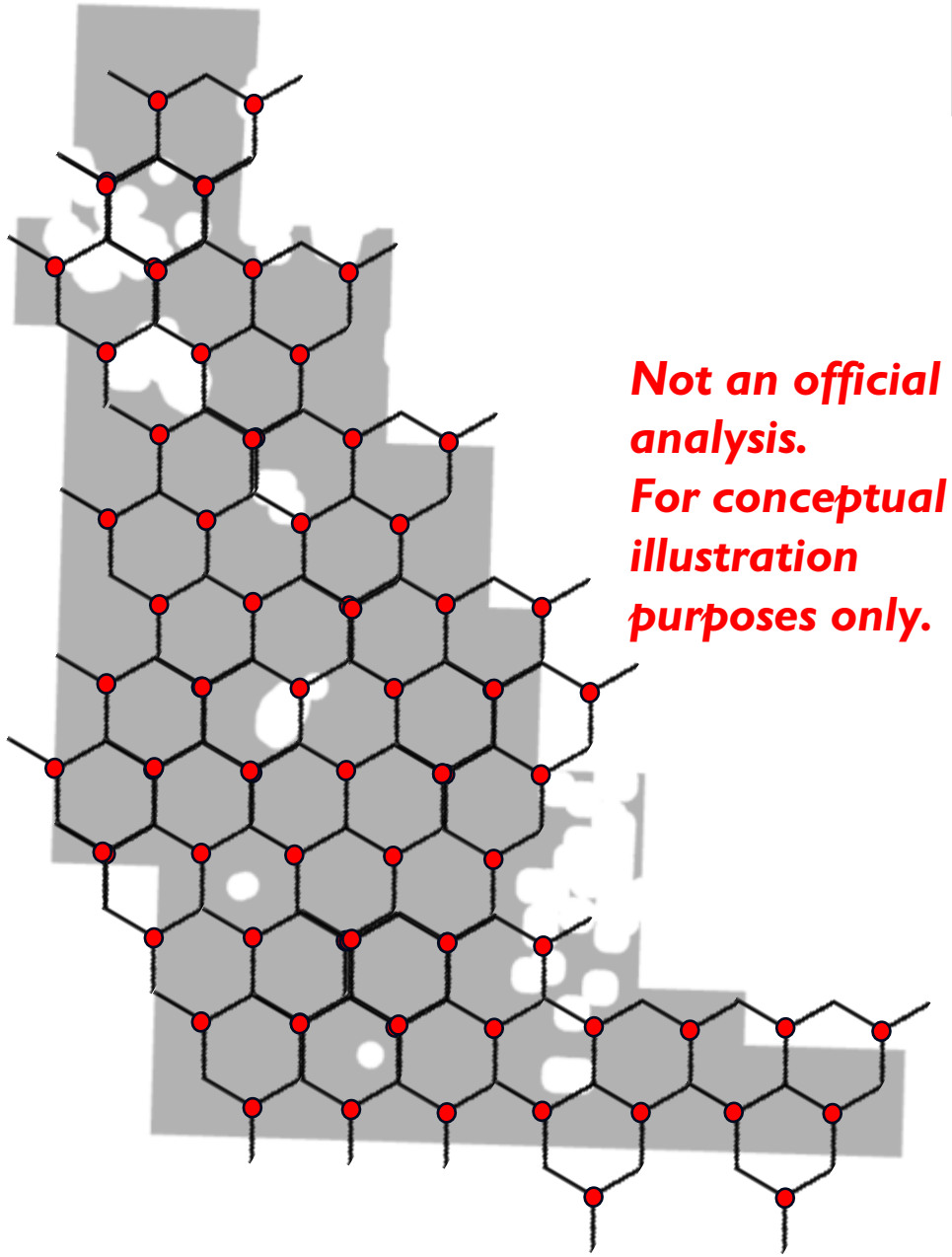


Hypothetical turbine configuration in the BOEM Wind Energy Areas

(Jeff's scratch pad – not a real proposal)

- Incorporates 1.3 mile spacing (9 rotor diameters for a 15 MW turbine)
- White areas are known rocky areas with 1,000 ft buffer
- Ballpark estimate: ~40-50 turbine maximum capacity (600 – 750 MW) in Coos Bay WEA

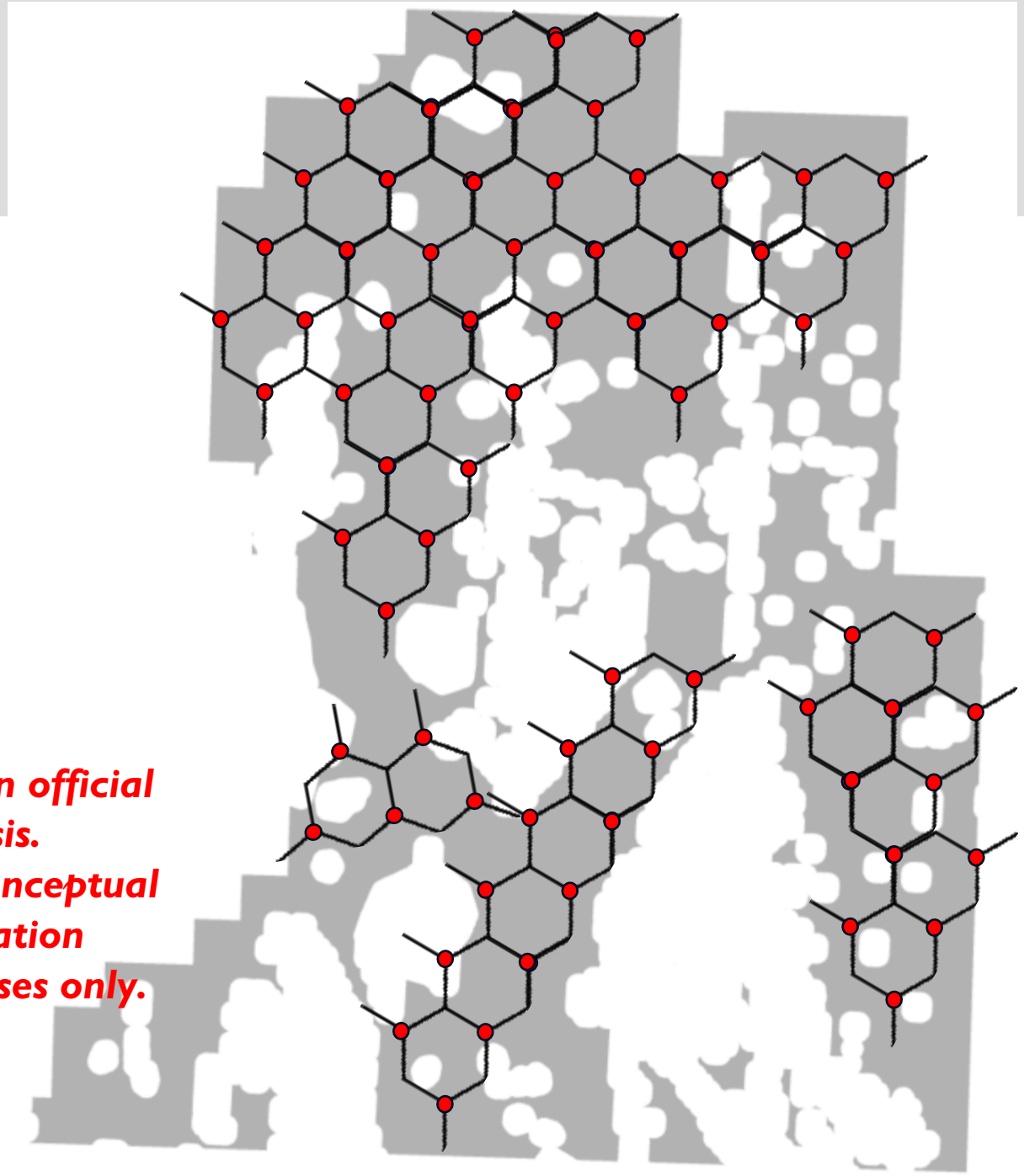


Not an official analysis. For conceptual illustration purposes only.

Hypothetical turbine configuration in the BOEM Wind Energy Areas

(Jeff's scratch pad – not a real proposal)

- Incorporates 1.3 mile spacing (9 rotor diameters for a 15 MW turbine)
- White areas are known rocky areas with 1,000 ft buffer
- Ballpark estimate: ~60-65 turbine max capacity (900 – 975 MW) in Brookings WEA



Not an official analysis. For conceptual illustration purposes only.

Floating Offshore Wind Project in Federal Waters
Regulatory Overview

Federal Waters

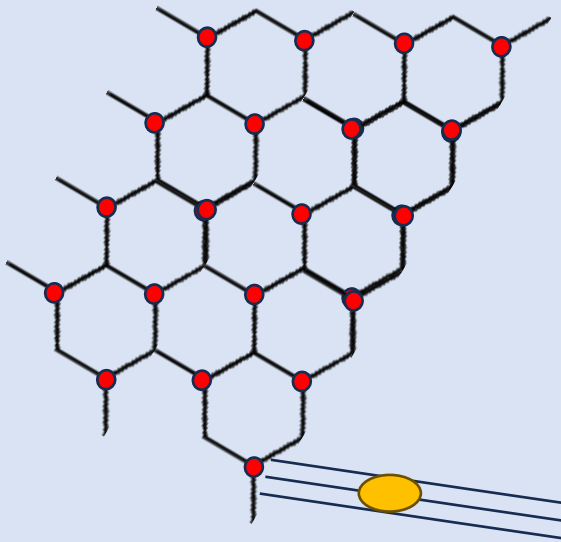
State federal consistency review jurisdiction currently extends to 500 fathoms due to Oregon's federally approved Geographic Location Description.

State Waters

Out to 3 nautical miles

shore

land



Floating Offshore Wind Installation:

- BOEM Construction and Operations Plan
- Army Corps Permit
- DEQ Water Quality Certification (if the project involves effects to state waters)
- State Federal Consistency review of federal permits (enforceable policies include fish & wildlife, water quality, archaeological resources, Goal 19 Ocean Resources, Territorial Sea Plan)
- Consultations (USFWS, NMFS, USCG, FAA, others)

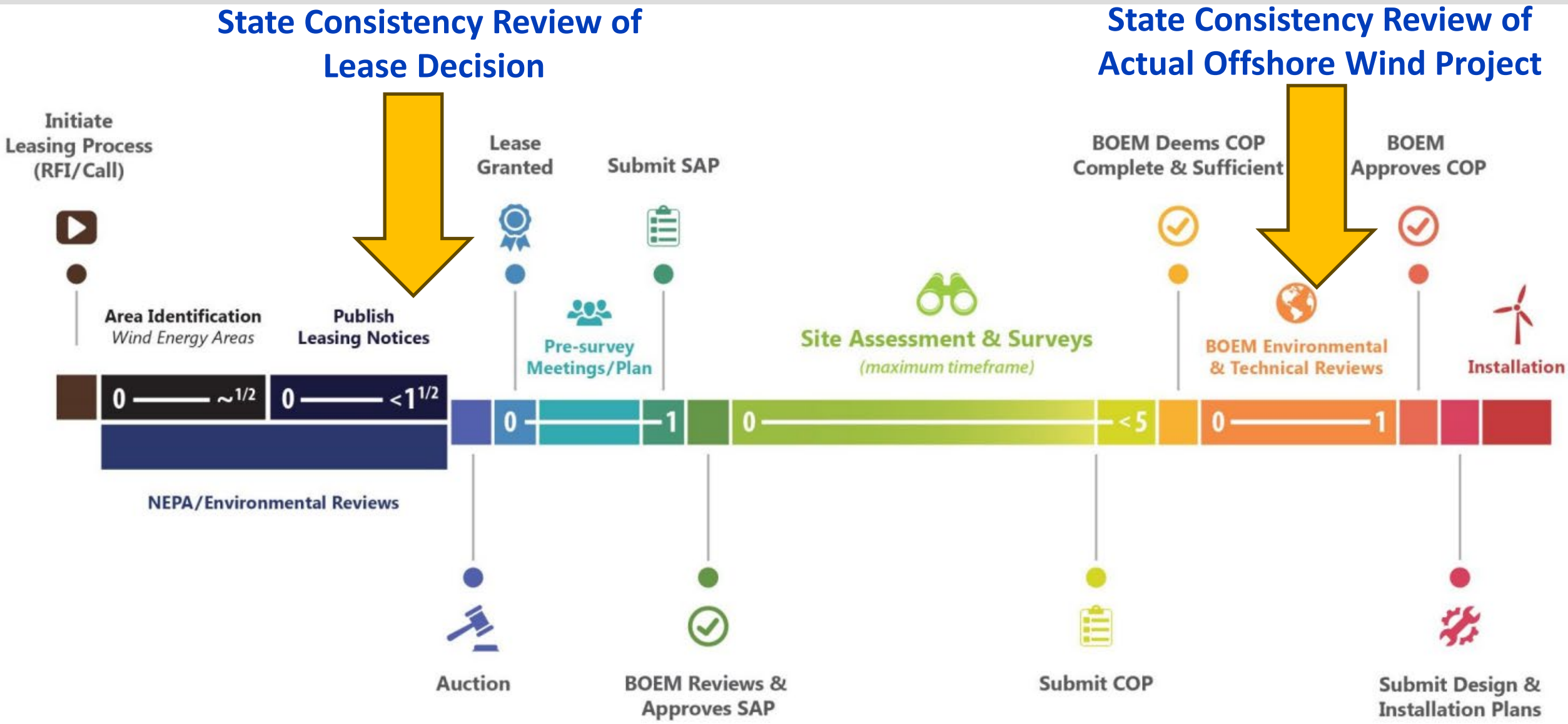
Cables on Seafloor:

- BOEM Construction and Operations Plan
- Army Corps Permit
- DSL Cable Easement
- DSL Removal-Fill Permit
- DEQ Water Quality Certification
- SHPO Archaeological Permit
- State Federal Consistency review of federal permits (enforceable policies include fish & wildlife, water quality, archaeological resources, Goal 19 Ocean Resources, Territorial Sea Plan)

Cable landings and routing:

- Ocean Shore permit (OPRD)
- Land Use Permits (Local Govt)

BOEM Offshore Wind Process



What Key Enforceable Policies Apply?

- Statewide Planning Goals
  - 1: Citizen Involvement
  - 5: Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces
  - 6: Air, Water, and Land Resources Quality
  - 19: Ocean Resources
- Territorial Sea Plan Part 2: Making Resource Use Decisions
- ORS 496: Wildlife
- ORS 506: Commercial Fishing and Fisheries
- ORS 509: Additional Fishery Requirements
- ORS 465: Hazardous Waste and Materials
- ORS 468A: Air Quality
- ORS 468B: Water Quality
- ORS 196: Ocean Resources
- ORS 358: Archaeological Objects and Sites

Key Review Considerations

- Fish and Wildlife concerns & policies
- Fisheries/Marine transportation effects
- Viewshed Impacts
- City/County policies
  - Cable landing & facilities
- Territorial Sea Plan
  - Part 4 – Subsea Cables
  - Part 5 – Marine Renewable Energy
- Tribal Feedback & Consultation
  - Federal consultation initiated early in the taskforce process – DLCD is a signatory.

What questions and topics are being discussed for the Roadmap?

Roadmap Requirements in HB 4080

Roadmap shall define standards to be considered in the processes related to Offshore Wind development and approval.

Standards must support:

- Effective Stakeholder Engagement
- Local and regional coastal communities
- Creation of economic opportunities and sustainment of existing local and regional economies;
- Creation of an offshore wind workforce that is trained, housed, and equitable
- Protection of tribal cultural and archaeological resources, culturally significant viewsheds, and other interests of Tribes
- Protection of the environment and marine species
- Achievement of state energy and climate policy objectives


Marine Spatial Planning
Tribal Interests
Supply Chain Plans
Strategic Actions
New laws and standards
Community Benefit Agreements
Environmental Protection Standards
Permitting Process Improvement
Port Opportunities and Challenges
Improved Engagement
Research Agenda
Energy Economics and Infrastructure
Lifecycle Planning and Decommissioning
Adaptive Management
Fisheries Coordination and Compensation

Roadmap Outline

1. Purpose and Background
2. Alternative Futures and Waypoints
3. State Policy Assessment and Recommendations
4. Strategic Planning Elements
   (opportunities, challenges, recommendations)
5. Action Plan

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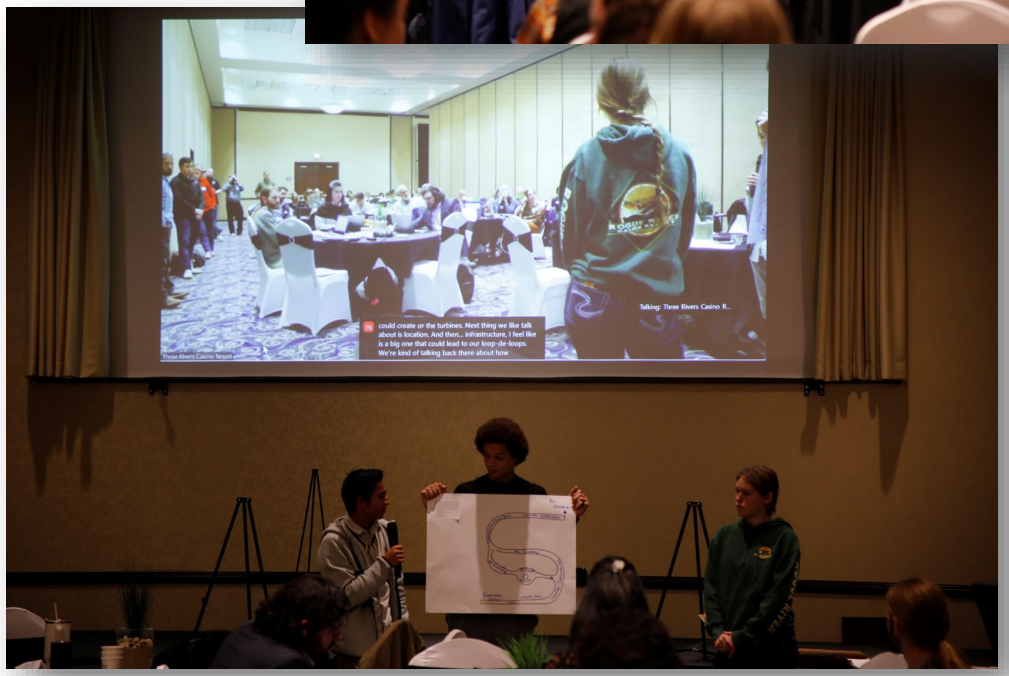
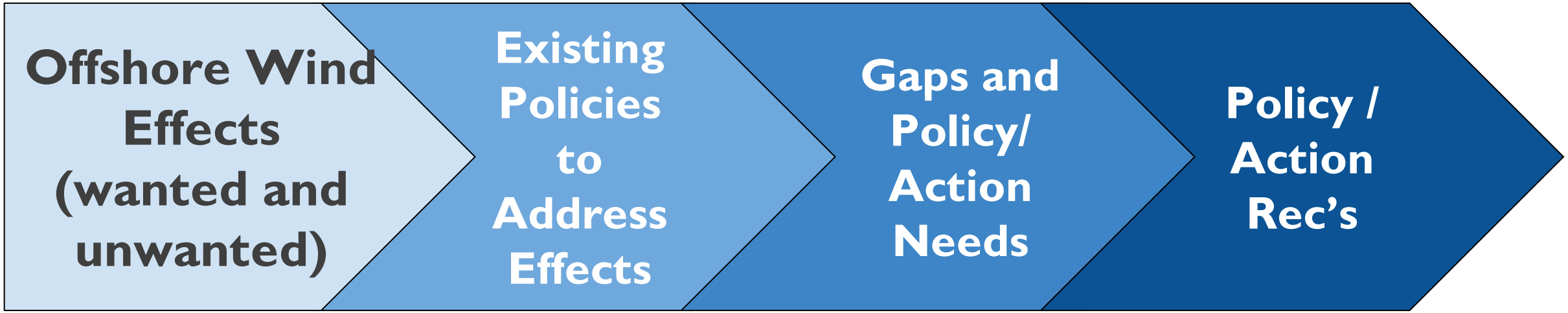


Concepts being discussed

- What are the **“waypoints”** along the path to development?
- Where are the state’s **“policy gaps”** around offshore wind?
- Should the state lead its own **marine spatial planning** for federal waters? What would we do differently?
- How do we responsibly manage **uncertainty and risk**?
- How should the state coordinate its **research agenda** internally and with West Coast neighbors?
- What should the state’s role be in future **community benefit** conversations, and what role does state policy play?
- What does a **market signal** or “welcome from the state” look like?
- What are the **“exit ramps”** for the state in the process?

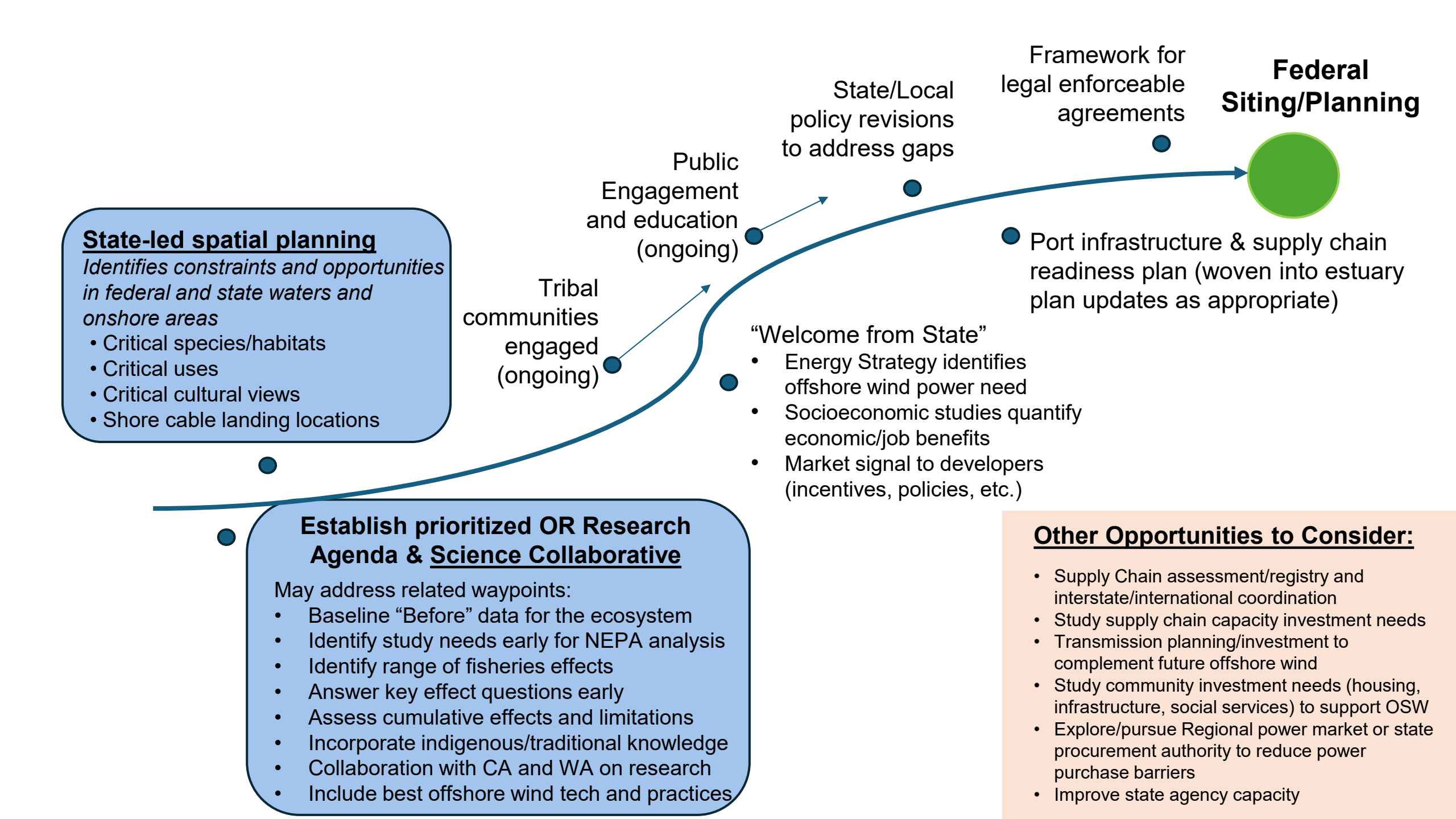
From Effects to Standards

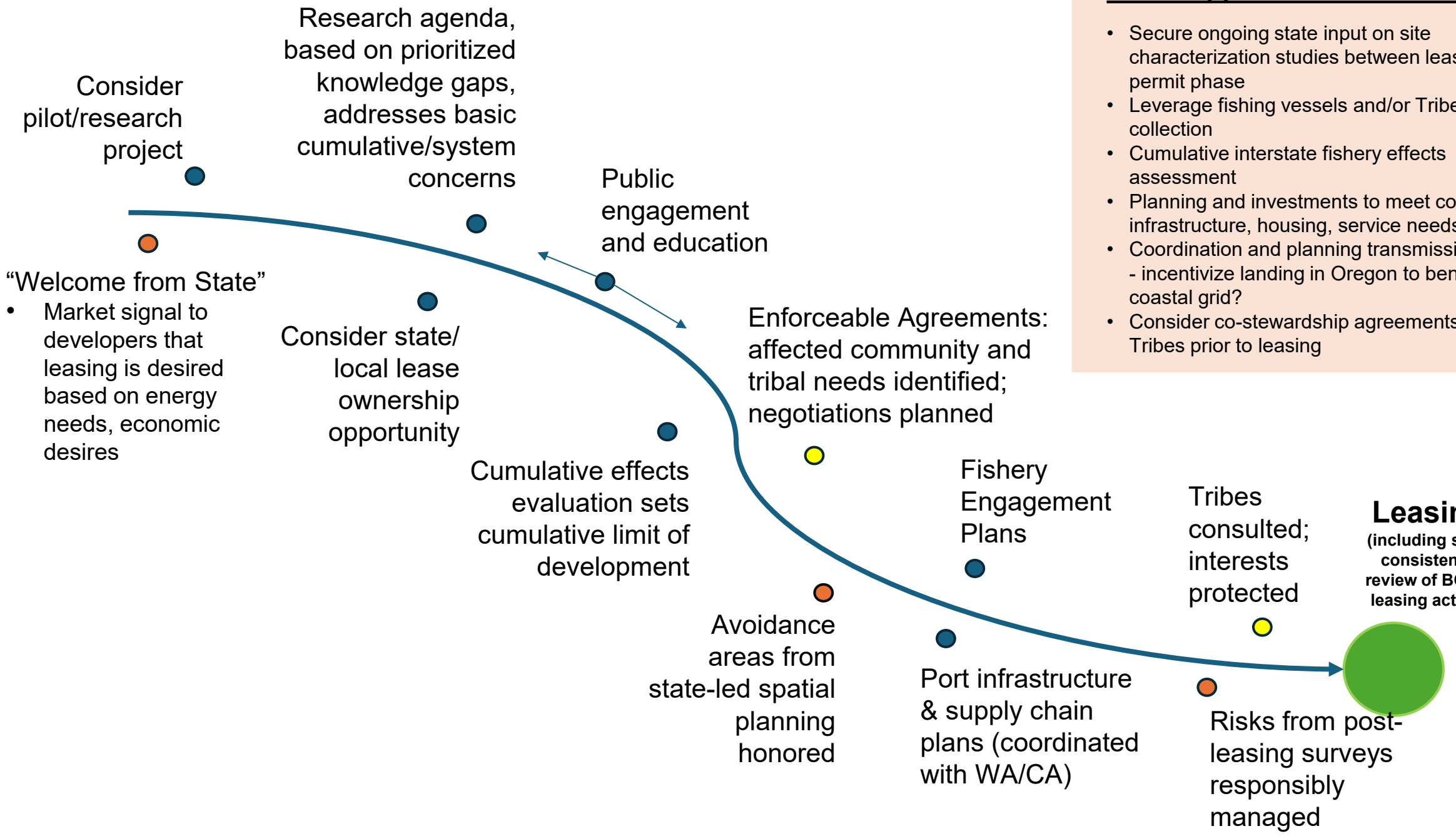


Capturing Effects

Possible Effects of Offshore Wind Energy Development
Cultural and Tribal Resources

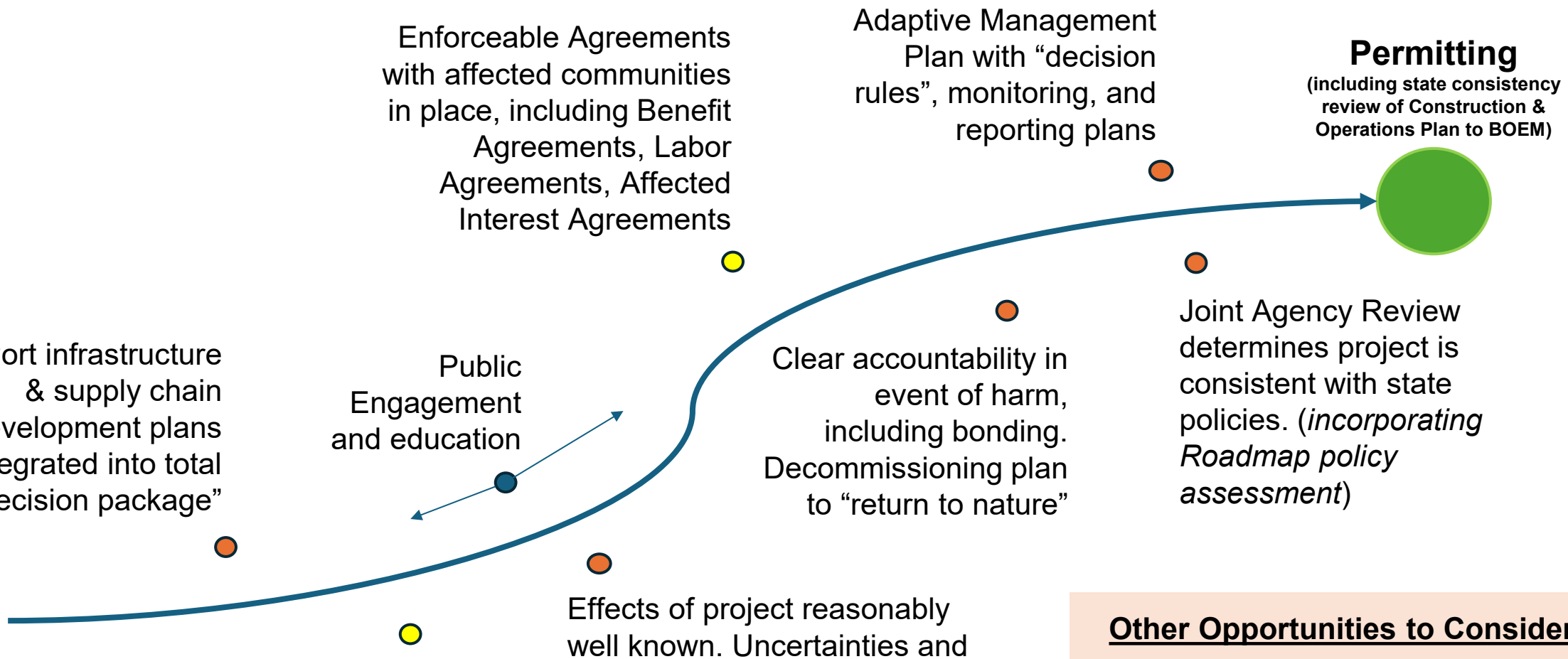
Potential Effects	Some Examples	What impacts or effects are missing?
Effects on historic, archeological and traditional cultural resources located within the project area of potential effect (determined in consultation with Tribes and Oregon State Historic Preservation Office.)	• Nearshore and onshore paleoshoreline • Changes in wave energy and sediment on the sea floor may uncover additional cultural resources so regular surveys should be conducted • Assumes no visual presence from characterization activities and no other archaeological resources in the vicinity offshore	
Effects on tribal uses and/or resources located within the Project area.	• Includes nearshore and onshore areas (beyond just the project site and WEA) • Onshore archaeological sites; Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) specific	
Effects to tribal lifeways, including sacred views (cultural viewsheds); commercial and subsistence activities, important foods, degraded environment, natural resources as cultural resources.	• Include Indigenous Determinants of Health, regional effect from migratory species • Effect on non-ESA species of importance (lamprey)	


Framework for legal enforceable agreements
Federal Siting/Planning
State/Local policy revisions to address gaps
Public Engagement and education (ongoing)
Tribal communities engaged (ongoing)
State-led spatial planning
Identifies constraints and opportunities in federal and state waters and onshore areas
• Critical species/habitats
• Critical uses
• Critical cultural views
• Shore cable landing locations
Port infrastructure & supply chain readiness plan (woven into estuary plan updates as appropriate)
"Welcome from State"
• Energy Strategy identifies offshore wind power need
• Socioeconomic studies quantify economic/job benefits
• Market signal to developers (incentives, policies, etc.)
Establish prioritized OR Research Agenda & Science Collaborative
May address related waypoints:
• Baseline "Before" data for the ecosystem
• Identify study needs early for NEPA analysis
• Identify range of fisheries effects
• Answer key effect questions early
• Assess cumulative effects and limitations
• Incorporate indigenous/traditional knowledge
• Collaboration with CA and WA on research
• Include best offshore wind tech and practices
Other Opportunities to Consider:
• Supply Chain assessment/registry and interstate/international coordination
• Study supply chain capacity investment needs
• Transmission planning/investment to complement future offshore wind
• Study community investment needs (housing, infrastructure, social services) to support OSW
• Explore/pursue Regional power market or state procurement authority to reduce power purchase barriers
• Improve state agency capacity



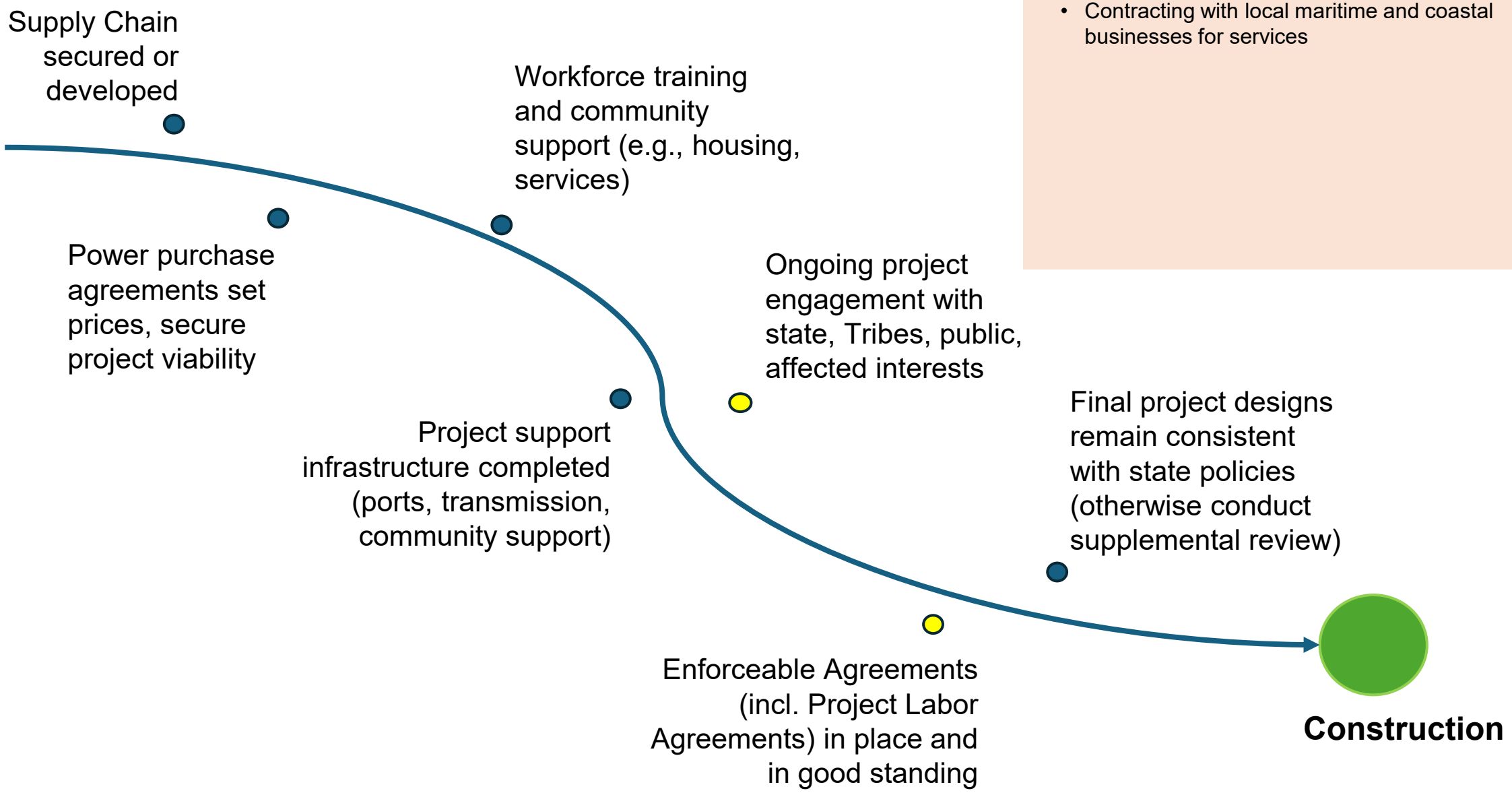
Other Opportunities to Consider:

- Secure ongoing state input on site characterization studies between lease and permit phase
- Leverage fishing vessels and/or Tribes for data collection
- Cumulative interstate fishery effects assessment
- Planning and investments to meet community infrastructure, housing, service needs
- Coordination and planning transmission needs - incentivize landing in Oregon to benefit coastal grid?
- Consider co-stewardship agreements with Tribes prior to leasing



Other Opportunities to Consider:

- Coordinate permitting of shoreside development with offshore development (support facilities, transmission, etc.)
- Incentivize transmission landing in Oregon to benefit coastal grid?
- Establish methods for reporting and responding to issues (e.g., hotline)
- Establish expectations for Tribal involvement in Adaptive Management Plans.
- State investment and incentives for supply chain, workforce, and community development.



Other Opportunities to Consider:

- Contracting with local maritime and coastal businesses for services


Clear accountability in event of harm, including bonding.
Renew Lease? (Decision Opportunity in 25-30 years)
Adaptive Management process evaluates new information (long-term monitoring) and responds to mitigate harms
Operation
Enforceable Agreements in place and operational
If effects from project over time outweigh benefits or are not consistent with policies at lease renewal decision
Ongoing project engagement with state, Tribes, public, affected interests
Decommission Project with Plan Review by State

Roadmap Guideposts

"I do think wind's a viable way to go, but the community has to want it. We have to understand what it means."

"We've also talked about building a West Coast procurement infrastructure so we can get the materials and things that actually go into making these windmills available."

"This is probably a 10-year horizon. We haven't even had a lease, looking at what they've done in Europe and on the East coast but by 2035, we really could use that extra option for new renewable energy and I think we should continue to pursue it."

-Governor Tina Kotek

Source: Taking Gov. Tina Kotek's temperature on Oregon's climate change response - OPB, February 4, 2025

Stay Tuned with the Roadmap effort

- DLCD's public engagement on the Roadmap continues this summer
- Sign up for DLCD's Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap Listserv
- Attend a Roadmap Roundtable meeting or provide public comment
- Full Roadmap will be open for public comment next year

Sign up for Offshore Wind emails from DLCD

DLCD Offshore Roadmap Web Page

Meeting Survey

This QR code will send you to a short survey that gives you a way to tell us what should be in the Offshore Wind Roadmap.

URL for survey:
https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/DLCDOSW

Your Turn!

- Ask questions live or write on the provided slips.
- Sign up to get in the line to ask a question.
- We will call on you when it is your turn to speak.
- Provide your full name and affiliation before you speak
- When providing comments or questions, please:
  - Respect time limits as assigned.
  - Use respectful language.

Questions?

Jeff Burright

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www.OregonOcean.info
www.oregon.gov/lcd/OCMP

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