DLCD
Department of Land Conservation & Development

OCMP
Oregon Coastal Management Program

Oregon Consensus

OREGON OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY ROADMAP ROUNDTABLE JUNE 17 MEETING PACKET

1. June Roundtable Meeting Agenda

2. Oregon Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap Discussion Concept Draft – with combined comments since May

3. May 15th Roundtable Meeting Summary

AGENDA: Floating Offshore Wind Roadmap Roundtable

Tuesday, June 17 from 9 AM - 5:00 PM
Three Rivers Resort Casino
5647 OR-126, Florence, OR 97439

ZOOM:

https://us02web.zoom.us/meeting/register/WuZblaRnRJWW08XnkISUTQ

Objectives for June Meeting # 8:

- Welcoming & Updates
- Deep dive: Understanding existing permitting processes & roles, public participation, and threshold/standards for decisions
- Deep dive: Workforce development programs and possible actions
- Continuing standards to protect the great things Oregon has
- Get the Discussion Concept Draft to a place where DLCD can A) have focused conversations over the summer to fill gaps, and B) turn the Concept into a more complete DRAFT Roadmap

9:00am	**Arrival, Welcoming** ● Providing a moment for participants to join and settle in. *Coffee, hot tea, and water will be provided.*
9:15am	**What feedback did DLCD receive on the May Discussion Concept DRAFT?** ● Tribes, Focus Groups, Public Meetings? ● Roundtable members? ● Places emerging with differences of opinion? ● What now?

10:45 am	**Deep Dive: Workforce Programs (full group)** ● Panel on workforce programs ● Discussion of potential strategies and actions
12:15 am	**Public Comment Part I**
12:30pm	**Lunch Break (provided)**
1:30pm	**Deep Dive: Permitting role, participation, actions (full group)** ● Jeff walks through the permitting steps ● Full group discussion on possible Roadmap actions
3:00pm	**Updates on Roadmap community engagement** ● Fisheries, Tribes, and Community organizations ● Summer plans ● Other actions?
3:30pm	**Break**
3:45 pm	**What to expect for the Summer and Fall** ● Adjust that plan if needed ● Request the conversations we need to have this summer ● For Roundtable members, what are your commitments to advance the Roadmap this summer? What would you bring back to Fall?
4:30 pm	**Public Comment Part II**
4:45 pm	**Closing & next steps**
5:00pm	**Adjourn**

ATTACHED MEETING MATERIALS:

- May Discussion Draft Feedback Synthesis

Oregon Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap Discussion Concept Draft – Compiled Comments since May

Oregon Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap

Conceptual Discussion Draft with comments

June 2025

Reviewer Guide
This conceptual draft prepared by DLCD staff represents progress toward development of the Oregon Offshore Wind Roadmap based on conversations between November 2024 and April 2025. This draft reflects a moment in time in development and is likely to undergo significant expansion and change as the conversations among the Offshore Wind Roadmap Roundtable, Tribes, affected communities, agencies, the offshore wind industry, and the public continue through 2025 and 2026.

Throughout the draft are line edits in tracked changes + blue boxes like these summarizing Roundtable comments received during the May-June review time.

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)

First, overall - this looks really good and does an excellent job of documenting the discussions had thus far. When is the best time to bring in ODFW leadership- Would that be over the summer (multiple constraints on staff availability will likely exist), or in the September-February timeframe?- (ODFW-Delia)

While we support the state's efforts to thoughtfully plan for OSW development, we are concerned that the process to date falls short of fulfilling its legislative directive under HB 4080. HB 4080 directed the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) to lead a collaborative process to develop a roadmap facilitating OSW development in Oregon. Likewise, the Discussion Draft is heavily focused on cataloging potential impacts, outlining mitigation strategies, emphasizing opportunities to deny a project, and identifying benefits that can be extracted from OSW, yet it lacks a clear and actionable vision for how Oregon can successfully attract OSW investment and facilitate a leasing and permitting process that enables those benefits to materialize. (Renewable Northwest)

Oregon should recognize that the roadmap in development currently sends a strong signal to the offshore wind industry that the state is not interested in hosting an offshore wind industry. The roadmap prescribed by HB 4080 was designed to consider the benefits and ramifications of OSW energy development of the state, including establishing standards that not only protect local communities, Tribes, and the environment, but that also promote the potential benefits of the industry, including economic opportunities and workforce expansion. As crafted thus far, the roadmap is heavily focused on potential negative effects of the industry and in establishing various "off ramps" through which the state can halt offshore wind progress or development. Further, the roadmap is considering scenarios with "no OSW" and very minimal OSW development as equal (American Clean Power)

Developers will consider a number of factors including: the quality of the energy market for the resource, the likelihood for state support in infrastructure development and power contract procurement, the risks presented by state and federal permitting process, overall project economics (project costs as compared to likely revenue), their portfolio of capital at risk in other projects under development, and risks and support likely from the federal government. (American Clean Power)

To that end, we also caution against building a roadmap that extends too far out into the future, past the leasing phase, or that adds many new requirements or decision points without active participation from industry representatives, which may be difficult to cultivate at this time given the state of the national OSW market. Some of the requirements the roadmap envisions, such as establishing "clear accountability in event of harm", are placed in the wrong locations along the waypoints timeline, as they cannot be determined until the NEPA analysis has been completed. In addition, BSEE regulations have provisions for unanticipated impacts and the ability to suspend leases to avoid imminent harm to the environment (see 30 CFR § 285.417). Oregon need not impose new requirements in this roadmap and should certainly not do so prematurely with respect to the federal permitting process. (American Clean Power)

The roadmap presumes OSW will cause irreparable harm to communities and ecosystems, but this presumption is not born out in best available science and project experience to date.

Similarly, in April 2025, the GAO published a comprehensive report on offshore wind impacts titled “Actions Needed to Address Gaps in Interior’s Oversight of Development”. The report shows that OSW is safe, and the majority of the impacts are well known and have been thoroughly analyzed with any information gaps being actively filled by studies and agency research. GAO made a few recommendations around process improvements focused on stakeholder outreach, guidance, and oversight. BOEM accepted these recommendations. Oregon could work with BOEM to implement these recommendations and improve these processes. Furthermore, the roadmap fails to contextualize the potential impacts from OSW. The impacts related to the increasing effects from continued unmitigated climate change is accelerating extinction risks and leading to more severe impacts on habitats and species as well as the loss of cultural resources from the worsening effects of sea level rise and storms. These impacts should be a benchmark against which evaluates the significance of direct offshore wind-related impacts in the roadmap. (American Clean Power).

The roadmap falsely presumes Oregon has certain authorities under CZMA that are beyond its jurisdiction and would preempt Federal authority to regulate energy leasing and development on the OCS. ACP strongly encourages the working group to scale back the roadmap’s discussion of using Federal consistency to preempt BOEM’s authority to regulate the leasing and development of offshore wind on the OCS. (American Clean Power)

ACP has a number of concerns about the roadmap process. We recommend Oregon take a pause to reset and reframe the objectives of this process to better align with HB 4080 and to ground a future roadmap in best-available science, complete explanation of state and federal permitting process and opportunities, and solid understanding of commercial-scale offshore wind project development timelines. (American Clean Power)

the Roadmap cannot be a documentation of why FOSW is a viable option for Oregon - OR - why it is not suitable for OR. (Bill Gorham)

Document Framing and Purpose: Participants questioned whether the term “Roadmap” is the best fit for this document: “Roadmap” implies we already know the destination. If the path is still uncertain or evolving, the name may feel too prescriptive. There was a suggestion to clarify the document’s purpose in the introduction, especially: Is this meant to be a final product, or a living document that can be updated over time? Clarifying this up front would help set expectations and avoid confusion later. (Roundtable)

Despite concerns about the futures and framing, participants generally felt that the overall structure of the document is working well. The use of sections like “Markers of Success” and “Considerations” was seen as helpful and well-organized. (Roundtable)

COVER ART & TITLE PAGE

Table of Contents

1 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Reviewer Guide
The elements below are from the last version of the Roadmap outline we discussed. Between June and December, DLCD will complete Section 1 consistent with the Roadmap outline described in the December Roundtable packet. We would appreciate general feedback if there are other elements for the background and introduction to include.

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
Purpose and background –this section needs more context, including relationship of this plan (and FOSW) to ODOE Energy Strategy, why "road map" is needed, especially given change in federal policy. As it is, tone of the report is proscriptive – which seems to inherently discount the concerns raised. I am not entirely sure how to deal with that. One commenter said just make the whole thing only about getting to FOSW and to put concerns into an appendix. I don't think that would be right, because it would functionally HIDE the concerns. One could possibly start by saying that legislature tasked DLCD was to make a roadmap to get to FOSW but also to have an "effective stakeholder engagement" process –and that many concerns were raised –which is why there are way points and exit ramps added in. (Ann Vileisis)

Add a section on what the reader can expect in rest of document (Ann Vileisis)

Make sure Section 1 sets FOSW within broader energy need and strategy for Oregon (Mike Graybill)

The outlined elements seem comprehensive. Keeping the narrative short and succinct while including enough detail will be challenging. The "Current Status" will get outdated soon. How will the Roadmap be "living"? And incorporate updates? There may be some appendices, or sections on a website (i.e., regulatory frameworks, FOSW status). Be careful not to speculate too much on research. Include the Roadmap's "definition of success up front in the Purpose, and not at the end of Chapter 1. (Bill Gorham)

Will there be consideration or discussion of other new energy generation technologies such as small-scale nuclear or geothermal? Both these technologies may be developed on a timeline similar to the likely deployment of FOSW in Oregon, i.e. by 2040. (Bill Gorham)

Will there be discussion of opposition to FOSW, including identification of strategies, groups (small-scale local and large-scale national)? (Bill Gorham)

I would like to emphasize that we need to be clear about the standards we are referring to in the document. Are we referring to standards outlined in HB 4080 or industry technical standards for floating offshore wind? The document states standards from HB 4080. However, later in Chapter 5, those standards are referred to as objectives. Clarity with definitions and terminology would be useful in the document. (DSL-Nataliya)

We should probably discuss industry technical standardization in the concept. I have heard from industry experts at various conferences that there are no standards for floating offshore wind in the US. It was again mentioned at the Pacific Offshore Wind Summit in Sacramento in May. Even

Europe has its standards, but they will be different for the Pacific Ocean. The US currently doesn't have approved standards. Thus, we should mention it in the Roadmap. (DSL-Nataliya)

Make the Table of Contents shorter, and an easier overview of main points. Also, Add an overall executive summary, and some of the "key points for policymakers" at the start of each chapter. Glossary/definitions should be added separately and give a clear description and structure of what we mean by purpose, goals, objectives, principles, strategies, and actions. They are confusing in the document. (DSL-Nataliya)

x2 on glossary: As you develop the draft Roadmap please clarify what the difference is between Ch 2: goals, principles, alternative futures, paths; Ch 3: pathways, waypoints, exit ramps; Ch 5: priority topic areas, objectives, strategies, actions (ODFW-Delia)

Some are roughly defined but others are blurry.

In Background section, include a bit on "role of the State". Who will make a decision on which scenario Oregon should choose? Governor's Office or Legislature? How will the decision be made (through public consultation, amendments, and rulemaking process, or others)? If we cannot say here directly, who will decide, at least we can write it as a recommendation that this issue should be addressed through the Legislature, for example, which will define a procedure for making such a decision. (DSL-Nataliya)

In Background; Current status: clarify whether this focuses on Floating or Fixed & consider how to reference the State Energy Strategy's consideration of FOSW; Lessons learned: Expand beyond Pacific states to E. Coast and global lessons. (DSL-Nataliya)

Purpose: Could you add a statement of intent to clarify whether the Roadmap will represent a static snapshot in time (e.g. as of December 2026) or will be a dynamic document that will be updated over time? (ODFW-Delia)

Overall: Given the British Columbia plays a significant role in the WECC it seems important to include them. (Bryson Robertson)

Background, Framing, and Learning from Other Places: There was strong agreement on the importance of learning from other states and global examples, including: Lessons from California. International experiences with offshore wind and marine energy. Case studies on both successes and failures could provide practical insights. These could inform Oregon's approach to port infrastructure and economic development. Participants suggested this could be expanded into its own section or chapter in the Roadmap. (Roundtable)

Suggested including a brief explanation of Oregon's current energy strategy and how offshore wind fits into that. Participants asked whether Section 1 should describe where Oregon is "in time"—what has already happened, and what's coming next. (Roundtable)

The group supported a "What's in the Roadmap" overview section (suggested as Section 6) to clearly outline what readers will find in the document. There was a suggestion to add a section describing the roles and responsibilities of different regulatory bodies, to help ground the pathways discussion that follows. (Roundtable)

1. Purpose and Background

This section will describe the overall scope of the Roadmap–What it does and does not cover. This section will make clear that the Roadmap is not deciding whether Oregon will pursue offshore wind or establish specific offshore wind policies. The Roadmap provides a framework for a future for Oregon that could include offshore wind, including policy recommendations, actions the state can take, and clear expectations and "waypoints" along the path to responsible offshore wind development for Oregon. This Roadmap identifies potential strategies for offshore wind in Oregon that would involve decision-makers at multiple levels.

2. **Current Status of Offshore Wind in Oregon**
   This section will be designed as a short primer on what has happened to date with offshore wind in Oregon, and the nature of the offshore wind industry and market globally, nationally, and on the West coast. The section will provide a common foundational understanding of the current state energy goals, role of renewables, and the potential role for offshore wind (and maybe other marine renewables) in that mix. This will be drawn from the State Energy Strategy. This section will also discuss the current state of transmission grid infrastructure, Oregon-centric power economics, relevant energy/climate policies and goals, and the dynamics of increasing energy demand and implications for offshore wind.

   The section will also provide a primer on the main regulatory and other policy frameworks Oregon has to shape offshore wind decisions and ensure benefits and minimize impacts. This will include the various parties and associated processes already in motion, and some of the challenges and opportunities already known.

3. **Existing research and information relevant to Oregon Offshore Wind**
   This section will point to the most relevant information sources important to planning for offshore wind in Oregon. It will summarize some of the known data gaps and ongoing research efforts to fill those gaps. The discussion on information will discuss how offshore wind technology is likely to interact with current marine systems (ecological, social, and economic) and how climate change may affect those same systems

4. **Lessons learned in other states about successful processes**
   This section will recognize that Oregon is not an island, and can cooperate with neighbors in California and Washington, and learn lessons from those states and other states that are considering or have implemented offshore wind projects.

5. **Oregon definitions of success for the Roadmap regarding offshore wind direction-setting**
   Chapter 1 will close with some definition of success for the Roadmap itself. Not for a successful offshore wind project (see objectives in Chapter 5 below), but as a guide to different possible future for Oregon.

2 PRINCIPLES & ALTERNATIVE FUTURES FOR OFFSHORE WIND IN OREGON

Reviewer Guide
The language below is starter language intended to reflect the high points of a full Roadmap draft. Between June and December, DLCD will expand this section with additional citations and policy references.

This Chapter has not gotten a lot of explicit conversation at the Roundtable. We have heard a lot of feedback about the utility of including goals, principles, and a broader set of alternative futures that both guide the Roadmap, but also recognize the Roadmap is about "keeping options" open, but being clear about what the paths are to those various options.

We could most use feedback on A) Are these generally useful to include in the Roadmap or not helpful?, and B) if helpful, what are some specifics you would like to so and/or conversations you would like to have at the Roundtable to flesh out this Chapter?

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
2.1. Consider that we are not reaching those goals at this moment, and the Oregon Climate Action Commission suggested new targets in its 2024 report. For transmission, also consider the BPA decision to join the Southwest Power Pool instead of CA and the Northwest Power Pool. This could define a choice in the future regarding where the power from the offshore wind will be sent (CA or OR, or both as a backup plan for different situations). (DSL-Nataliya)

The Oregon roadmap should follow this model by orienting around achieving the 3 GW OSW goal rather than setting up a series of "yes/no" decision points. The California Offshore Wind Strategic Plan process was initiated by AB 525 (2020) which required California to set an offshore wind goal and develop a strategic plan to achieve that goal while maximizing benefits and protection communities, Tribes and environment. Oregon should take lessons from successful strategic planning efforts in other States (American Clean Power).

Where are goals listed? (CTCLUSI- Rick Eichstaedt)

I think it's important to include an introductory section about the regulatory drivers of offshore wind in Oregon, with a brief mention of HB 4080 as the motivation behind the creation of this roadmap. I would not spend a lot of text on the process behind authoring the roadmap or the specifics of HB 4080 (this can be included in an appendix) other than describing the public/agency input process to demonstrate that this document was not created in a vacuum. I think Section 2.1 captures this well; I don't think Section 2.1.1 or 2.1.2 are needed in this location. (Caitlin Barns)

Roundtable: Goal to identify gaps that need the be addressed through enforceable policies. Another goal might be to build consensus on" What needs to happen before OSW is developed, What info is still needed; Where might development be appropriate. More clearly tie to state climate goals and climate change scenarios. Provide economic context of pervasive economic challenges on the coast. Document the national context. Put Roadmap goals in bullets or other clear ID. Mention natural climate solutions and resilience planning.

Roundtable: HB 4080 and the Roadmap lines are blurry.

2.1 Oregon Goals & Principles Guiding the Offshore Wind Roadmap

Oregon is one of six western states with a 100% clean energy mandate. HB 2021 mandates that Oregon's investor-owned utilities (IOUs) reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with electricity sold to Oregon consumers to 80% below baseline emissions levels (the 2010-2012 average) by 2030, 90% below baseline emission levels by 2035, and 100% by 2040 [cite]. Additionally, the Oregon coast is recognized as an area of the state that faces grid reliability and resiliency challenges, for which grid investment and new electricity generation sources west of the Coast Range are expected to bring system stability benefits and support community resiliency [cite]. Oregon also sees the potential opportunity for economic growth and job creation for coastal communities and manufacturing areas along the Columbia River that could result from the establishment of a new Oregon-based industry such as offshore wind [cite and include any available estimates].

Globally, offshore wind industry is growing and continues to improve its technological capabilities, power output, and scientific knowledge concerning the environmental effects of offshore wind installations. Additionally, the electrical grid in the US West is considering options for greater regional integration and market sharing, which opens new opportunities for states beyond Oregon to benefit from meeting their energy demands via carbon-free sources in Oregon or offshore [cite]. Considered together, Oregon is interested in pursuing the option of offshore wind development in federal waters off the coast, if it can be achieved consistent with Oregon policies, goals, and principles.

The state of Oregon is interested to better define, through this Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap, the conditions, process, and standards under which the state might responsibly utilize its offshore wind resource to benefit local communities, state climate responsibilities and energy resilience objectives, and strengthen efforts to decarbonize the entire western electricity grid. This Roadmap recognizes that the decision to travel the path toward offshore wind development has not been made, but it is important to clearly articulate what the path looks like, what strategic steps are necessary for the state to be ready for offshore wind and to attract development investment, and what standards are necessary to support Oregon and Oregon residents' interests.

House Bill 4080 in the 2024 legislature builds on an informal discussion that began in 2023 around the question of offshore wind in Oregon's future[1]. HB 4080 identified the key topical areas that Oregon standards for offshore wind must support, including:

- Effective stakeholder engagement;
- Supporting local and regional coastal communities;
- The creation of economic opportunities and sustainment of existing local and regional economies;
- The creation of an offshore wind energy workforce that is local, trained, housed and equitable;
- Protection of Tribal cultural and archaeological resources, culturally significant viewsheds and other interests of Indian Tribes;
- Protection of the environment and marine species; and
- Achievement of state energy and climate policy objectives, including energy resource diversity, reliability and resilience of state and regional energy systems.

[1] https://oregonconsensus.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Considerations_Oregon-FOSW-Roadmap-with-Exit-Ramps_04262024_final.pdf

This Roadmap describes objectives within each of these topic areas and identifies the policies, processes, strategic opportunities, and actions necessary to achieve those objectives consistent with values and interests of the state and affected communities.

2.1.1 Principles for Responsible Decision-Making around Offshore Wind

Reviewer Guide
This is new content, informed by Roundtable discussions. How well does this reflect general principles?

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
Opening is about greenhouse gas reduction goals/ industry status –but the need seems to now be migrating toward simply meeting increasing demand. Maybe the info in this opening is more about background and should be earlier. Also, note that much of this is fast changing. May be important to say –as of 2025, there is a trend of X….. (Ann Vileisis)

HB 4080 principles (p. 3) are different from what this roadmap identifies as principles (p.3-4). Are first set guiding principles/ second set decision making principles? (Ann Vileisis)

Lack of clarity on goals and principles (Ann Vileisis)

Would like to see these principles: do no harm (to environment, communities); Ensure benefits exceed costs (with costs fully accounted for); Ensure protection of the environment and marine species (Ann Vileisis)

Should have at least a brief introduction before the bullets explaining what the 7 bullets contain. See intro paragraph in next section. These capture key principles. I'd like to see a commitment to transparency explicitly called out. It would be good to know that decisions will be explained in terms of what information was used for the basis of the decision and what were the bases for overriding information or perspectives not used as the bases for the decisions. (Bill Gorham)

(First bullet) Yes, good. (Dawn Barlow)

I think the principles and alternative futures are helpful and useful. (ODFW-Delia)

“Precationary” Consider bringing up the more detailed Oregon and NOAA policies around the precautionary principle earlier in the document. It is good in section 5.6.2 also, but could also be discussed here in responsible decision-making. Alternatively, you could add a crosswalk like “(see section 5.6.2 for more detail)” so the reader doesn’t skip past this important principle. (ODFW-Delia) Bobby note- maybe as a citation here?

Add “Understanding that perfect data and science will never be available, and that baseline environmental data is changing with anthropogenic activity and climate change (with or without OSW)” as sub-principle under best science (Bryson Robertson)

4th bullet- Yes, and please be sure responsible decision-making is not limited to Enforceable Policies but refers to the full breadth of the state policy and permit system. (ODFW-Delia)

4th bullet- What is 'sufficient information? (Dawn Barlow)

Add two bullets before last bullet: "Impacts and risks to the Ocean and shoreline environments are understood and/or needed studies to identify impacts and risks are identified. Necessary mitigation measures are identified that will eliminate and/or minimize risks/impacts."; "The interests of existing Ocean users, including Tribes, is recognized." (CTCLUSI- Rick Eichstaedt)

Roundtable: Everyone should be heard, not just Roundtable. Principle on striving for consensus, not just participation. Include labor standards as a core principle. For engagement, don't just relay on Goal 1. Technology should be both feasible and valuable. Planning should account for uncertainty. Information gathering and ongoing monitoring must remain relevant and support how and when to adapt.

Roundtable: It was unclear whether the "goals and principles" are meant to guide the whole roadmap or just Section 2.2 (Alternative Futures). One participant noted that energy demand and infrastructure decisions affect regions differently—e.g., Eastern Oregon hosting data centers while Western Oregon is expected to carry energy burdens. A suggested edit:
Change the bullet "creation of an offshore wind energy workforce that is local, trained, housed, and equitable" To: "ensure that there is a workforce" or clarify that this includes building on the existing workforce. This is because the term "creation" implies there isn't already a workforce. Others noted this language comes from HB 4080 and may not be changeable, but clarification might help. The section should be revised to more clearly connect principles to the broader context and reduce confusion about what's guiding what.

Goals and Principles: There is a need to define what a goal and a principle are. The group asked: What is the goal? What is needed to achieve it? Principles could be thought of as guiding standards or values. It's important to clarify the relationship between goals and principles—how they support each other. The group asked: What should be the role of the state in this effort? Suggested organizing or categorizing the current list of draft principles for clarity. Noted that the Roadmap Concept Draft is intended for the legislature, so the document's audience should shape how it's written and presented. (Roundtable)

- Based on the best available science, with forward-looking plans to manage uncertainty and risk.
    - Precautionary
    - Adaptive in a thoughtful manner (i.e., not "seat of our pants" management)
    - Utilizing the mitigation hierarchy
- Features clear and enforceable accountability measures and memorialized agreements with affected communities to provide assurances that standards will be upheld, interests are preserved, and benefits balance with costs.

- Recognizes and incorporates Tribal sovereignty, treaty rights, cultural and resource interests, consultation obligations, and the importance of free, prior, and informed consent.
- Is based on sufficient information to demonstrate consistency with Oregon's statutes, rules, statewide planning goals, and other relevant state and local policies.
- Adheres to Statewide Planning Goal 1: Citizen Involvement, which calls for, "the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process," and embodies this value in the permitting and consenting process for any offshore wind project.
- Considers and integrates all phases of offshore wind development, including Siting, Leasing, Permitting, Construction, Operations and Maintenance, and Decommissioning.
- Considers all aspects of energy development as an interdependent system, including port infrastructure development, transmission needs, manufacturing, workforce development, transportation and shipping, and community support services.

2.1.2 Characteristics of an Offshore Wind Path Forward that Provides Clarity for Development

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
I would also add 1) EDUCATION and 2) LEADERSHIP as one of the characteristics. First, there is no clarity without education of communities, tribes, local governments, and the staff of state agencies. Second, without strong STATE LEADERSHIP at a higher level (like California has), there is no clarity on where to go. Strong state leadership from the Governor's office and the Legislature gives a green light for state agencies to develop appropriate policies, reform the permitting system, and apply for financial grants. (DSL-Nataliya)

Include the timing and sequence of decision-making steps, wherever feasible and relevant. (ODFW-Delia)

Housing is mentioned a lot, but how much of an issue is that? (Bryson Robertson)

"Offshore wind cannot happen without…" Are we sure? We need to fully understand this (CTCLUSI- Rick Eichstaedt)

Throughout the Roundtable process, there has been a request for clarity in the steps that might be taken for a viable offshore wind energy project. This Roadmap does not say whether offshore wind energy is viable or not, but it articulates the steps along that path, and the Roadmap describes some of the characteristics of those steps that might increase clarity along the way:

- Regulatory certainty is more likely to bring investment. Greater clarity and stability regarding expectations for information, mitigation measures, and community agreements will increase regulatory certainty.

- Market certainty brings investment. Offshore wind is a long lead-time investment that may necessitate market signals from the state to attract and sustain interest. Signals may include policies, incentives, financing, high quality public engagement and indicators of public support/opposition, or procurement mechanisms. For the state to offer these signals, the value of offshore wind to Oregon's energy system, climate goals, community benefit, and/or economic development needs to be clearly articulated.
- Offshore wind in Oregon cannot happen without shoreside support infrastructure and port development. These developments need to be planned in advance, including consistency with state and local policies and regulations.
- The siting of offshore wind arrays significantly affects the cost and feasibility of a project, affecting everything from offshore and onshore cable routes, viewshed effects from shore, access to ports for installation and maintenance, and project permitting viability due to the ability to avoid space-use conflicts or environmental effects. Careful and comprehensive siting can identify issues early and provide certainty that a project is viable.
- Offshore wind development requires a trained workforce that has adequate access to housing and other services.
- Offshore wind is a regional opportunity for the west coast. An efficient industry requires regional cooperation with California and Washington regarding transmission infrastructure, supply chain development, and port capabilities.
- State investment may be required in communities, monitoring and research, and infrastructure to support the integrated system that would be needed to realize an offshore wind industry that is consistent with Oregon's interests and values.

2.2 Alternative Futures

Reviewer Guide
This is new content, informed by Roundtable discussions. We can start over, or adjust. But it seems that people want more than just "no wind" or "lots of wind" scenarios. Future revisions would work on a graphical depiction of scenarios, and a summary table of future considerations, and what those alternative futures should really be that the Roadmap considers.

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
This section introduces various "Paths" the state might take regarding OSW development, including scenarios in which OSW is not pursued. These narratives, along with corresponding definitions of "success," extend beyond the scope of DLCD's legislative mandate. This section should be removed. Instead, DLCD should include a section on the ways OSW can support Oregon energy demand, clean energy policies and economic opportunities. This section should also include a concise statement acknowledging that trade-offs and key decisions will arise as Oregon considers future OSW leasing opportunities, and that those decisions will be addressed through appropriate processes at that time, considering factors such as energy demand and progress toward clean energy mandates. (Renewable Northwest- Nicole)

I think this Alternative Futures section is a bit out-of-place for this document. This document should focus on a permitting roadmap to offshore wind, not a dual scenario of "offshore wind" or "no offshore wind." If there is no offshore wind, there is no need for a permitting roadmap. (Caitlin Barns)

One way to structure this, so as to not lose this good information, is to include the Alternative Futures section toward the end, as a CEQA document does with an Alternatives Analysis. Including this section up-front puts a little too much emphasis on uncertainties and reads as hesitant, which is not a good tone for a document of formal recommendations. We can acknowledge limitations and uncertainties, but do that at the end. (Caitlin Barns)

Diagram –array instead of arrays –I think grasps your intent to depict a pilot project scale operation (Ann Vileisis)

Also –for "road map" –I think that visual metaphor that is literally a road map or other kind of map should be considered. It may seem kitschy –or just too mundane, but it might convey better what you are trying to convey. The "river model" makes little sense as a metaphoric model because it leads to distributaries (not a system of tributaries leading to a final outcome) –few rivers we know have distributaries. Organic model –with lots of blobs and spirals is also not very straight forward or visually intuitive as things turn back on themselves –not like a map. (Ann Vileisis)

One commenter mentioned the pathway of delay: I think that would be a good addition. Delay gives Oregon the change to learn from other places and to not make irrevocable mistakes to values that are very high in our state (fisheries, wildlife scenic beauty). (Ann Vileisis)

I commend the state for keeping "No Offshore Wind" as a legitimate pathway. However, there's no analysis of what "No" means—what alternative strategies Oregon would pursue to meet its climate and grid goals. I recommend including a "Viability of Saying No" section that uses modeling and the state's own energy strategy as a reference point. (Michelle Carillo)

ACP fails to see the value of building in a "no OSW" scenario in this document. As described in section 1, this is the default scenario and requires no planning or preparation. Without concrete support from Oregon, OSW won't happen in the state. A pilot project should also be excluded from the scenarios as should a "small set of arrays" scenario. In addition, BOEM has a separate leasing process for research leases which are more appropriate for pilot projects. See 30 CFR § 585.239. (American Clean Power).

Thus we suggest that 1 GW be the minimum scale scenario, 3 GW be the mid-point, and 5-7 GW be the high-end scenario. (American Clean Power).

A supply chain cannot be built around a future of a handful of OSW turbines. Instead, Oregon could consider how it might support interregional infrastructure, such as transmission, that would enable Oregon to benefit from OSW in California through long-term contracting or through short-term import arrangements. (American Clean Power)

This narrative is good but it would be nice to more closely tie the graphic to the text. If Figure 2.2. stays, It would be helpful to have a legend for the different icons. Also is the first "No Arrays" still envision onshore development? (Boll Gorham)

Figure needs a legend, and icons don't account for the whole (Bryson Robertson)

I question that turbine integration facility at a port will occur on the OR coast. For "Ports are expanded, updated, and electrified"-- Some would call this a failure to protect the environment. (Bill Gorham)

I like four pathways/scenarios! It provides flexibility and options, allowing for different choices (not just yes or no) depending on the circumstances. The graphics presented in Brookings confused people. For some, it requires additional knowledge on how to read it and it was difficult for them to understand. For example, if we are discussing a roadmap with four pathways, let's draw it as it sounds (see the picture I found on the internet as an example). We have four roads that intersect each other. We were discussing Exit Rumps, and that an exit from one pathway may not be a stop, but rather a transition to another path. So, they are crossing, which gives us an opportunity for one of the exit ramps and transition to a different scenario. Once we have presented a general picture with four pathways, we can create a decision tree for each pathway separately. Simple and clear, and everyone can understand it. Because we need to consider the audience to whom we will present: legislators and the public may not be experts in understanding the topic, or the complicated drawing of this topic. (DSL-Nataliya)

2.2.3. Are we considering a pilot project in state or federal waters, or both? Maybe needed some clarification here. (DSL-Nataliya)

I think the principles and alternative futures are helpful and useful. (ODFW-Delia)

Bill Gorman articulated 5 futures from the 5/15 Roundtable discussion and I would support adding those to the Roadmap at/near the beginning in chapters 2 and 3. Also, please clarify what happens to those separate pathways beyond chapter 3; chapters 4 and 5 appear to address expectations only for a scenario where OSW development moves forward. Consider adding a transition statement acknowledging that change in emphasis. (ODFW-Delia)

Path 3: Consider acknowledging that even pilot/demonstration scale projects have impacts. The Wind Float Pacific project proposed off Coos Bay met tremendous resistance from fisheries and others, ultimately no PPA. (ODFW-Delia)

Clarify use of "array" v "turbine" (Bill Gorham)

Order paths from most to least impactful, or vice versa (Bill Gorham)

I would like to see a marker of success being that young people see new opportunities for careers on the coast rather than feeling to get those careers they have to leave (Bill Gorham)

Maybe there is a time element to all these? Where Oregon waits to see what happens in CA? (CTCLUSI- Rick Eichstaedt)

There may be a path the does not require port upgrades? (CTCLUSI- Rick Eichstaedt)

Roundtable: Use multiple pathways or scenarios. Strong support for alternative futures. Paths 1 & 2 seem reasonable, but path 3 pilot raised questions—Still needed with CA? One path is to wait for CA. Maybe Oregon jointly invests in some of the CA experience? Pilot approach is an important path to consider. Could be located closer to shore, and be more temporary. Consider wave energy. Port development should be an option but not a requirement. Define an array v. a turbine. Clarify who is responsible for adaptive management at different phases. New principle: Evidence that technology can perform on specific weather conditions on Oregon Coast. Offshore wind needs to be framed as a regional issue, and not an Oregon one.

Roundtable: Identify markers of success and dilemmas across Alternative Futures. Need more detail on cultural and Tribal engagement

Path 3: Some participants felt that the way Path 3 (pilot project) is written makes it sound like a bad idea or not worth considering. Suggestion: revise the language so that the pilot path is presented in a neutral, balanced way. There were differing views on the value of a pilot: Concern that a failed pilot would damage public perception or momentum for offshore wind. Others said a pilot could be valuable for testing processes, like permitting—even if it's not economically successful. Participants discussed: If the state owns and funds the pilot, it may better reflect public interest. A pilot could help test impacts and timelines without full commercial commitment. Caution was raised about wave energy pilots—some felt they didn't provide enough useful data, so comparisons to OSW pilots should be careful. (Roundtable)

Structure and Placement of Alternative Futures (Section 2)
There was a shared concern that presenting multiple alternative futures in Section 2 reduces clarity. Including different paths at this point in the document might blur the main message. Some participants suggested moving the alternative futures earlier in the document to help set the stage. A follow-up section could then revisit those futures and build on them. Others suggested the alternative futures may be better placed later in the document or even in an appendix to avoid distraction from the central purpose. If the goal is to reflect the intent of HB 4080, participants said the document should identify a focused path (i.e., "This is a roadmap to offshore wind") rather than presenting multiple conflicting directions.
The current layout might undermine coherence and make the purpose unclear. (Roundtable)

Figure 2.2 needs significant revision: It doesn't match the written descriptions of the alternative futures. The graphic is not clearly aligned with the narrative paths, which adds to the confusion. (Roundtable)

Overall, participants felt the alternative futures made sense and reflected the complexity of offshore wind as an emerging industry. There was agreement that including different scenarios is important—they show the range of development options Oregon could pursue. One question raised: Are the scenarios presented in the right order? This may affect how readers interpret their priority or viability. Suggested including a cost-of-electricity estimate for each scenario and, if possible, a timeline (e.g., what could costs look like by 2045). The idea of conducting an economic analysis for each scenario was also raised. (Roundtable).

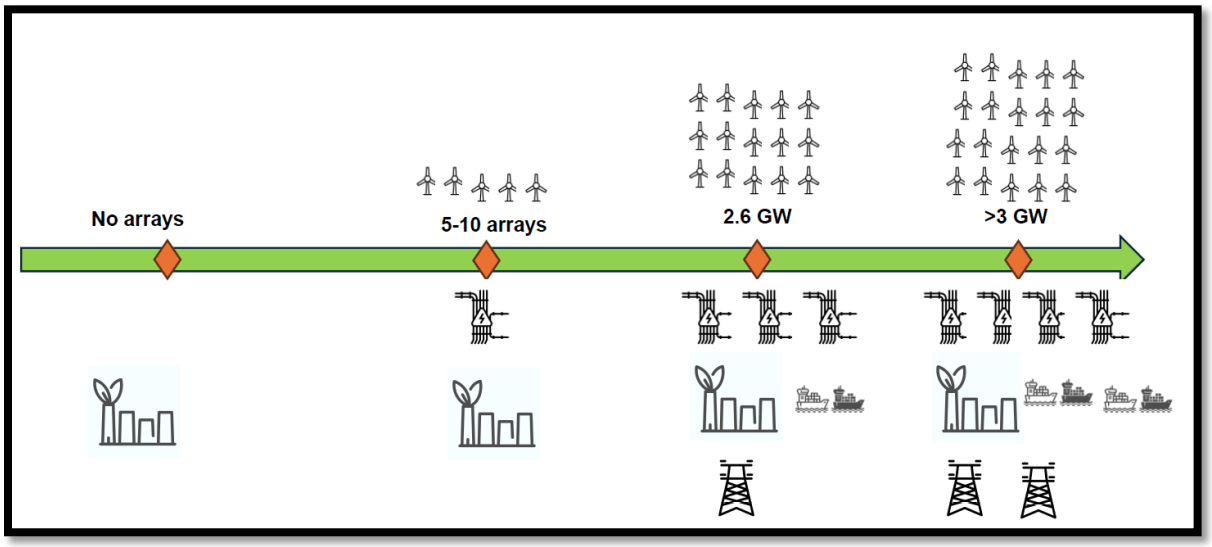
Asked for a clearer definition of an "exit ramp." Could it be a pause, a full stop, or a shift into an entirely different future? Each path should have a clear destination or target. Knowing where the path is headed helps in staying on track—or returning to it. Suggested building in flexibility: the ability to get off and back on a path. Offered examples of possible exit ramps or alternate scenarios: Impacts on birds from offshore wind infrastructure. Rising energy costs for Oregonians. These types of issues might shift the direction or require a new scenario not previously considered. (Roundtable)

Scenarios / Paths: Asked whether the current four paths are sufficient. Some futures may not be worth considering, while others should be added—especially depending on how "exit ramps" are defined. Noted the role of external factors in shaping which paths are viable or needed. (Roundtable)

Other Considerations: Oregon should prioritize access to the energy generated by offshore wind before sending energy to other states. There is a need to explore existing policies or policy gaps that could support this priority. Also raised the question: Who decides whether Oregon gets priority access to offshore wind energy? (Roundtable)

Participants emphasized the need to expand on what the offshore wind supply chain really includes, how long it would be needed, and who could be involved. Specific mention of the Portland steel industry—should they be considered part of the supply chain? A recommendation to add a supply chain-focused row or section in the array graphics that runs in parallel to the turbine installation scenarios. Suggested revisiting the existing text: "Oregon also sees the potential opportunity for economic growth and job creation for coastal communities and manufacturing areas along the Columbia River..." This sentence could be expanded with available data or estimates to better support economic development discussions. (Roundtable)

Figure 2.2 Alternative Futures



2.2.1 Path 1: Oregon hosts an offshore wind industry

Under this future, at least one offshore wind array would exist off the coast of Oregon. This scenario would also include port upgrades to accommodate a turbine integration facility and other support facilities, invite supply chain and manufacturing opportunities, and support transmission upgrades as needed.

Markers of Success (Benefits):

Reviewer Guide
The lists below are included for discussion. Future revision of the Roadmap will discuss these in narrative form.

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)

"Offshore wind industry achieves coexistence with conservation, fisheries, and other uses." Good aspiration but very high bar (ODFW-Delia)

"Ports are expanded…" Is this a benefit? (Mike Graybill)

"Development is limited to an appropriate amount" Hard to define (ODFW-Delia; Dawn Barlow)

"Decomissioning" Oregon does not support decom on site and artificial reef creation. (ODFW-Delia) Responsibilities for what? To whom? Whose responsibilities? (Dawn Barlow)

"Decomissioning…no trace.." This is too high a bar (Bill Gorham)

"Cost of power may rise…" Has this be truth checked and contrasted against the future increasing costs to Oregon ratepayers regardless of OSW development? (Bryson Robertson)

Bobby note: Throughout the document, the word "effect" seems to connote "negative" or "detrimental" effects, not positive effects. Need to clearly define Effect, or use different terms.

"contributing to decarbonization" Relative to land based alternatives? Generally—Need to place FOSW into context of land-based alternatives. Both the costs and benefits (Mike Graybill)

Add two markers of success before last two bullets: "Impacts to the Ocean and shoreline environmental are understood and fully mitigated."; "Existing Ocean users are not impacted or full mitigated for impacts." (CTCLUSI- Rick Eichstaedt)

I appreciate the addition of considering an appropriate amount of wind energy development considering cumulative impacts!!! Another marker of success to add: Benefits exceeds costs, with full accounting (Ann Vileisis)

- An investment in clean energy creates additional investment that helps increase local jobs.
- Workforce development and education creates generational benefits.
- Upgraded transmission and grid to improve energy resiliency and support new generation from OSW.
- Ports are expanded, updated, and electrified.
- Offshore wind industry achieves coexistence with conservation, fisheries, and other uses.
- Development is limited to an appropriate amount considering cumulative impacts to the California Current Large Marine Ecosystem and coastal communities.
- Decommissioning leaves no trace with clear responsibilities.
- Scientific monitoring for offshore wind projects leads to a co-benefit of a better understanding of the ocean system.
- Oregon's addresses its responsibilities to clean energy and climate change mitigation by contributing to decarbonization of the future energy mix.

- Cultural resources are protected and affected Tribal communities are engaged and empowered with decisions.

Considerations/Consequences/Tradeoffs:

- Potential for effects to state coastal resources and uses that would need to be evaluated against Oregon policies.
- State public investments may be required to attract and support an offshore wind industry.
- Cost of power to Oregon ratepayers may rise if such costs are determined to be prudent by Oregon energy regulators

2.2.2 Path 2: Oregon participates in activities related to offshore wind (e.g., supply chain; transmission upgrades) but does not host an offshore wind array

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
Is economic growth a benefit? (Mike Graybill)
Add shipbuilding? (Mike Graybill)

Here is where proscriptive tone makes this a bit odd (also for #3 and #4). It seems that if the OR coast chooses to not host offshore wind arrays, tone is solely that Oregon will lose out -= failure. However, I could see that Oregon could choose another future that may also be promising –to be a place that emphasizes local seafood, healthy and productive estuaries, and natural beauty – especially if California's coast becomes more industrialized. (Ann Vileisis)

Under this future, Oregon invests in developing and investing in business opportunities and system upgrades ancillary to an offshore wind presence in Oregon, but does not elect to pursue or support the presence of offshore wind arrays off Oregon's coast.

Markers of Success:

- Oregon benefits from potential economic growth while avoiding potential detrimental effects to state coastal resources or uses that may result from the presence of an offshore wind installation and associated support facilities on the Oregon coast.
- Oregon has upgraded transmission and grid infrastructure to improve energy resiliency and support potential future generation from OSW.
- If Oregon eventually decides to pursue or support offshore wind generation off the coast, investments in port and other facility upgrades now would mean less time will be required to finish building out the necessary OSW infrastructure and support facilities.

Considerations/Consequences/Tradeoffs:

- It is unclear whether sufficient opportunity exists from the California projects for Oregon supply chain businesses given CA and WA are already signaling investments in their own supply chain development.

- Absent an intent to locate wind turbines off the Oregon coast, the need and value of port upgrades is unsupported by current information.
- State public investments may be required to attract and support an offshore wind supply chain opportunity.

2.2.3 Path 3: Oregon pursues a pilot scale offshore wind project

Under this future, Oregon invests in one or more pilot offshore wind arrays. The pilot offers some ability to test new technologies or approaches, permitting processes, etc.

> **Comment Summary (May-June 2025)**
> My gut feeling is that this is unlikely. Important to note that a pilot project is not a research project. Different types of projects and benefits. Would this data not be available from CA deployments prior to any OR efforts regardless? (Bryson Robertson)
>
> Add marker of success: "No need for new, large scale transmission investment" (Mike Graybill)
>
> "Cost of power" Pilots are for R&D not profit (Mike Graybill)
>
> Provides proof of concept and feasibility, which would be good –but I can see how California project could also serve this purpose, which would save money/ be more efficient –especially if cost burden might land on state. (Ann Vileisis)

<u>Markers of Success:</u>

- May attract federal research funding under future administrations
- The Territorial Sea Plan states a preference for pilot scale or phased development projects in cases where there is a lack of data available about the effect of the project on marine uses and resources. A pilot would allow direct measurement of effects
- Visual resource effects could be directly measured, and Oregonians would have an opportunity to experience the visual effect on a smaller scale before considering a larger project.
- A pilot project could potentially navigate the state and federal permitting process with greater ease and provide an example for future full-scale projects.

<u>Considerations/Consequences/Tradeoffs:</u>

> **Comment Summary (May-June 20205)**
> "Cost of power from a smaller array would be higher" Do we know this for sure or is this a common sense assumption? (ODFW- Delia)

- California's development would likely already serve the same research and experiential function as a pilot array.
- A small collection of turbines would not necessarily answer effect questions related to a larger array.

- The industry has stated that they are not interested in investing in a project less than 1GW in capacity due to the large costs and risks. The state may need to be an investor to reduce project risk.
- Cost of power from a smaller array would be higher than a large array. Power procurement may not be consistent with state ratepayer protection policies absent legislative direction.

2.2.4 Path 4: Oregon does not participate in offshore wind in any way

Under this future, Oregon makes the decision not to attract offshore wind industry elements on the ocean or on the land.

Markers of Success:

- Oregon benefits from economic growth while avoiding potential detrimental effects to state coastal resources or uses that may result from the presence of an offshore wind installation and associated support facilities on the Oregon coast
- Oregon has found other sources of renewable energy to meet its climate goals
- Oregon continues to collaborate with California and Washington on regional energy supply and demand issues, and monitoring changes to the California Current Ecosystem

Considerations/Consequences/Tradeoffs:

Comment Summary (May-June 20205)
"economic development and jobs from…" Likely but not necessarily. That would take creative planning and action. (Bill Gorham)

May want to add something like "Oregon contributes little in the effort to electrify everything and eliminate fossil fuel use." (Bill Gorham)

"less control" Say how so (Mike Graybill)

- The sustainable development and environmental protection needs for existing ocean uses remain
- The economic development and jobs from offshore wind are located elsewhere
- Oregon may have less control over the types of energy sources it accesses to meet its climate goals and future energy needs

3 THE PATHWAYS TO OREGON'S OFFSHORE WIND FUTURES

Reviewer Guide
This chapter will show and describe the Waypoint Diagrams built by the Roundtable and with conversations with Tribes, fishing community, and coastal communities through summer and fall. The diagrams will be cleaned up with a graphic designer.

As the waypoints are described, the text will be linked back to the diagrams with icons and explained in further detail and whether they connect to enforceable policies or exit ramps.

The best feedback right now is just on the structure of this Chapter. Any considerations? Things missing? Chapter 5 will have objectives, strategies, and actions.

Comment Summary (May-June)
Section 3 continues to frame the Roadmap as a tool for deciding whether Oregon should pursue OSW development, rather than focusing on the steps needed to prepare for it. This emphasis suggests the agency is conflating two distinct processes: the state's eventual decision to approve or deny a project proposal, and the foundational work required now to make successful proposals possible. These are separate but equally important tracks. Additionally, the section presents "waypoints" as predefined moments where "dilemmas" trigger go/no-go decisions, potentially leading to "exit ramps" where the state could abandon OSW development. This framing misrepresents how permitting and development decisions occur in practice, which are guided by regulatory processes, comprehensive impact assessments, and evolving market conditions—not isolated binary choices. (Renewable Northwest-Nicole)

Section 3 should be refocused to provide a clear summary of the Oregon agencies responsible for OSW decision-making and an overview of a typical permitting timeline. Waypoints should be framed as iterative milestones where new information is gathered and assessed, rather than recurring opportunities to halt OSW development. This would align the Roadmap with its intended purpose: preparing Oregon to effectively navigate the OSW development process. (Renewable Northwest- Nicole)

In my opinion, this duality should not be a part of this document. We can acknowledge that there is a scenario (perhaps an equally valid scenario) where there is no offshore wind in Oregon. But for this document itself, its purpose is to outline a permitting roadmap for offshore wind, not to "no offshore wind." Again, it reads as hesitant and unsure in a document that should describe a range of thoughtful, vetted options for the "yes offshore wind" scenario. This duality has a place behind the scenes of the roadmap, and in Roundtable discussions, but doesn't have a place in the actual roadmap itself. As in my previous comment, I think the best place for this type of discussion is at the end of the report or in a "process" appendix, similar to how CEQA must describe a No Project Alternative. This could be an "alternative" discussed along with the other scenarios in Section 2.2 that I recommended moving to the end. (Caitlin Barns)

I was lost as to the structure here until I got to Section 3.4 and recognized the sections were: Siting, Leasing, Permitting, Construction, and Operations. I would find it helpful to explicitly call out those phases in the intro to this section. (Bill Gorham)

"Limitations" or "Uncertainties" would be a better term than "Dilemmas" (Caitlin Barns)

Exit ramps should be discussed in the No Project Alternative section at the end. (Caitlin Barns)

Roundtable: Exit ramps are pauses, opportunities to ask more questions, or places to take alternative paths. Replace "exit ramp" with Checkpoint, Control Point, or Juncture

3.1 Framing the Pathways Ahead

As an early exercise of the Oregon Offshore Wind Roadmap Roundtable, participants were asked to imagine versions of alternative futures:

- A future with wind turbines off the Oregon coast; and
- A future without wind turbines off the Oregon coast.

For both futures, Roundtable members were asked to identify the characteristics of each future where they would have "no regrets". Roundtable members were asked to set their positions or current concerns aside and imagine both futures that could line up with their interests. Roundtable members were then asked to start designing an "infographic" of a Roadmap that described the key conversations, policies, and actions that were necessary for the state to attain those futures (e.g., the pitfalls avoided, questions answered at critical junctures, necessary agreements, protections secured, and questions deferred to a post-permit adaptive management phase).

The resulting "waypoints" were further refined throughout the course of Roadmap development and provided a frame for discussion of process, policy, and action needs. The following subsections describe the "waypoint path" as an overview of how Oregon might responsibly achieve a future with or without offshore wind that is consistent with state policies, values, and interests. These waypoints appear again in later sections of the Roadmap focused on the specific topic areas identified in HB 4080.

3.2 Waypoints on the Path to Federal Siting and Planning

Reviewer Guide
This is a placeholder graphic based on the April Roundtable version. The figures will be updated based on feedback from the Roundtable, Tribes, public, and other affected communities. DLCD is also seeking help from a graphic designer to better present this information visually.

Comment Summary (May-June 20205)
Are the Waypoints the same as Exit Ramps? I think not, but it may be useful to make that point explicitly. I'd recommend deleting "Federal" from "Federal Siting" since it should be an active partnership between BOEM and the State (& other partners) (Bill Gorham)

While the roadmap introduces exit ramps, it doesn't define them. We need clear thresholds for halting development—such as lack of Tribal consent, unresolved conflicts with fisheries, or the absence of a buyer. And we must clarify who holds authority to say no: DLCD? The Governor? The Legislature? (Michelle Carillo)

Please define "waypoints". If they are not sequential, don't have a line or direction in the graphic, try a decision tree. (ODFW-Delia)

Is a "dilemma" the same as an obstacle or policy gap? (Mike Graybill)

3.1. It's probably just me, but I like to have an explicit starting point. I think something like "FOSW project proposed" is good because it could be by the State, BOEM (the US government), or a developer. (Bill Gorham)

3.1. Diagram. Where is the analysis of costs, time to generation alternatives related to energy goals and policies? This path assumes turbines will be installed. A rational policy must first determine the costs and benefits relative to other approaches providing the same amount of power. (Mike Graybill)

I appreciate that you have added in the dilemmas because I have been wondering about these too. If we are saying that we want good baseline data, what are we going to do now that there is a risk that NOAA research will be curtailed? Eg. CalCofi is the longest standing research project on the California Current (based in California) but what if it stops/ ends with cuts to NOAA funding –it may be harder to have the base info needed to protect ecosystems. What if NEPA goes away –then will there be any mechanism to ask for a cumulative impacts review? What if the habitat component of the ESA is rescinded -- Will the state just say –well these things are no longer needed? Today the Administration said they didn't think it was necessary to consider the environment in siting LNG export terminals. All of these things are now major concerns to some basic principles that have already been hashed out about siting of wind energy turbine arrays. Exit ramps here might include: there is insufficient baseline science and/ or resources to establish baseline science, there is insufficient federal commitment to considering ecosystem impacts/ fishery impacts/ wildlife impacts/ cumulative impacts. (Ann Vileisis)

3.2.2. The only dilemma are fisheries related- there are certainly others that should be included. For example, OSW is far more costly than other energy sources. And FOSW is an emerging technology and it may not be possible to anticipate effects because technology for deployment and operations is changing. (Mike Graybill)

3.2.2. (first bullet). Add: "If it is a necessary step to proceed to leasing, would lack of funding from state or federal sources mean that leasing cannot occur under this path?" Roundtable

3.2.2. (second bullet). Add under Alternatives “Invest in land based sources that do not have fisheries impacts)

3.2.2. (second bullet) Chances are high that a full understanding of fisheries impacts will only be known once an array is operating and fishers are either excluded from areas or adjust to accommodate the turbines. I don't think at this siting/planning phase the third option of not leasing is practical without a considerable amount of justification. I'm not sure how it would be most appropriate to incorporate it, but the complicating factor of climate change affecting marine resources is real and make teasing out FOSW impacts from climate change impacts very challenging and open to much debate. (Bill Gorham)

3.2.2. (second bullet) And isn’t ‘cumulative assessment’ an issue in siting as well, and maybe even more important there since we need the data well before choosing the sites? Because BOEM has responsibility for NEPA and they've said they won't prepare a PEIS, a cumulative effects assessment would either only happen at the COP review stage or be a joint BOEM/State or a sole State research effort. There is a short duration between the identification of the Call Areas and the determination of WEAs and opening the lease auction, which means the cumulative effects assessment would need to be started well before the leasing activities. (Bill Gorham)

3.2.2. (second bullet) Im not sure about this language but I realize this is an early conceptual draft. I’d be interested to hear perspectives from RT members in the fishing industry. Suggest you review comments from PFMC, NMFS and ODFW to BOEM during 2022-2024 that articulate the information and communication needs. (ODFW-Delia)

3.2.2. (third bullet) This is an area where the state should be actively engaged to represent Oregonian's interest (Bill Gorham)

3.3. Figure. In figure: Suggest replace “high-friction” with “high-conflict”; Who is doing the cumulative effects analysis?; State-led MSP process is not a forgone conclusion, still a recommendation at this point correct? (ODFW-Delia)

3.3. Figure. ?v Leasing is desired as a business opportunity for the private sector. And “research agenda” should include updated levelized cost of energy estimates for various renewable sources as well as the lifecycle carbon footprint of OSW. (Mike Graybill)

3.3. Again –dilemmas section is useful to identifying important questions! It’s hard to see the diagrams in all this section –so my comments are not able to be fully responsive to them. Seems that it would be useful in here somewhere to ask for a full sketch of the proposal from the developer –including likely onshoring locations –to demonstrate a kind of fundamental feasibility. Maybe this will be unnecessary if proof of concept is implemented off of northern California— but it still seems that many people (including those working in this field) still have little idea of the actual physical landscape/ grid configuration. So much planning for all this seems to occur solely in an abstract realm –makes it seem that the discussions are not grounded in reality. (Ann Vileisis)

3.3.2. (first bullet). Yes we need funding for research and also the numerous other efforts discussed herein such as the potential for a state-led MSP process, and fisheries cumulative effects analysis, and environmental cumulative effects analysis. (ODFW-Delia)

3.3.2. (second bullet) Since 2020 when BOEM said they would not do a new PEIS, I've advocated for a preliminary cumulative effects assessment (PCEA). it would be built on a few basic assumptions and the first step in to determine what questions would need to be answered for a rigorous Cumulative Effects Assessment in an EIS. Those questions would then lay the groundwork for the research to be conducted both by the State/BOEM and the lessee. This planning should start from the start of the project. (Bill Gorham)

3.3.2. (second bullet) Better to consider a cumulative effects analysis outside the confines of a NEPA programmatic review which has its own limitations that the state is not subject to. We should identify what information we are trying to include as inputs and what desired outcomes we are looking for from a cumulative effects analysis, and then outline that in the roadmap. PFMC started to do this, see attachment 1 of the Feb 2025 MPC report: https://www.pcouncil.org/documents/2025/02/d-2-a-mpc-report-1-marine-planning-committee-report-on-marine-planning-issues-2.pdf/ Beyond the cumulative effects analysis to fisheries, we are interested in understanding potential cumulative effects to the CCE environment at different scales (eg circulation/upwelling/larval dispersal, entanglement risk, water quality parameters, benthic habitat, acoustic affects, etc). (ODFW-Delia)

3.3.2. Second bullet. Add "Recent changes to federal NEPA regulations may significantly limit disclosure of impacts." (CTCLUSI-Rick Eichstaedt)

3.3.2. (third bullet) It can be confusing and some experience meeting fatigue but we always advocate for developers to come to us and to coastal OR communities early to develop relationships and an understanding of what matters to us here. Suggested revision is my attempt to acknowledge the possible pros and cons of early discussions. (ODFW-Delia)

3.3.2. (third bullet) Add "If the function of a Programmatic EIS pre-leasing is to be addressed by a separate cumulative assessment, it is unclear how that assessment would be supported and who would lead it. Would it be an output of a research collaborative and research agenda? Are there other ways to ensure this analysis occurs before leasing?" Roundtable

3.4. Diagram. We are referring to the final JART meeting that approves a project. JART pre-application meeting is missing here. It will typically happen at the early project development phase. A special use authorization will be needed from DSL for any type of geological/technical surveys right after the lease is issued. Thus, JART pre-application meeting should be added as a waypoint at the beginning of this Path. (DSL-Nataliya)

3.4. Diagram. Would DSL need rule change to require decom plans before COP approval? Does BOEM require decom plan before COP or just before decom occurs? How is O&G decom in CA going? Difference here is we don't support on site decom alternative; Trade offs to landing transmission in OR, can't just incentivize all regardless of impacts . Need siting criteria for cable landings; Which effects are reasonably well known? This is a high bar, but maybe that's intentional; Say more about the other opportunities to consider coordinating onshore and offshore permitting (ODFW-Delia)

3.4. Diagram. Add "Emergency and security response plan review and approval". Add "Incentivize conversion of wind generated electricity to other energy types that don't require land transmission (e.g., H2)

3.4.2. (second bullet) California has somewhat of that mechanism with CEQA, which requires the consideration of the whole of the project. Unfortunately (or fortunately, depending on ones perspective), Oregon have such legislation. Would that be an enforceable policy if it were adopted by the legislature? Related to my comment in the PDF circulated earlier. (Bill Gorham)

3.4.2. (second bullet) This is a big challenge. Potential "alternative" - can the state develop a condition that we won't concur consistent until plans for onshore development are available and reviewed? Also, suggest we lean on NEPA requirements that a project not be segmented and reviewed in parts. Some onshore aspects should be considered part of the one OSW development action, but where is the line for what is included or excluded in a single project scope under NEPA? (ODFW-Delia)

3.4.2. (second billet). Add “Need a meaningful assessment of cumulative effects.” (CTCLUSI-Rick Eichstaedt)

3.4.2. (add third bullet): Add: “Clarify when bonding occurs and how the appropriate amount is determined, as well as clarify how liability is determined if there is a major failure event during the operational years.” (Roundtable)

3.5. Diagram. The PPA is required before the COP right? Move to previous stage?; Support infrastructure is complete in accordance with whatever the state required for habitat protection there too. (ODFW-Delia)

3.5. and 3.6. SEEMS LIKE AN ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION PHASE is missing –this is probably important because there could be cost overruns, problems during construction that lead to pollution or harm of wildlife/ people –need to identify ways to deal –are there bonds, is BSEE available to help during this phase? (Ann Vileisis)

3.5.2. (first bullet). See Bill Gorham’s comment on the PDF distributed before.

3.5.2. (first bullet). Ask DSL, PUC and ODOE but I think the state would retain authority over any state authorization issued for activities in parts of the state east of the Coast Range crest, right? Assuming so, I suggest this not be limited to the Coastal Zone. (ODFW-Delia)

3.5.2. (first bullet). Could new enforceable conditions be developed that address this? Require an adaptive management approach? (CTCLUSI-Rick Eichstaedt)

3.6. Diagram. QA/QC measures (Quality Assurance and Quality Control) can be added as separate waypoint and they are typically part of any project. (DSL-Nataliya)

3.6. Diagram. AM process also prescribes thresholds, criteria, timely responses that are feasible at sea; Long-term monitoring plans describe methods, procedures and metrics for evaluation; Add emergency response plans with clear notification procedures, parties and timeframes (e.g. within 24 hours); Add reporting to state? FERC requires annual reports but NA for OSW; will there be any expectation of progress reports during OSW operations? (ODFW-Delia)

3.6. Diagram. Add “Equipment failure/incident response (e.g., vessel strike); Add “Repowering or other major maintenance”; Need some decision criteria for the decision to renew lease or Decommission (Mike Graybill)

3.6.2. (first bullet). As an example, consider what happened with the blade failure in Nantucket at Vinyard Wind in 2023. Bring in ways in which local agreements and state conditions were invoked.

3.6.2. (first bullet). “Financial assurances” are not likely to cover transmission associated with OSW (Mike Graybill)

3.6.2. (second bullet). Adaptive management is good in concept, but likely limited in practice. May need more detail on mitigation and how the effectiveness of those mitigation measures will be assessed.

3.6.2. (third bullet). “Essential to a successful process…” Key point that must not be lost. (Bill Gorham)

3.6.3 However, for the Road Map to be complete, new information identified during operation/adaptive management should be an Exit Ramp. But for it to occur there would need to be well agreed upon conditions and consequences, which makes this outcome unlikely. (Bill Gorham)

3.6.3. I would be careful saying this. We never know what could happen in 30 years and for what reasons, even if the project is installed (an earthquake can happen that would require removing the wind turbines, depending on the level of damage). For example, Germany plans to decommission its first Alpha Ventus offshore wind project in the North Sea only after 15 years of operation. Thus, I would reframe this sentence without pointing out 'a 30-year lease', and just saying 'operational' phase or lifecycle. Separately, we can mention that generally the operational cycle lasts 25-30 years if everything is installed appropriately, without consideration of any emergency situations. (DSL-Nataliya)

3.6.3. I would classify this as a dilemma (Mike Graybill)

One thing that keeps popping up to me is the question around 'baseline' data. From my understanding and some of Sarah Henkel's work, it that the 'baseline' environmental data is changing rapidly right now -> so it is unclear how we develop a comparison when things are changing everyday. So, it is possible to collect good 'baseline' data or is a fools errand ? I don't know the answer but would be interested to know. (Bryson Robertson)

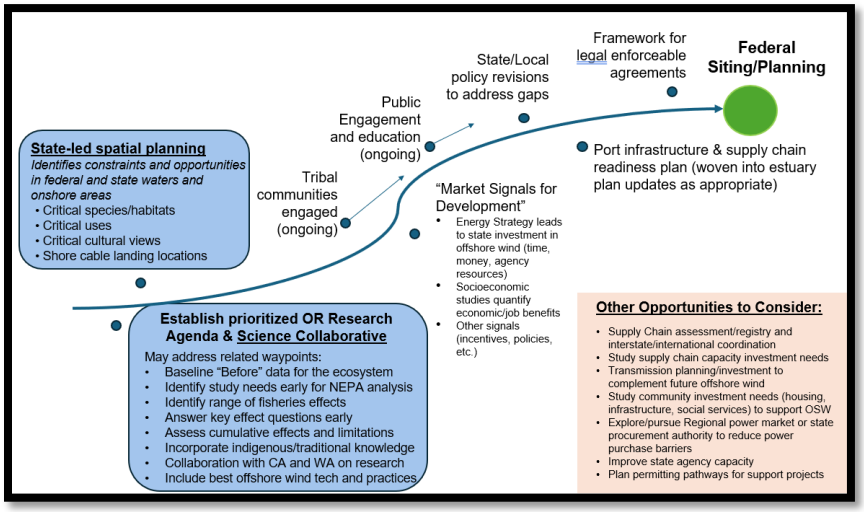


Figure 1. Waypoints on the Path to Federal Siting and Planning

3.2.1 Waypoint Descriptions in this Phase

[*Future revision of this section will describe the waypoints on the diagram in greater detail*.]

3.2.2 Dilemmas in this Phase

- Funding, and the timing of that funding, of a research agenda and collaborative is uncertain
- It may not be feasible to identify and fully know what the effects to fisheries and other ocean resources so early in the process. In California for example, despite five leases having been sold to developers and survey work currently being underway, it is still not known to what extent different types of fishing activities

might be affected by eventual project designs. The negotiation of agreements between the fishing communities and developers is proceeding during the leasing phase under the 7C Fisheries Working Group, which was established under California statute and required as a condition of the state's Federal Consistency review. Alternatives:

- Follow the negotiations in California and obtain a better understanding of fisheries effects from the final proposed project designs once applicants submit their Construction and Operation Plans to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) (typically required within five years of lease issuance).
- Address fisheries and other ocean resource effects more generally through an Oregon-specific research agenda and collaborative, drawing from research around the world to improve local understanding of the range of possible effects. This could include identification of cumulative impacts.
- Do not move forward to leasing

3.2.3 Exit Ramps in this Phase

[To be completed]

3.3 Waypoints on the Path to Federal Leasing of the Outer Continental Shelf for Offshore Wind Exploration

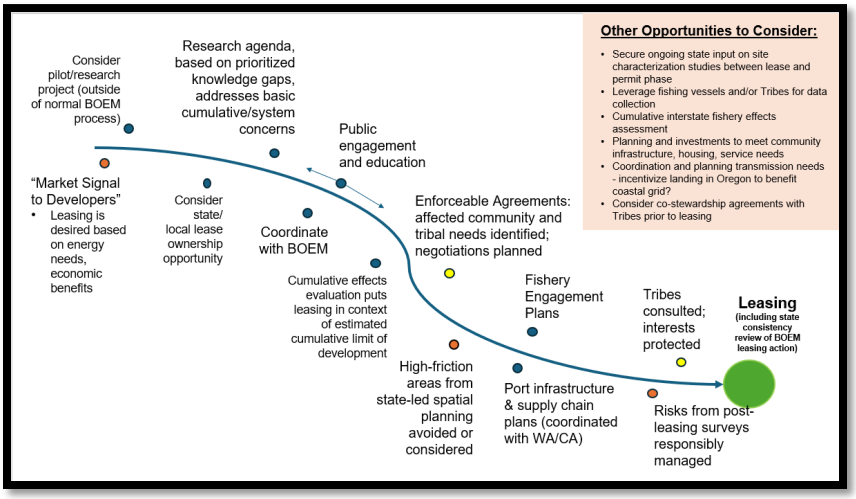


Figure 2. Waypoints on the path to Federal Leasing of the Outer Continental Shelf for Offshore Wind Exploration

3.3.1 Waypoint Descriptions in this Phase

[*Future revision of this section will describe the waypoints on the diagram in greater detail.*]

3.3.2 Dilemmas in this Phase

- Funding of a research agenda and collaborative
- Timing of a programmatic/cumulative assessment – NEPA analysis vs. outcome of research agenda work and purpose of the cumulative assessment for purposes of informing leasing vs. in later NEPA analysis associated with a permit.
- Timing and expectations for coordinating community conversations around agreements and benefits: typically a developer would need to be a key convener of community agreements, but until a lease is issued there is no developer to take on this role. It would be inefficient and confusing for multiple developers without leases to begin these conversations too early. The Roadmap needs to clarify who would be responsible for organizing and convening affected communities to begin the process of negotiating agreements and provide an overview of the timing and objectives of the conversations at different stages of development (i.e., before vs. after leasing).

3.3.3 Exit Ramps in this Phase

[To be completed]

3.4 Waypoints on the Path to Permitting a Specific Offshore Wind Project

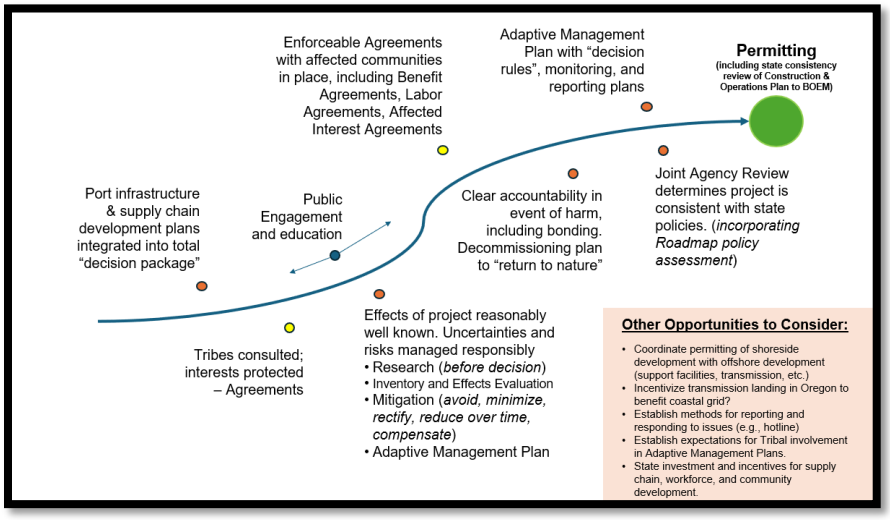


Figure 3. Waypoints on the path to Permitting a Specific Offshore Wind Project

3.4.1 Waypoint Descriptions in this Phase

[*Future revision of this section will describe the waypoints on the diagram in greater detail.*]

3.4.2 Dilemmas in this Phase

- Funding of a research agenda and collaborative
- It is unclear whether all of the support projects (e.g., onshore transmission upgrades or shoreside facilities) would be reviewed at the same time as the permit for an offshore wind array. There may not be a clear mechanism for considering the entire system as a single "decision package".

3.4.3 Exit Ramps in this Phase

[To be completed]

3.5 Waypoints on the Path to Construction of a Permitted Offshore Wind Project

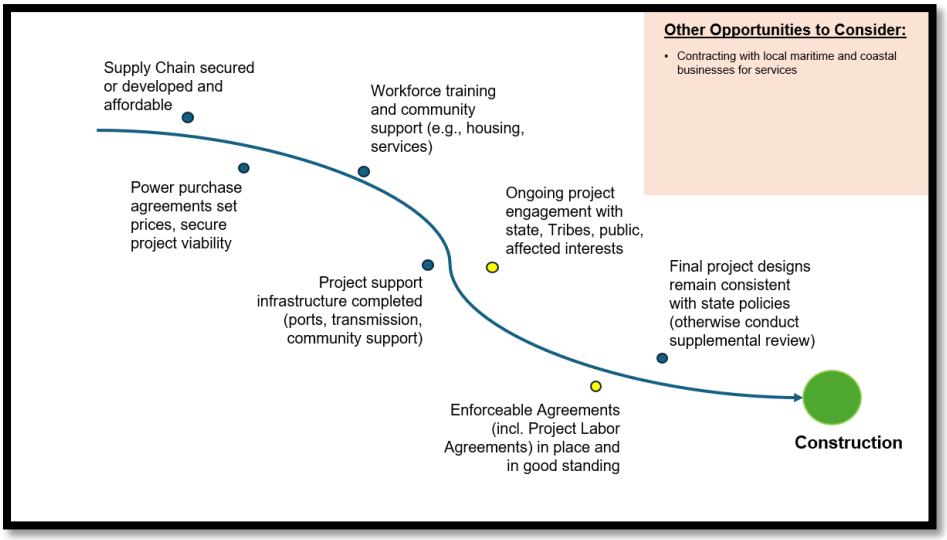


Figure 4. Waypoints on the path to Construction of a Permitted Offshore Wind Project

3.5.1 Key Waypoint Descriptions in this Phase

[*Future revision of this section will describe the waypoints on the diagram in greater detail.*]

3.5.2 Dilemmas in this Phase

- The state does not have a formal regulatory method to retain authority over activities that occur after the federal consistency review, unless those activities relate to a permit issued by the state for activities occurring within the state's

jurisdictional coastal zone. The Roadmap contains suggestions for methods the state may employ to retain an ongoing role, including:

- Adaptive Management Plans that contain prescribed agreed-upon actions as conditions of state concurrence
- A requirement for enforceable agreements, where those agreements may be required as evidence of consistency with a state enforceable policy (e.g., fisheries protection standards in Part Five of the Territorial Sea Plan). The gap assessment in Section X discusses potential policy gaps that, if addressed, could potentially allow the state to require other types of enforceable agreements for community benefits, labor agreements, and other areas of interest to affected communities.

3.5.3 Exit Ramps in this Phase

[To be completed]

3.6 Waypoints During Operation of an Offshore Wind Project

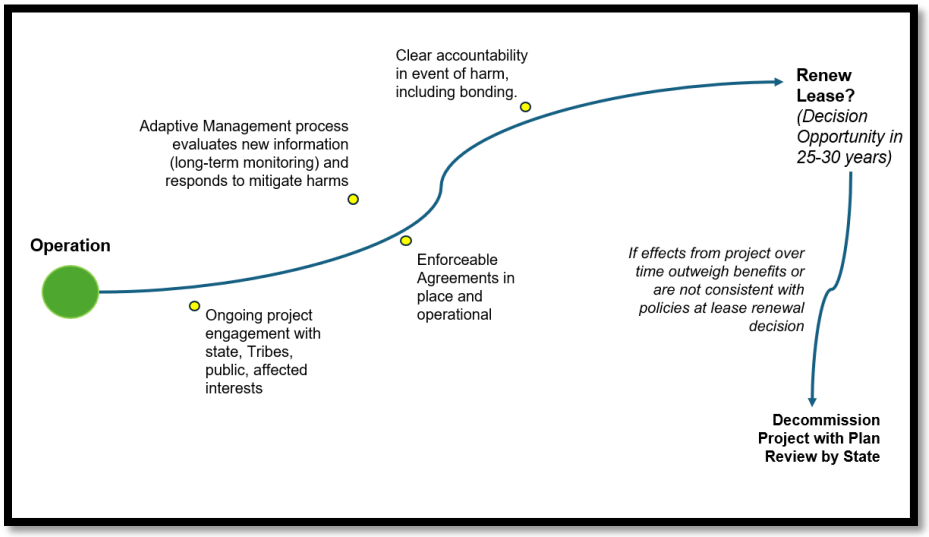


Figure 5. Waypoints During Operation of an Offshore Wind Project

3.6.1 Waypoint Descriptions in this Phase

[*Future revision of this section will describe the waypoints on the diagram in greater detail.*]

3.6.2 Dilemmas in this Phase

- Clear accountability in event of harm: Under the federal regulations, the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) is the lead agency responsible for directing the response to unexpected project failures, harm, or emergency

situations. The state should have clear lines of communication and procedures to coordinate with BSEE in the event that unexpected situations intersect with state areas or interests. BSEE and BOEM [cite] are also responsible for ensuring offshore wind projects have adequate financial assurance (e.g., bonds) to cover project decommissioning, disaster/liability events, and the risk of default.

- Adaptive Management Process: If designed based on best practices in the permitting phase, an Adaptive Management process provides a way for the state to maintain an ongoing role in learning from monitoring data, revising the understanding of effects of the project, and taking action when necessary to mitigate any unexpected outcomes. Essential to a successful process is a documented and agreed-upon framework for state participation alongside federal partners, clearly prescribed monitoring measures in the permitting phase, and prescribed response measures that provide options to adjust the project if needed. The adaptive management process and associated data must also be accessible to the public.

3.6.3 Exit Ramps in this Phase

- It is unlikely that, once installed and operational, the discovery of new information during Adaptive Management would have the ability to result in removal of the project before the ~30-year lease period is complete. At the end of the lease period, the state would have an opportunity to review any lease renewal decision against state enforceable policies, using its federal consistency authority. If the information collected during the operating years suggests that renewal of the project would be inconsistent with state policies, the state would have the opportunity to object to lease reissuance. It will be important for the state to consider during the permitting and adaptive management phases whether potential effects are likely to be reversible if the project is removed after a period of years.

4 POLICY ASSESSMENT: ADDRESSING EFFECTS AND SEIZING OPPORTUNITIES

Reviewer Guide
This chapter will summarize the outcome of the Enforceable Policy Assessment required by HB 4080. The Roundtable has provided a lot of input into this assessment through our effects, policies, and gaps discussions.

The list of gaps included in this draft is still a work in progress, as discussions with local governments and agency partners are ongoing and we are still researching policy questions behind the scenes. In future revisions of this chapter, DLCD will have completed a third-party and legal review of the policy gap assessment, so some of the items here might change. We will also build the list of gaps into a gap strategy table that discusses options or challenges to consider.

The full Enforceable Policy Assessment will be included as an appendix to the final Roadmap.

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
I think this section should take the place of Section 2. Start with an intro about HB 4080 and HB 2021 and then go into the waypoints discussion, then the policy assessment. (Caitlin Barns)

I think eventually the Policy Gap table should have a column that identifies the regulation(s) with potential gaps (e.g., chapter/section). (Caitlin Barns)

My understanding is that ODFW will have an opportunity to work with you on development of this section with the Enforceable Policies analysis, so I have not reviewed section 4 of this discussion draft. (ODFW-Delia)

Don't forget effects tied to port development to support OSW. Look at standards for noise and light at sea. (Mike Graybill)

I hope the effects review is also influenced by reading the EIS reports from other FOSW projects (Bill Gorham)

From ODFW-Delia comment at Section 5.2.41.
Worthy consideration, does the PUC have public interest criteria in their rules? There is some generic language in 2025 HB 3546 indicating something like that might already exist https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2025R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB3546/A-Engrossed

Although NA for OSW, consider something new for OSW similar to what is already in hydropower statutes WRD ORS 543A.025 standards for reauthorization of water right requires "a finding that the proposed use will not impair or be detrimental to the public interest, considering…" many standards and conditions are met. The standards and measures WRD uses to make this determination are also described.
https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors543A.html

Also in WRD hydropower statutes ORS 543.225 requires that "if the commission determines that the proposed project does not comply with the standards set forth in ORS 543.017 or rules adopted by the commission under ORS 543.017, or would otherwise impair or be detrimental to

the public interest so far as the coordinated, integrated state water resources policy is concerned, it shall enter an order rejecting the application or requiring its modification to conform to the public interest, to the end that the highest public benefit may result from the proposed project." This is not an EP and is not applicable to ocean energy but maybe we need something similar in a new EP.
https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors543.html

Beyond that, we might look at FERC and Federal Power Act for a starting place.
From the FERC guidelines on applying for a license section 2.8.5 "The Commission will review the effect of the use of alternative sources of power on recipient communities by comparing the aggregate costs and benefits to the customers of, and communities served by, each alternative source of power."
https://www.ferc.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/licensing-handbook.pdf

From the FPA:
Whenever the contemplated improvement is, in the judgment of the Commission, desirable and justified in the public interest for the purpose of improving or developing a waterway or waterways for the use or benefit of interstate or foreign commerce, a finding to that effect shall be made by the Commission…

SEC. 10. All licenses issued under this Part shall be on the following conditions: (a)(1) That the project adopted, including the maps, plans, and specifications, shall be such as in the judgment of the Commission will be best adapted to a comprehensive plan for improving or developing a waterway or waterways for the use or benefit of interstate or foreign commerce, for the improvement and utilization of waterpower development, for the adequate protection, mitigation, and enhancement of fish and wildlife (including related spawning grounds and habitat), and for other beneficial public uses, including irrigation, flood control, water supply, and recreational and other purposes referred to in section 4(e);
https://www.ferc.gov/sites/default/files/2021-04/federal_power_act.pdf

Section 4 omits a critical analysis: an inventory of existing policies and regulations that already address many concerns raised during the Roadmap process. Section 4 should include a comprehensive inventory and analysis of existing state policies relevant to OSW development. This assessment should inform any new policy recommendations, ensuring that efforts build on Oregon's existing regulatory strengths rather than duplicating or prematurely expanding requirements. (Renewable Northwest- Nicole)

In the table. Add "tribal consultation and engagement through the OSW process." Near Protecting Tribal Interests. (CTCLUSI-Rick Eichstaedt)

I very much appreciate this section. I have to say it's still hard for me to put my head around how local governments can engage with this. I have reviewed the materials and have reviewed for my own community with hopes of better understanding it –it's on my to-do list to figure this out better. I thought it was telling that the actual planning staff of the city of Brookings also regarded this as a higher-level work than what we could do. Made me feel better that I am not the only one having a hard time with this part. (Ann Vileisis)

As part of fulfilling the requirements of HB 4080, DLCD conducted an assessment of the state enforceable policies that may be used in the federal consistency review of offshore wind energy leasing decisions and any other actions related to offshore wind energy development off of the Oregon coast.

The purpose of the assessment is twofold:

1. To assist in the identification of relevant enforceable policies for future offshore wind project reviews. This information may be informative to prospective developers, project applicants, or federal agencies.
2. To identify gaps in existing policies or potential new policies that the state may wish to address through new rulemaking or legislative action prior to conducting a potential future offshore wind project review.

[callout box – Enforceable Policies Primer – see November Roundtable meeting packet]

4.1 Key Effects to State Coastal Resources and Uses

Reviewer Guide
Future revisions of this section will include additional narrative discussing the items in the effects list we built together in the Roundtable. The most recent version of the effects list can be found in the Roundtable February Meeting Packet on the DLCD Roadmap website.

The policy assessment was structured around a compilation of effects to coastal resources and uses that are either reasonably anticipated or uncertain but possible to be evaluated as part of a future review. The term "effect" can mean either an event or occurrence that should be avoided or a benefit that the state or a community may want to capture as a result of offshore wind development.

[callout box – effects coastal resources and uses in the context of state regulatory review]

The list of effects was developed from the following sources:

- Effects identified during the PacWave permit scoping process (with amendments to be applicable to offshore wind instead of wave energy devices)
- Effects identified in public and agency comments during the BOEM leasing federal consistency review in 2024
- Section 3 of the Offshore Wind Roadmap Considerations document (2023)
- Responses to the Roadmap Roundtable online survey conducted in December 2024
- Individual staff conversations and research into potential offshore wind effects, in support of future federal consistency reviews.
- Interviews with local government planning staff

The initial list of effects was refined over the course of several months through conversations with the Offshore Wind Roadmap Roundtable, attendees of three public meetings along the Oregon coast [pending], engagement efforts with fishing industry representatives [pending], consultation with Oregon Federally Recognized Tribes (Tribes) [pending], and community focus group engagement conversations [pending].

DLCD staff compared these effects against existing enforceable policies of the Oregon Coastal Management Program and identified areas where policy gaps may exist to address those gaps in future

offshore wind permit reviews. DLCD shared the results of this analysis with the Roundtable for initial feedback and engaged the services of an independent third-party reviewer of the policy assessment.

The full Enforceable Policy Assessment may be found in Appendix X of the Roadmap [under development]. The identified gaps and opportunities are summarized in the following sections.

[*To include in future revisions: narrative summaries of effects of concern and benefits to capture.*]

4.2 Summary of Identified Policy Gaps and Strategies to Address

Reviewer Guide
The compilation of gaps is still under development and subject to review.

Table: Policy Gap Strategy Table *[under development]*

Potential Gap	Notes
Protecting the Environment and Species	
Improve the geographic reach of the ecological protection policies. Currently they are described based on spatial zones delineated within the Territorial Sea. If made more general or based on resource types found in the area, the criteria may be more broadly applicable in federal waters.	Territorial Sea Plan Part Five
Revisit policies within Part Five that were not approved for use in federal consistency reviews by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, to determine whether modifications to policy language may render them more likely to be approved for use.	Territorial Sea Plan Part Five
Explore whether Part Five can include the protection of cultural practices, and whether there are gaps in the protection of natural resources as cultural resources that can be addressed in Part Five.	Territorial Sea Plan Part Five
Vessel operations associated with energy facility activities (e.g., traffic corridors, speed limits, mammal avoidance procedures).	Territorial Sea Plan Part Five
Protection standards could be strengthened to include survey activities, so there is continuity in obtaining survey information essential to fisheries management and natural resource protection.	Territorial Sea Plan Part Five
Expand the scope of Part Five to also cover site characterization activities between the leasing and permitting stage, including surveys, geotechnical exploration, and buoys (e.g., prevent anchors being left behind)	Territorial Sea Plan Part Five
Explicitly mention seabirds and migratory species in the ecological protection policy	Territorial Sea Plan Part Five
Consider whether protection standards should have seasonal/migratory considerations explicitly	Territorial Sea Plan Part Five
Define the role of mitigation and adaptive management in the definition of "Significant Adverse Effect for Ecological Resource Protection"	Territorial Sea Plan Part Five
Standards related to siting in areas of geologic instability	Territorial Sea Plan Part Five
Waste disposition plan to support feasibility of decommissioning plans	Territorial Sea Plan Part Five
Guidance on what constitutes best available data and when to acquire it	Territorial Sea Plan Part Five
Other potential statutory/rule additions or amendments to clarify applicability of language	Wildlife conservation strategies, Marine Protected Areas, Food Fish Management Policy, sensitive species rule, threatened and endangered list, geologic hazard area avoidance

Potential Gap	Notes
Improve the DEQ rules for oil spill response to account for small facilities. Oil rules in OAR 340-141 have a 10k gallon limit to be a "facility" and don't consider multiple smaller turbine facilities (also ORS 468b). Some ambiguity there.	Rules haven't been amended since 1991. Renewable hydraulic oil has a lower threshold: "or any other renewable product."
Expand ODFW rules to prohibit introduction of invasive species in waters of the state that includes the territorial sea and estuaries.	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife implements rules to prohibit introduction of invasive species in freshwater systems but the risk of invasive species being introduced at sea and estuaries appear to be lacking. This includes risks offshore from vessel operations and structural components and onshore from construction/ disturbance in terrestrial, riparian, wetland, freshwater systems.
Include additional energy facility siting standards as enforceable policies so they are applicable to the offshore wind energy project (onshore components). Existing standards for onshore energy facilities and support components include fish and wildlife mitigation habitat, threatened and endangered species, waste minimization, scenic corridors, recreation, wildfire, historic, cultural and archeological resources.	OAR 345 (siting standards) are on deck to be added to the state's set of enforceable policies. To be further clarified is whether any of the energy siting standards might adapted or applied for offshore components of projects.
Strengthen the enforceability of the labor standards in HB 4080 for use in federal consistency review or other enforceable state review mechanisms.	DLCD working with third-party legal consultants and labor member legal experts on recommendations.
Supporting Local Government and Coastal Communities	
Cable landing policies and standards in local jurisdictions (some jurisdictions have them while others do not)	Local Comprehensive Plans and codes implementing Statewide Planning Goal 18
Economic development or community benefit policies: Explore the potential to create a policy stating that net benefits must outweigh costs to affected communities, which could provide the legal basis for enforceable community benefit agreements being a requirement for federal consistency review of an offshore wind project Construction and Operations Plan or potentially a shoreside port infrastructure improvement.	
Clarify how the visual resource policies would apply to an offshore wind turbine array. The existing visual standards and viewshed classification system are based on a wave energy device measuring three meters tall. Additionally, the classification system does not currently include viewscapes of Tribal cultural significance, and the Project Review Criteria should be revisited with offshore wind arrays in mind.	Territorial Sea Plan Part Five most likely; explore role of Statewide Planning Goal 5 and OPRD Ocean Shores policies; explore potential role of Energy Facilty Siting Standards related to scenic resources.
Decommissioning plans and processes for a renewable energy projects need to be defined and incorporated into various offshore and onshore policies.	
Consider the need for port space protection policies for boating.	Referring to examples such as the California Coastal Act Section 39234, "Facilities serving the commercial fishing and recreational boating industries shall be protected and, where feasible, upgraded. Existing commercial fishing and recreation boating harbor space shall not be reduced unless the

Potential Gap	Notes
	demand for those facilities no longer exists or adequate substitute space has been provided."
The presence of offshore wind development effects to/from other subsea cables (e.g., telecommunications) resulting from competition for landing areas onshore and cable routes offshore.	Territorial Sea Plan Parts Four and Five
Standards related to siting in areas of geologic instability including onshore and offshore components.	Territorial Sea Plan Part Five
Include additional energy facility siting standards as enforceable policies so they are applicable to the offshore wind energy project (onshore components). Existing standards for land-based energy facilities and support components include fish and wildlife mitigation habitat, threatened and endangered species, waste minimization, scenic corridors, recreation, cultural and tribal resources, and wildfire.	
"Energy Storage Facility" is not clearly defined if established on resource lands. Definition may be lacking elsewhere in ORS and OAR.	
Creating Economic Opportunities and Sustainment of existing economies	
Exploring local, state and regional socioeconomic benefits and challenges related to developing offshore wind energy. This includes workforces, social services, education and training, housing for low-income and marginalized community members.	HB 2021 and HB 4080 contain labor standards, however, are not acknowledged enforceable policies by NOAA. DLCD is working with a third-party consultant to address this gap. Also, determining whether the Regulations of Energy Facilities and Energy Facility Siting Standards could be used with offshore wind energy development (on or offshore components) as it relates to other things addressed here. Other applicable policies may include the Food Fish Policy, but it could be strengthened similar to other states for protection of fisheries uses. Tribal Employment Rights Ordinances may be a mechanism for Tribes to consider.
Considering the potential benefits to tourism, including nature-based tourism (e.g., whale watching, kayaking) of lost or altered recreation and associated opportunities.	Territorial Sea Plan Part 5, Recreational Resources Standards, and local or regional plans and policies may contribute to this opportunity.
Based on feedback from fishing communities, consider adding specificity to the fisheries protection standards to better describe mitigation measures, the content and structure of agreements, or other identified opportunities.	Territorial Sea Plan Part Five
Protecting Tribal Interests	
Examining and acknowledging the effects on tribal uses and/or resources located within any offshore wind project area.	Territorial Sea Plan Part 5 and programs to achieve Statewide Planning Goal 5 (applicable to onshore environment). Numerous local plans and codes in addition to State Lands regulations.

Potential Gap	Notes
Recognizing the effects to tribal lifeways, including sacred views (cultural viewsheds); commercial and subsistence activities, important foods, degraded environment, natural resources as cultural resources.	Territorial Sea Plan Part 5, Statewide Planning Goal 19, Oregon Wildlife Policy, and Food Fish Policy are applicable.
Oregon Energy Goals	
Exploring the effects on local, regional, and state energy resiliency and grid reliability including the destination of generated energy, suggesting a need for clearer regulatory frameworks to ensure local benefits and community resilience from offshore wind projects.	
Exploring the potential for amendment to Oregon energy policies to encourage greater investment in long lead-time resources, including offshore wind. One example might be an increase to the cap for direct access procurement. [to be expanded]	
Exploring the potential for the state to have a power procurement authority, as has been implemented in Maine, California, and other states. This would provide greater investment certainty for development and allow the state to place additional expectations alongside power purchase (e.g., research funding, community agreements, etc.)	

5 OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

Reviewer Guide
This chapter lays out strategies and actions aligned with each of the priority topic areas included in HB 4080, plus a few other topic areas that have emerged as important to include based on the Roundtable conversations. These topic areas are currently articulated as seven objectives. Within each objective, there are strategies, and under each strategy there are recommended actions. The strategies and actions have derived from a number of places, including Roadmap meeting conversations, written feedback from members or the public, individual discussions and focus group conversations, and examples from other recent state Roadmaps.

Future revisions of the Roadmap will expand on the objectives, strategies, and actions here to discuss how they connect to Oregon policies and values and how they connect to the future visions described in Chapter 2. For this version, the focus was on compiling the concepts so we could discuss what might be missing or need adjustment.

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)

There would be value in at least listing the priority topic areas included in HB 4080. (Bill Gorham)

Key enabling actions, such as establishing market signals, providing financial incentives, and investing in critical infrastructure, are not addressed. Most importantly, the draft does not recognize that these benefits cannot materialize without first securing a successful OSW lease and supporting development through a predictable permitting process. (Renewable Northwest- Nicole)

Section 5 should be revised to include specific, proactive objectives. This includes identifying actions to establish market certainty, attract investment, and build critical infrastructure.
Example Objectives to Consider:
● Objective 1: Pursue OSW supply chain, infrastructure, and workforce investment opportunities.
● Objective 2: Facilitate a successful OSW lease to meet growing electricity demand, support economic growth, reduce reliance on fossil fuels, and advance Oregon's clean energy mandates.
● Objective 3: Explore research partnerships to address knowledge gaps and inform science-based policy.
● Objective 4: Support Oregon's seafood industry and ensure OSW investments are compatible with existing ocean and coastal uses.
● Objective 5: Protect offshore and onshore coastal ecosystems through robust evaluation, mitigation and avoidance strategies.
● Objective 6: Develop a comprehensive engagement strategy to ensure Tribal Nations, local communities, and stakeholders are informed and meaningfully involved in OSW decision-making. (Renewable Northwest- Nicole)

Should some of the actions shown starting with 5.1.1.1 be shown on the Roadmap, assuming there is room? Maybe in terms of connecting arrows or unifying bands of colors? (Bill Gorham). Bobby's note- crosswalk actions and strategies back to all infographics.

5.1. Transparency is a key point for success of this effort (Bill Gorham)

"Generally, it is important…" It may be important, but if it's not required it's unlikely to occur (Mike Graybill)

Since time immemorial, the ocean ecosystem, fisheries, marine resources, and viewsheds have held the utmost significance to the cultural identity for many of the native people who live and travel along Oregon's coast. For all communities, the environment, people, livelihoods, and human wellbeing are all interconnected. Those connections are important to understand and protect. Generally, it is important for any OSW development to occur with a good understanding of possible cumulative impacts, a sensitivity to the spatial and temporal dynamics of cultures, ecosystems, and local economies, and a recognition that the ocean is dynamic, changing as climate changes, and potential impacts may not be fully understood for some time. Within Oregon's current enforceable policies, there are important gaps, if filled, could better protect these connections between people, the environment, and the economy (see Section 4). As OSW is considered, there are also important opportunities to create good and lasting jobs for Oregon communities while sustaining existing coastal economies and community values.

Taken together, the objectives, strategies, and actions within this chapter represent the Oregon standards and strategic actions that can support the topic areas in HB 4080 and articulate a path to the future for offshore wind that makes the most of the opportunities available to Oregon in this moment while staying consistent with the policies, interests, and values of Oregon and our communities.

5.1 Objective: Practice Meaningful Engagement with Communities and the Public

By actively engaging coastal communities, and centering decisions about OSW energy in the views of Oregon's diverse communities, this Roadmap aims to not only maximize the positive and minimize any negative effects of OSW energy but also maximize community participation in the benefits offered by OSW energy. Transparent communication and inclusivity are key, ensuring communities are involved from the ground up in OSW energy development. This approach can address community concerns and foster a sense of ownership and shared benefits, paving the way for a collaborative and positive future.

Meaningful engagement with all affected parties is defined by two-way communication that allows for information and ideas to be shared with a broad range of constituencies, knowledge holders, and rights holders. Meaningful engagement relies on trust and good faith. Every Oregon resident should have an opportunity to engage, but particular attention should be given to those most affected by OSW (e.g., Tribes, coastal communities, and existing ocean users).

Opportunity for engagement should occur throughout the OSW lifecycle from planning to construction to decommissioning. Many communities have engaged already, and any future work should honor what Tribes, communities, and others have shared in past comments.

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)

Cite the results of the OSU research on community perceptions and CBAs. (Roundtable)

Insert a "box graphic" like in 5.2.2. with engagement activities at each stage (Bill Gorham)

Principles, "transparent"—How will data be made available? (Dawn Barlow)

Figure. I appreciate the part describing what meaningful engagement means (Ann Vileisis)

Figure. Possible to align state and federal goals? (Bill Gorham)

Figure. Aligning federal and state goals is where most recent BOEM process failed (Mike Graybill)

Objective 5.1, the roadmap must improve how public input is integrated. Comments should not disappear into a black box. I recommend publishing regular summaries of feedback, FAQs, and a clearly documented process for how insights shape decisions. In-person engagement should go beyond town halls—use small group workshops with clear instruction for what kind of feedback is needed, note-taking and feedback loops. Partner with local groups to co-host informal community workshops prior to formal review periods and provide small grants to support capacity. Coordinate with SeaGrant and other science based neutral organizations to support more information sharing and informed decision making and let people know how and when that is happening. Targeted outreach and notice for public meetings, leverage local radio, invite journalists who cover the whole process, and/or staff an internal DLCD "reporter" who is dedicated to external communication and community public education/ information sharing, creating recorded interviews or short informational PSA's about the process, repeat the messages and info that need to be repeated, and continue to orient people to the processes and timeline, wherever it is possible. (Michelle Carillo)

5.1.1. (first bullet). Why an FAQ by a third party? And for transparent information, Maybe a state version of the BOEM rainbow timeline? (ODFW-Delia).

5.1.1. Add "if the state decides to go forward with OSW" to "The State of Oregon should be central" (Mike Graybill)

5.1.2, engagement with Tribes must be co-designed. There should be options for both formal nation-to-nation consultation and shared Tribal roundtables—this is both/and. Proper staffing is essential to sustain respectful and ongoing dialogue. (Michelle Carillo)

Important to have an Subject Matter Expert always available to interpret data. Easy to misintepret or misunderstand. (Bryson Robertson)

What's "meaningful engagement"? Bobby – please provide a spectrum of "meaningful engagement". Timely engagement and documentation of the concerns raised should be communicated back to the participants who provided input. Letting them know what we heard

and why we incorporated some stuff and didn't incorporate some stuff. More transparency/accountability of how information gathered from public meetings is digested. Need to present that digestion to the public. -This goes to building trust and understanding the value of listening to the perspectives of other industries and ocean users. How does a constituency know when they've been heard, and a decision has been made while factoring in that knowledge. 3-minutes to comment does not build trust - when it ends up with people expressing anger as a part of public comment. Displacement of fishing activities is a real concern. The experience with the BOEM process had many mechanisms to get feedback from communities and the public, but what was missing was the integration of the comments/input provided by the community. (Roundtable)

Good process is essential, but there also has to be accountability for the decisions that are made and we have to move forward at the end of that process. (Roundtable)

To add: allow opportunity for community members to be part of the review of the selection and consultants that will be doing the community engagements, as a way of engagement process with the community, and not only stay as a passive process, but the community need to be considered as partners, to hello do the outreach with the community. (Roundtable)

Make sure you reflect what has already been said. State needs to look at the ballot languages from Curry and Coos so they can see what's already passed by voters. (Roundtable)

Identify the best mechanisms of doing community engagement. Support multiple modes/mediums/platforms to promote accessibility. Have to meet w/ different interest groups separately. Focus groups, small groups, area-focused activities. Large groups are intimidating, esp w/ folks of different positions. How does the state bring industry together (fishing and energy) on the front end of a process? We should be able to address the issue of not being heard. (Roundtable)

We can't move forward without support/engagement from fisheries folks. Need to strengthen fisheries industry engagement. Need to have a call out to the fisheries industry/community. There is overlap between "community members" and the commercial fishing industry. (Roundtable)

Top level observation: regulations have made it very hard to build big projects over the past 40-50 years with protective laws and restrictions. We're at the cutting edge in Oregon trying to craft meaningful engagement while also trying to demonstrate we have the capability to build big things in the state. (Roundtable)

Include considerations for communities inland of the coast as well. (Roundtable)

Promote internal engagement between agencies to avoid redundancy when interacting with communities. "Time is precious." (Roundtable)

Pay attention to ongoing research targeting public engagement/CBAs/enforceable agreements from OSU and others. They have studies focused on both Oregon and the west coast more broadly. (Roundtable)

Reiterate the need for consistency with current DOI guidelines to guide BOEM's involvement. (Roundtable)

Provide increased transparency as to where Tribal organizations fit in with public engagement efforts. (Roundtable)

Can DLCD plug in to regular events in the "community" for engagement? (Roundtable)

One element to include: popular will of the local population should have a major weight in the decision process. Figure: Principles for an inclusive community… It's missing communicating back out of what DLCD heard. (Roundtable)

To have a group of representatives within the community that are representing local communities/people that share the opinion of the community as a whole. (Roundtable)

Contacting all, for instance, all the fisheries, not only the ports, so making sure that the outreach is complete, to all the communities affected. (Roundtable)

Identify group of stakeholders that are part of the community, and do outreach depending on their needs of each community, to be engage in a particular are/topic. (Roundtable)

Convening communities, that offshore wind is not a guarantee; to open a conversation of what communities want and need. Is there a way to approach the communities from where they are in terms of energy needs/demands, knowledge. (Roundtable)

Provide detailed information: compare with other countries, case studies, best practices to work from. (Roundtable)

And what would be the outcomes . (Roundtable)

Before engaging the communities, what are the outcomes that are expected from the communities, this as a strategy to be considered within this point. Broaders and envision with alternative futures. (Roundtable)

Structure of the section: Where does it end? The structure of each one of the objectives? (Roundtable)

And think to address conflict resolution that can emerge from those conversations. (Roundtable)

Figure: Principles for an inclusive, community-centered process for OSW development

1. Committing to be data-driven and transparent
2. Understanding that uncertainties will remain and cannot all be eliminated
3. Applying a definition of equity that is consistent with related state and federal initiatives
4. Align federal and state goals
5. Create more accessible opportunities for communities to be involved, over time, in ways that cultivate mutual respect (e.g., in multiple engagement formats and languages)
6. Include voices from the entire Oregon coast across generations from youth to elders
7. Consult meaningfully with federally recognized Tribes and cultivate long-term relationships
8. Support community visioning and planning processes
9. Provide ongoing and accessible community education

5.1.1 Strategy: State-Led Community Outreach and Engagement Across Multiple Phases of Offshore Wind Development

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)

5.1.1.1 Agree, please include identifying funding, establishing staff capacity, building the states collective institutional knowledge (ODFW-Delia)

5.1.1.4 Clarify, are these JARTS prescribed by TSP Part 4, 5 or both at different times in the process? (ODFW-Delia)

State role in CBAs. Connect to Objective on local communities. Engagement efforts should include information about developing CBAs. Raise awareness of who to go to if you are interested. The Agreement is between developers and communities, but government can help convene and referee. (Roundtable)

The State of Oregon should be central in leading engagement efforts, inclusive of the entire coast and spanning multiple phases of offshore wind development beginning before leasing and continuing after permitting and construction of projects.

Any engagement effort should:

- Provide early and transparent information on when engagement is occurring, who can participate, how feedback will be used, and when key decisions are being made–so people can plan and make informed decisions on when and how to participate;
- Provide high quality information, in accessible language with visuals as much as possible, so people engage with a similar understanding of the problem to be solved and potential solutions – consider an FAQ developed by a trusted third party;
- Be coordinated with federal agencies, developers, local governments and others with engagement responsibilities so engagement is efficient, effective, and accountable;
- Be clear on why engagement is happening, and what level of decision authority is being shared (or not shared) with the people engaging;
- Provide early and transparent information on when engagement is occurring, who can participate, how feedback will be used, and when key decisions are being made–so people can plan and make informed decisions on when and how to participate;
- Include diverse modes of engagement to be as inclusive and accessible as possible– tailor specific approaches to specific project stages and community needs to be flexible and intentional;
- Create the space for multiple perspectives to be offered and listened to by the State of Oregon and others;
- To the extent possible, weave engagement into existing community gatherings and venues;
- Be clear about what is known and unknown, and how unknown information will be brought into the process in the future; and

- Be timely and accountable in providing responses and demonstrate that feedback has been received. Document which ideas were not advanced and why.

5.1.1.1 Action: Identify resource needs to support state-led ongoing engagement

5.1.1.2 Action: Coordinate with federal agencies and developers on outreach and engagement efforts to retain state involvement and reflect state interests in community engagement

5.1.1.3 Action: Build community engagement partnerships with other agencies, local government staff, and non-governmental organizations to combine resources and facilitate consistency in messages to communities

5.1.1.4 Action: Clarify community participation expectations in Joint Agency Review Teams and other regulatory processes at the state and local level, and document these opportunities in policy or guidance

5.1.1.5 Action: For state-led engagement activities, establish and consult an ongoing body/steering committee to guide engagement

5.1.2 Strategy: Ongoing Engagement with Tribes

Reviewer Guide
This section will be developed in consultation with Tribes as part of a separate Tribal group discussion currently underway. A Tribal Table has begun to meet and will continue through the summer and fall. DLCD welcomes and expects to engage in consultation with the federally recognized Tribes of Oregon in the development of the Roadmap.

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
This needs to be built out more based on past comments and Roundtable discussion. Of course deference needs to be given to Tribes, but this can't be blank. (Bill Gorham)

How does this all compare for someone looking to develop an energy project (say wind) in another non-coastal region of OR ? I assume it is the same, but maybe the specific OR agencies for coastal things changes the dynamic ? (Bryson Robertson)

Globally, when discussing governments at multiple levels, make sure to include Tribes. (Roundtable)

Oregon's responsibility for Government-to-Government consultation with Tribes
The State of Oregon must operate consistent with state law and policy related to consultation with Oregon's nine Federally Recognized Tribes. The Oregon Coastal Management Program included conditions in its Federal Consistency decision for the proposed BOEM leasing action requiring developers to notify and involve Tribes in the exploration of offshore and onshore areas with potential to contain cultural or archaeological resources. A condition also required BOEM to require lessees to make all reasonable efforts to demonstrate two-way dialogue with Federally Recognized Tribes that could be affected by future offshore wind development,

including multiple specific provisions. These conditions should be retained in future actions and further discussed with Tribes for any additions or amendments over time.

State engagement should remain consistent with Federal standards for Tribal Consultation.[2]

> *Throughout a consultation, the head of each agency, or appropriate representatives, shall recognize and respect Tribal self-government and sovereignty; identify and consider Tribal treaty rights, reserved rights, and other rights; respect and elevate Indigenous Knowledge, including cultural norms and practices relevant to such consultations; and meet the responsibilities that arise from the unique legal relationship between the Federal Government and Tribal governments. The head of each agency should ensure that agency representatives with appropriate expertise and, to the extent practicable, decision-making authority regarding the proposed policy are present at the consultation. The head of each agency should consider conducting the consultation in a manner that prioritizes participation of official Tribal government leaders." Consultation also, "requires that information obtained from Tribes be given meaningful consideration, and agencies should strive for consensus with Tribes or a mutually desired outcome*.

5.2 Objective: Support Coastal and Regional Communities

[text to be added]

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)

We must not ignore justice and safety. There is no mention of judicial impacts or Missing and Murdered Indigenous People. Offshore energy development has historically raised MMIP risks, especially with transient workforces. I urge the inclusion of Tribal-led safety assessments, culturally grounded protocols, and coordination with Tribal justice systems. (Michelle Carillo)

5.2.1. Regarding visual resources –I want to mention the value of protecting night skies. Some communities (port orford!) and state parks on the south coast are already working toward protecting night skies. In fact, our part of the coast has become something of a mecca for night time photography. (Ann Vileisis)

5.2.2. Recognize the importance of protecting resources underlying fishery resources – such as upwelling, such as productivity of forage fish at base of ocean food chain (Ann Vileisis)

5.2.1.2. Effects can be positive. Studies on the US East Coast show positive impact on tourism from offshore wind arrays attracting curious visitors in greater numbers than causing them to avoid seeing them. (Bill Gorham)

[2] Memorandum on Uniform Standards for Tribal Consultation. Accessed at https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2022/11/30/memorandumon-uniform-standards-for-tribal-consultation/#:~:text=Throughout%20a%20consultation%2C%20the%20head,cultural%20norms%20and%20practices%20relevant.

Not sure where to put this, but I heard during Roundtable breakout sessions in May that there should be another strategy for an assessment of benefits and losses to tourism. (ODFW-Delia). Bobby note- See 5.2.1.2

Add action: “Assess community needs related to port development components or infrastructure that affects community.” (Roundtable)

Objective 5.2, Support Coastal and regional communities, our communities need more than outreach—they need consistent, hands-on, partnership. Utilize a Community Liaison approach, modeled after public health navigators. These liaisons would help communities navigate permitting, benefits, and investments—especially in small or under-resourced places. During the pandemic, while there was significant confusion, and Curry County did not have a local public health agency, the Navigator role was critical in supporting local nonprofits becoming coordinated care organizations,enabling new funding and resources to come to our community. As mentioned by others in this discussion today, we also need accountability mechanisms over the lifespan of the projects, from permitting through to decommissioning. (Michelle Carillo)

On the topic of CBAs - there are a lot of small communities that could be impacted from an OSW industry. This has the potential to have financial and cultural impacts - how would a CBA impact those communities? Which communities get CBAs, and what is the standard for determining that? (Roundtable)

Blue figure - overarching principles - Question regarding 3. Applying a definition of equity - which can be a subjective term - its hard to understand where this came from and what it means in practice. There should not be favoritism one way or the other. (Roundtable)

Also here: Include considerations for communities inland of the coast in regard to infrastructure/development/etc. (Roundtable)

Take a second look at using the language of ‘benefit’ agreements. ‘Benefit’ might mean different things to different people. For example: use enforceable agreements, accountability agreements, etc. The language at least, or even policy, could be responsive to each communitys’ experience with these types of arrangements. (Roundtable)

Top level feedback: market signals. Setting the stage is not the same as defining those, if there is the purpose to pursue the offshore wind. Missing objective to be added: is the “market signals”. A suggestion to add and additional objective that address the “state and statewide/local revenue and taxation” from broad statewide to local level governments showing the revenue and taxation that would result from the offshore wind project (Roundtable)

State and county permitting that need to be addressed by showing the financial costs/revenue. What is the role of the state? In terms of market signals? (Roundtable)

5.2.1 Strategy: Protect and sustain coastal communities and existing local and regional uses of the coastal zone, including commercial and recreational fishing, recreation, tourism, and aesthetic and spiritual enjoyment

5.2.1.1 Action: Update Oregon's visual resource inventory and further study community and Tribal values surrounding visual resource effects

Oregon should update its visual/scenic resource inventory in a way that tries to balance identifying large enough areas for viable OSW development, an emphasis on protecting viewsheds important to Tribes, and the "wildness" and scenic value that draws people from around the world to live and play on Oregon's coast. This may be integrated with the TSP Part Five amendment action.

5.2.1.2 Action: Conduct socioeconomic studies to better articulate the potential effect of offshore wind development to recreation, tourism, and local economies resulting from offshore wind development in Oregon– including any shoreside development proposals.

5.2.1.3 Action: Assess community needs to support offshore wind development (e.g., housing, infrastructure, social services)

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
5.2.1.2. Add natural resource economics and associated effects to other human uses and industries. (Roundtable)

5.2.1.3. Caution: a point in time study may not keep up with changing community resources and needs. Think about incorporating current trends. Is there a way that CBAs could be revised if community needs change? Include a mechanism in the CBA topic? Staged investments? [Broadway corridor project does have ways to adjust needs and investments over time] Clarify: socioeconomic needs in the years before a project or after a project is in place? Also assess community vulnerabilities that might be exacerbated by OSW development or improved by development. Community resilience broadly. May relate to a net benefit assessment. (Roundtable)

Add "5.2.1.4 Action: Evaluate the range of potential specifications of existing OSW technologies and ancillary facility needs" Im not sure whether this is its own action or an aspect of the other actions but if you don't already have this covered somewhere else it seems appropriate here because in order to evaluate effects on visual resources, tourism, recreation, fisheries etc you have to know what the structures will look like, how many offshore and nearshore, how they will be lit, the expression above and below the sea surface, etc. Suggest you draw from the "Project Envelope" as a starting place; there are many online from east coast projects, or the NREL 2024 Representative Project Design Envelope for Floating OSW https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/documents/renewable-energy/state-activities/RDPE_Final.pdf. (ODFW-Delia)

Add 5.2.1.5 "community net-benefit policy". Statement of intent by government: planning needs will change as socioeconomic status changes from new development. Cities incorporate planning for economic growth. E.g., zoning, housing inventory, etc. (Roundtable)

5.2.2 Strategy: Protect and Maintain Optimum Management and Uses of Oregon's Fisheries

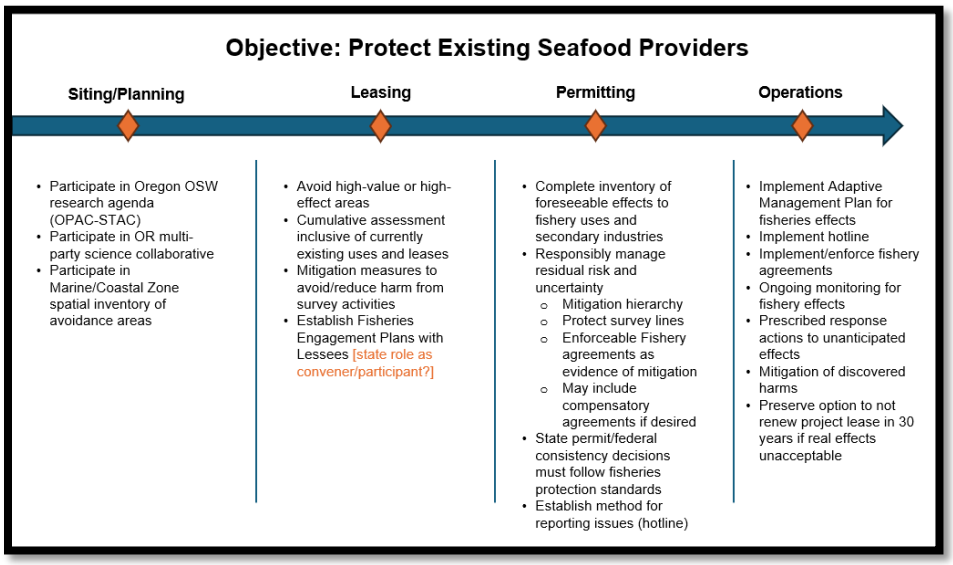
Reviewer Guide
This section is in early draft form, in recognition that the Roadmap development process has not yet conducted extensive engagement with fishing communities. This engagement work will proceed through the summer and fall leading into the next draft of the Roadmap. Included in this section is an overall structure to the conversation with fishing community members and the questions we hope to answer through strategies and actions in the Roadmap.

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
Support including this section and the discussion on protection of fisheries. ODFW fisheries management section and policy experts will need to review and may contribute to the drafting of this section. Lets discuss when will be the appropriate time to request review by ODFW subject matter experts. (ODFW-Delia)

Diagram. Clarify who is participating in siting/planning, the fishing industry? In leasing does the state convene or participate in establishing fisheries engagement plans? Or instead could the state codify criteria to be met by lessees in their fisheries engagement plans? Suggest you revise and move "protect fisheries and research survey lines" to the siting/planning column. This is done during siting. (ODFW-Delia)

Other concerns- How will the warming, acidifying, and windier ocean conditions affecting fish and fishing be dealt with? (Bill Gorham)

Diagram. Don't forget to include an objective to protect productivity of species that provide seafood. For example, impacts to areas important for juvenile fish. (Mike Graybill)



Reviewer Guide
Each objective has a placeholder figure (from the April Roundtable meeting) to indicate our intent to have a summary figure for each objective showing how associated actions might fit into the

different stages of OSW development. These figures will be updated as the strategies and actions get refined.

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)

(last bullet) Anything that enhances predicability, certainty, the data they use in planning might be important. (Roundtable)

Oregon's enforceable policies protect traditional ocean uses [discuss TSP Part Five]. Any OSW development needs to be consistent with Oregon policies for protecting commercial, cultural, and recreational fish species availability and abundance, and access to enough productive fishing grounds to remain viable as a fishing community and industry. Any potential impacts to fishing should also consider impacts to secondary and support industries, such as seafood processing and commercial fishing suppliers.

- Reflect concerns we've heard through the OSW processes so far, including: Displacement; Squeeze; Area exclusion; Safety/radar; Science/survey effects; Gear loss; Increased entanglement risk; Port space; Spatial planning didn't account for all the important areas; How to respond if the fish move into OSW areas later; Others?
- Discuss policies and options at the state level to address fishing interests
    - Fisheries protection standards in statute and the Territorial Sea Plan that we believe can be applied to a project in federal waters
    - Additional marine spatial planning and analysis to account for important areas BOEM might have missed (recommendation under consideration)
    - Various methods that may be available as concurrence conditions to avoid or minimize harm (e.g., transit corridors, setting maximum areas for any given array, etc.)
    - Compensation or agreements that can be required in order to obtain state concurrence
- Additional questions to discuss through additional planned engagement:
    - What might coexistence look like between offshore wind and fisheries? What are some key ingredients?
    - When there is friction, what do you want to have happen and how do you want the state to have your back?
    - Are there effects or mitigation ideas we haven't thought of yet?
    - What actions should the state take in the next 5-10 years to better address fishing community concerns around offshore wind? (actions to take, information to get, etc.)

5.2.3 Strategy: Recognize the Effects of Shoreside Development as an Essential Component of an Offshore Wind Presence in Oregon

[Still to be discussed in the Roundtable.]

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
Should be a key component of a good socioeconomic study. The study should start ASAP and continue with follow up, validation efforts as the process moves forward, even if the decision is to not

have FOSW to track how communities achieves the benefits that should have come from the development of FOSW. (Bill Gorham)

Clarify how much port development in coos bay is essential to OSW development? Could you have a scenario that involves turbines but no port development? (Roundtable)

5.2.4 Strategy: Support Coastal Communities through Benefit Agreements

Reviewer Guide
This strategy and associated actions are the subject of the Community Benefit and Other Enforceable Agreements Working Group, which is still holding discussions and developing recommendations. Additionally, DLCD is working with a third-party consultant to explore enforceable policy concepts and opportunities related to community benefits, which will inform this section.

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
enforcement gaps remain. Community Benefit Agreements—key to delivering real value—are not yet tied to enforceable mechanisms. Oregon should require CBAs during federal leasing and make them legally binding. State, county, city, and Tribal governments all have roles to play here. (Michelle Carillo)

Would there be an opportunity/need to ensure these are public documents to ensure all communities are equally able to negotiate their future? (Bryson Robertson)

"Compensation is a last resort"- Is this an enforceable policy or an aspirational standard? (Mike Graybill)

5.2.4.1. Add "Affects to community natural resources could be brought into the net benefit discussion to open the possibility for conservation measures or other actions to preserve those resources." (Roundtable)

Community benefits from offshore wind development can take multiple forms depending on the community affected, the needs and interests of that community, and the nature and scale of effects that benefits are intended to mitigate. It is important to recognize that community benefit agreements focused on financial compensation or investment are just one tool for addressing and securing community interests, and agreements can also address other aspects of an offshore wind project such as protective measures and commitments or monitoring/mitigation measures not otherwise required under a permit or policy.

Compensation is a last resort after the State of Oregon has determined that A) meaningful effort has been made to avoid and minimize impacts consistent with its enforceable policies, and B) the benefits of OSW outweigh the costs consistent with its enforceable policies. It is also important to incorporate the concept that projects with generational impact should have generational oversight and benefit.

The discussion and negotiation of community benefits requires ample time, broad participation, good information, and resources to organize and support community participation. The state can play an important role in convening and supporting these conversations.

[Still to discuss: Role of the state and third parties in benefit agreement conversations, definition of community, process and timing for organizing benefit conversations, enforceable mechanisms, types of agreements and benefits (e.g., non-monetary).]

5.2.4.1 Action: Explore creation of new enforceable policies to require large-scale coastal development have a net benefit to coastal communities

The State of Oregon should update its enforceable policies and take other actions to ensure OSW benefits the communities most impacted by OSW development. This includes:

- Expectations that community benefit, or similar enforceable agreements be negotiated with impacted communities and how those agreements should be negotiated;
- Labor standards with preferences for local employment, wages, and other elements consistent with similar land-side energy development; and
- Expectations that Tribal benefit, or similar enforceable agreements be negotiated with impacted Tribes and how those agreements should be negotiated.

5.2.4.2 Action: Promote and Pursue Enforceability and Accountability for Community Agreements

Reviewer Guide
This strategy and associated actions are the subject of the Community Benefit and Other Enforceable Agreements Working Group, which is still holding discussions and developing recommendations. Additionally, DLCD is working with a third-party consultant to explore enforceable policy concepts and opportunities related to community benefits, which will inform this section.

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)

Add "Transferability" so "…Pursue Enforceability, Transferability, and Accountability" (Mike Graybill)

Discuss how to retain rights if you enter into an agreement (Roundtable)

Add 5.2.4.3. "Action: Clarify state role in supporting or convening community benefit conversations and coordinating all the entities." Communities much more successful when there is a third party helping (from the OSU research). If not the state, could have other environmental mediation services that assist in negotiations. (Roundtable)

[*To discuss in this section: What it means to be an enforceable agreement; legal ability to require enforceable agreements under state federal consistency review authority; other potential authorities that could enable enforceable mechanisms in agreements; types of enforceable agreements and structures/processes for ongoing engagement in agreements; limitations of enforceable agreements; policy options to strengthen the role of enforceable agreements.]*

5.3 Objective: Support the Creation of New Economic Opportunities from Offshore Wind–Whether there are turbines off the coast or not

Reviewer Guide

This section is still under development. Next steps are to

- Hold a workforce topic in the May Roundtable meeting;
- review strategies and actions from other state roadmaps to identify opportunities that fit the current federal direction and the specific factors relevant to Oregon
- Hold additional conversations with CA and WA staff and officials to better understand the strategic opportunities for coordination.
- Conduct additional research and focus group conversations with the OSW industry, port officials, supply chain manufacturers, and business development agencies and organizations

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)

This work should occur irrespective of the fate of FOSW. The coastal communities need some good economic planning and action. (Bill Gorham)

Important to distinguish economic opportunity financed by private sector from those supported by public funds (Mike Graybill)

Potential Missing Action: Conduct current 'conditions' assessment of communities to understand where they are in terms of economy, workforce, etc. to properly implement the strategies and actions that would follow such an assessment under this objective. (Roundtable)

Want to train local youth on OSW technology/oceanographical career paths, so they have an option to stay rather than leave. Electricians/programmers/designers. (Roundtable)

If no OSW in OR, incentivize supply chain industries w/ tax policies to support OSW elsewhere. (Roundtable)

OSW workers' housing needs to be developed in a way that can become long term residence for local folks. (Roundtable)

Fee structures for short term rentals that doesn't preclude that industry but feeds back into communities for housing efforts since properties on the coast turns into short term rentals. (Roundtable)

New tourism activity, paying for boat tours to see the wind turbines. (Roundtable)

Real socio economic benefit/cost impact analysis for OSW (Roundtable)

The state investing in the supply chain, and investing in ports… Again: what is the role of the state in making investment decisions in different arenas and in different sectors? What can the state do to cooperate, for example MOU with the industry and to show leadership? (Roundtable)

Transmission: it is an important topic that can be address under a new objective of "market signals" and also within the objective of "supporting local/regional communities" (Roundtable)

Action 5.3.2.2: We identify this as a 'high priority' action which raises the question if actions can be categorized not in a chronological order, but by priority level. (Roundtable)

Action 5.3.2.3: Are other ports included beyond Coos Bay? (Roundtable)

5.3.2.3 It would be ill advised to link prospective OSW to PCIP project (also define PCIP). See also

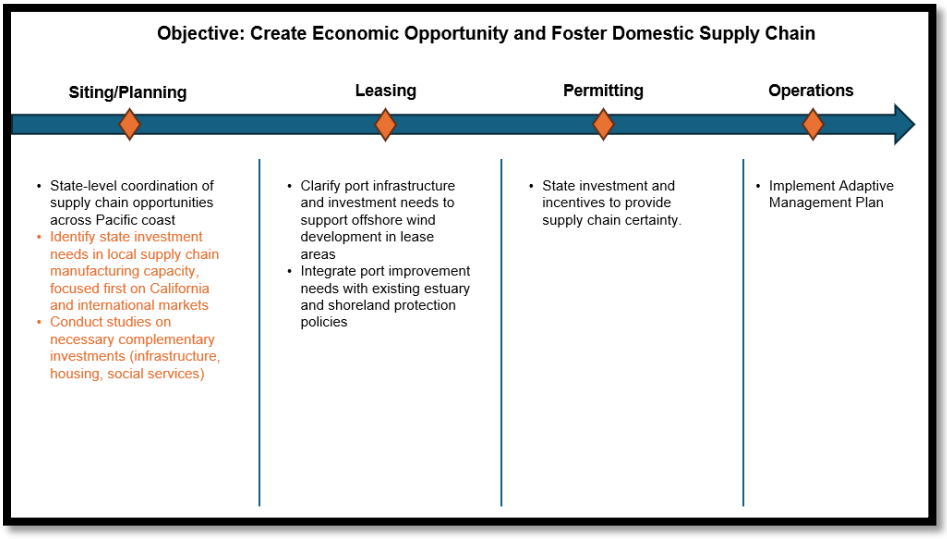
Change 5.3.2.3. to "Action: Explore coordination opportunities with other development proposals for Coos Bay to align future interactions, conflicts, and coordination needsneeds. Includes both on water conflicts, space needs on north spit, and airport restrictions. Is there a tradeoff of one future vs. another for Coos Bay port development?" Does Coos Bay have adequate space for manufacturing and integration facilities or just service/maintenance? (Roundtable). Coos Bay not big enough to build these at full scale?

Add 5.3.2.4. "Action: Consider port development opportunities with the community change that would result from port development, either positive or negative: In a Port Readiness Plan, Consider ancillary port development opportunities specific to a supply chain focus, such as chains, moorings, cables, or other aspects. Coordinate with CA and WA in this plan. Evaluate the relative tradeoffs of different port development scenarios to natural resources, existing businesses, and other community wellbeing indicators." (Roundtable)

5.6.2. where a proponent must prove an absence of harm, and Coos Bay PCIP will have irreversible harm) (Mike Graybill)

Oregonians should benefit to the greatest extent possible from the economic opportunities associated with OSW development and generation, including opportunities from manufacturing components and vessels, providing maintenance and operations offshore, workforce training, portside services, cutting edge research and development, and supporting power and utility operations onshore. Oregon should also thoughtfully plan for the additional investments in infrastructure, housing, and social services that will be required in Oregon's coastal communities to support a new OSW energy industry.

[To discuss: Projected supply chain needs and known development plans in CA and WA; opportunities and challenges considering current federal direction and the status of offshore wind on the Pacific Coast]



5.3.1 Strategy: Articulate and Develop the Supply Chain Opportunity for Oregon

5.3.1.1 Action: Senior state official to coordinate with California and Washington regarding supply chain fulfillment for the west coast

5.3.1.2 Action: State-led supply chain market opportunity assessment, inclusive of California and international markets

5.3.1.3 Action: As identified in the supply chain market opportunity assessment, promote relationships between Oregon businesses and interstate or international markets

5.3.1.4 Action: Create an Oregon Offshore Wind Supply Chain Registry to identify firms with readiness to provide manufacturing, vessel, and support services to the offshore wind industry

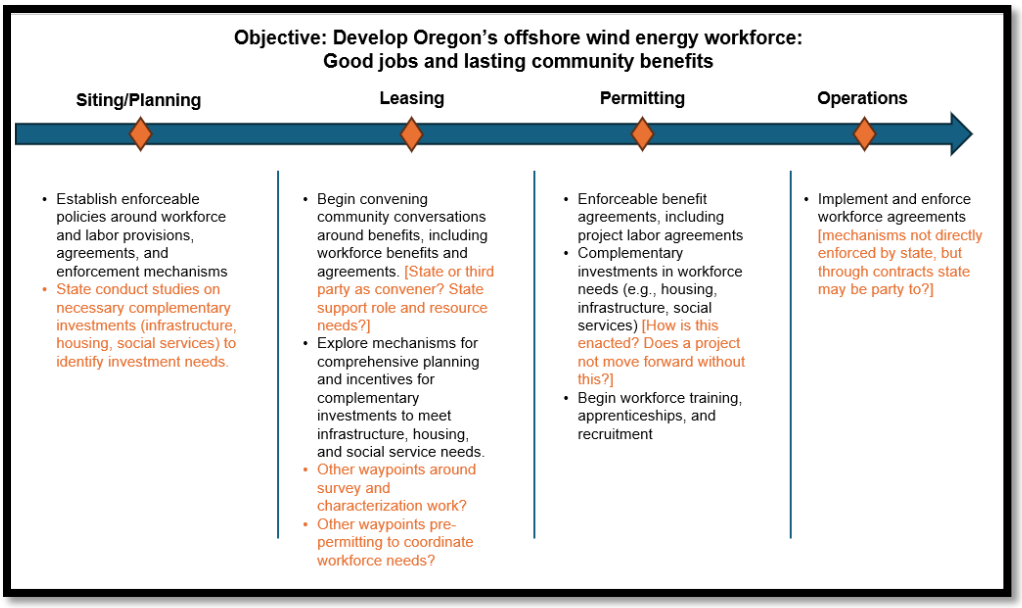
5.3.2 Strategy: Understand and Prepare for Future Port Development Needs to support Offshore Wind

5.3.2.1 Action: Develop a Port Readiness Plan that identifies investment needs related to supply chain development in concert with other port needs to support offshore wind assembly, manufacturing, installation, and maintenance

5.3.2.2 Action: Coordinate with other west coast states on a coastwide port development plan to meet the potential future needs of the offshore wind industry, considering different build-out scenarios

5.3.2.3 Action: Explore coordination opportunities with other development proposals for Coos Bay, e.g., the PCIP project, to align future needs

5.4 Objective: Position Oregon to have an Offshore Wind Workforce that is Housed, Trained, and Equitable



Reviewer Guide

A future revision of the Roadmap will expand this section to describe the scale of the workforce opportunity related to offshore wind and the process and requirements that already exist in Oregon related to workforce development, apprenticeships, training, and support.

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)

The 'workforce' noted below seems to be more closely linked to trades or blue collar opportunities. I feel like we are missing anything about white collar, consultancies, engineering OEMs, etc. This section seems very focused on a single aspect of the broader Workforce. (Bryson Robertson)

Potential Missing Action: Support workforce development in tandem with the supply chain development as they reinforce each other and should require complementary planning strategies. (Roundtable)

Developers have the responsibility to start those programs, specific to start those programs to train workforce (Roundtable)

And also to work on housing needs and not put that burden in local communities (Roundtable)

Strategies to have local jobs, and what are the market signals are for offshore wind, and those will determine what are the needs, for instance construction, apprenticeship (Roundtable)

Goals to hire women, minority groups, veterans, and others… (Rountable)

How to do it? If you have a community benefit agreement and then have enforceable agreements that include the employers, and employees, contractors… and then create spaces such as a committee that oversee the processes and the development of it, including hiring, data, and make sure that minority groups are part of the hiring process. (Rountable)

Include in the process local associations. Representatives that help/support oversee the process (Roundtable)

What are the challenges that local communities have, and how to create opportunities to support the local economy and retain the youth and the development of the community, socially, culturally and economically (Roundtable)

Technological standardization: cables standards, and safety procedures to make sure that evolve with the needs and development of new technologies in a way that responds to safety procedures such as inspections to keep communities safe (Roundtable)

Who will need to do this oversight? The cable owners are responsible for the inspections and submitted report of the inspections and the status of the cabling (Roundtable)

To have/create a prequalified group that can do the testing, inspections, transmission, or others… something like an emergency response group. (Roundtable)

5.4.1.2. Need a little more detail here on the nature of the gap/need. (Roundtable)

5.4.1 Strategy: Strengthen and Enforce Labor and Safety Standards

5.4.1.1 Action: Strengthen the enforceability of the labor standards in HB 4080

5.4.1.2 Action: Ensure consistency of workforce safety and labor standards at sea with those on land

5.4.2 Strategy: Match Workforce Development with Workforce Needs

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
Given the general uncertainty of workforce needs for renewable energy projects in general, it will be critical to match what will be needed to the development of those needs. (Bill Gorham)

Pacific Offshore Wind Consortium (POW-C)? (Bryson Robertson can help answer this)

5.4.2.2. normal apprenticeship is 4-5 years, so you need to begin well before there is a project. Developing workforce development programming at CC's – need to be able to

show there will actually be jobs if they enter a program. Some kind of clarity of state or developer commitment is a helpful precursor. Outreach can start at early ages many years in advance but not have commitments for jobs at that stage. (Roundtable)

5.4.2.3. Lean into existing workforce development programs, e.g., CBCC, for supporting future workforce development locally. Assess what programs exist and complement them with OSW specific. Make sure state utilizes state approved apprenticeship programs that are already in place that work alongside existing workforce development programs. State requirements that these programs be used. (Roundtable)

5.4.2.1 Action: Assess community policy and investment needs to support a future offshore wind workforce, including housing, infrastructure, and social support services

5.4.2.2 Action: Workforce development and training plan? When is the time right for this to occur?

5.4.2.3 Action: Assess the compatibility of Port and Supply Chain readiness needs with local policies and estuary plans and seek solutions

5.4.2.4 Action: Role for the Pacific Offshore Wind Consortium (POW-C)?

5.5 Objective: Protect Tribal Cultural and Archaeological Resources, Culturally Significant Viewsheds, Subsistence Activities, and other Interests of Tribes

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
Properly addressing this issue will be critical to successful incorporation of Tribal input to this specific project as well as all other aspects of community development. (Bill Gorham)

Objective 5.5, which focuses on Tribal cultural protections, currently has no strategies. That's a major gap. While I recognize you are engaging through a tribal table and will continue to build this out, At minimum, this objective should include Tribal-led review boards, protections for data sovereignty, and enforceable protocols for free, prior, and informed consent. (Michelle Carillo)

Is the OPAC-STAC, 'THE' research agenda defining group ? It appears so in the this document - maybe it is just one potential group? (Bryson Robertson)

We should include 3 WA tribes with UA rights to fisheries - including the Makah, Hoh, Quinalt, Quillute, - Tribal cultural coordination. Communication and considerations of concerns of non-federally recognized tribes who would be affected by OSW. (Roundtable)

Acknowledge a regional planning scale, such as with the CRITFC Tribal Energy Vision. (Roundtable)

Rely on expertise at the tribes. Tribes should take the leadership and drive that process (Roundtable)

Emphasize participation from all tribals groups during cable landing planning/exercise (Roundtable)

Suggestion to add onshore and also try to include in the marine spatial planning part on how to assess the importance of the ocean spaces for the Tribes (Roundtable)

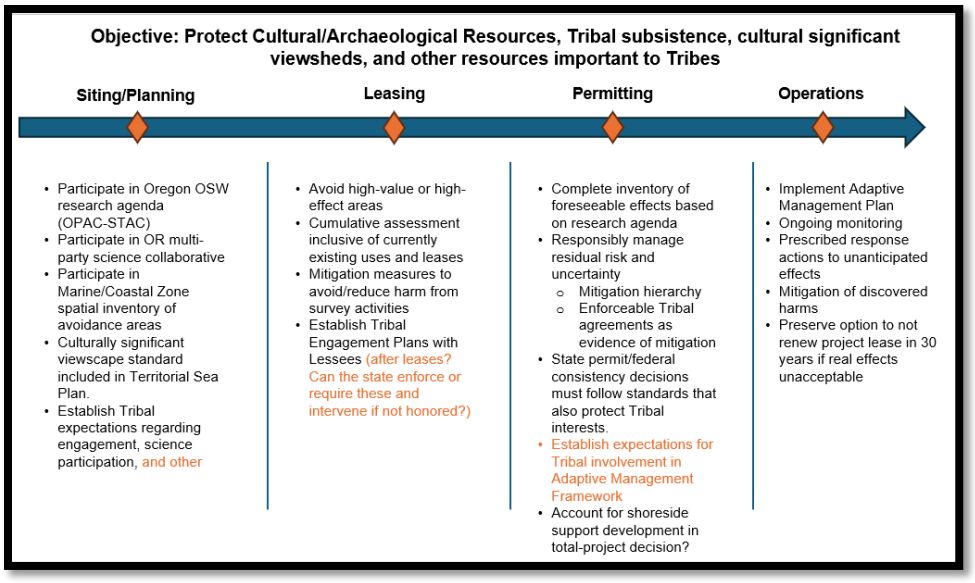
How would Tribes suggest managing to avoid undersea village and other undersea sites? (Roundtable)

Viewsheds impacts consideration for strategy: like to get the appropriate reach all tribal groups and members that can be impacted from offshore wind, (Roundtable)

Need more information, what is the difference in the concepts that are in the section, and have more information from the tribes, and to avoid assumptions what the tribes economic status is, and what they need and how offshore wind will affect them, like in fishing. (Roundtable)

The ocean is a source of life and subsistence for Tribes, and the ocean represents creation for many Tribal people. Any OSW development would need to be consistent Oregon's enforceable policies meant to project both A) the physical, cultural resources, gravesites, historic sites, and B) the locations that support cultural practices such as gathering first food and spiritual and religious sites. Federal and state governments have an obligation to establish meaningful consultation and collaboration with Tribal governments in the development of federal and state policies that have Tribal implications to strengthen the Government-to-Government relationships with Tribes.

Reviewer Guide
This section will be developed in consultation with Tribes as part of a separate Tribal group discussion currently underway. A Tribal Table has begun to meet and will continue through the summer and fall. DLCD welcomes and expects to engage in consultation with the federally recognized Tribes of Oregon in the development of the Roadmap.



5.6 Objective: Protect the Environment and Species (Marine, Terrestrial, Estuarine, Freshwater)

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)

Given that the best strategy to protect the environment is to avoid impacts, this objective needs to be key for the siting/planning phase - as captured in the text box (Bill Gorham)

Diagram. Add responsible siting and planning for onshore facilities to first column (siting); Clarify, is the research agenda limited to recommendations from OPAC-STAC? Suggest this be kept open; In permitting, what ecological protection standards bust be followed, from TSP Part 5? (ODFW-Delia)

How does this work in an Oregon electricity system that needs power & energy? It is(was) my impression that OR needed to build generation, and OSW was one of the options. Surely this objective should then be a comparative analysis of options for generation and impact on 'Environment and Species' ? (Bryson Robertson)

We have a fairly comprehensive set of laws and policies to protect the species and environment from OSW. Least problematic issues that we have to-date. Reference to the Gridworks report (from WA) identifying data gaps. (Roundtable)

Action 5.6.1.2: For example: The Coos Bay Estuary Management Plan (Roundtable)

Action 5.6.1.2: The research agenda should acknowledge, respond to, and build upon, current research activity ongoing at regional universities/institutions. (Hatfield/Humboldt State/etc.) (Roundtable)

Want to change the title of 5.6.1.4 to Action: Pursue a state-led integrated spatial planning process. (Roundtable)

Add to 5.6.1.3 Action: Must have an updated CBEMP before OSW development. (Roundtable)

Require sufficient data of noise transmission through water column for cetaceans impacts. (Roundtable)

Any negative impacts to whale migration should be grounds for not proceeding with OSW. OSU Marine Mammal Institute should be weighing in/need to have weight. (Roundtable)

Monitoring tools that are transparent to guide State to make decisions on OSW. (Roundtable)

Meaningful adaptive management work plan with real authority. Meaningful =State has authority to change operation direction. Adaptive management plan, that needs to be provided by the developers, and emergency response. Both should be an umbrella for all the section (Roundtable)

5.6.2.3 Action: Define a Framework for Monitoring and Adaptive Management Specific to Offshore Wind -- must be meaningful with threshold for biologically relevant effects that trigger enforceable actions. (Roundtable)

Co-benefit agreements of data sharing from ongoing monitoring by the lessees – require raw data be made available to others such marine mammal researchers. Lessees will be financially responsible for collecting, processing, and disseminating data. (Roundtable)

Recommend the state negotiate w/ developers for full access to environmental resource data through all phases. (Roundtable)

Strategy to be added: is that to developers incorporate a design to mitigate and protect the marine environment/species (Roundtable)

When there is available resource and how it might be evolve with the climate change effects/consequences/impacts (Roundtable)

Q: there is the local immediate impact currently is the CA current, and then how it would look like in 20 years? Do we have the same concern in OR? (Roundtable)

What type of climate models are needed to be considered? Should it be at the local level only? Or what else needs to be included? (Roundtable)

Historical data based needed to understand the evolving environment and go to the future on how to protect it? (Roundtable)

A suggestion is to soon as a project begins is to start a based line monitoring to be started, and but the time the windmills get in the water there will be some data to start and analysis, forecasting and projections (Roundtable)

Monitoring before and during the operations could be a good strategy to include (Roundtable)

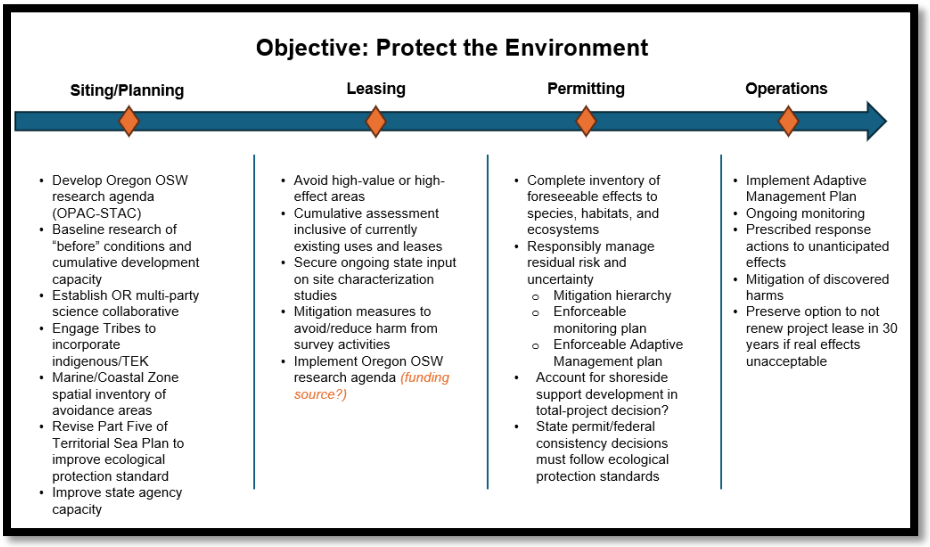
To consider echolocation standards/measures/ indicators (Roundtable)

Baseline acoustic monitoring would be a good strategy to consider and start (Roundtable)

Shout out agreement during migratory seasons are. (Roundtable)

Any OSW development would need to be consistent Oregon's enforceable policies meant to conserve wildlife (e.g., birds, fish, invertebrates, marine mammals, etc.), their habitats (e.g.,

sand, reefs, corals, essential fish habitats, etc.), and the ocean processes that are fundamental to food webs and larger atmospheric cycles.



5.6.1 Strategy: Strengthen State and Local Government Policies, Processes, and Capacity to Address Environmental Effects from Offshore Wind

[language describing this strategy will be included in a future revision]

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
This issue should be even broader in considering environmental effects of all forms of energy generation, distribution, and use - clearly well beyond the scope of the Roadmap, but it may be useful to keep impacts from other energy generation when evaluating the impacts of FOSW. (Bill Gorham)

5.6.1.1. Suggest move visual resource concerns to 5.2 and 5.5 (ODFW-Delia)

5.6.1.1. There may be gaps in Goal 16. Maybe also GBoal 18: Goal 18 re: shoreline effects, cables, debris, changes in wind wake, etc. (Roundtable)

5.6.1.3. Strongly support including this action. It is my understanding that this section might list/summarize the expertise needed at state agencies to address OSW development (both onshore and offshore) and then the full Agency Capacity Assessment could be included as an attachment to the Roadmap. (ODFW-Delia)

5.6.1.3. This could use more clarity (Dawn Barlow)

5.6.1.3. This includes coordination between agencies (Roundtable)

Add 5.6.1.5. "Action: Update the Coos Bay Estuary Management Plan (relates to port development plan)"

5.6.1.1 Action: Amend Oregon's Territorial Sea Plan [and other policies as applicable] to Address Gaps

To discuss within this action: expanding reach of ecological protection policies; focus on updating visual resource protection policies to account for offshore wind (including the dilemma discussions from the February Roundtable meeting); integration of cultural practices; other gaps identified in the gap list elsewhere in this draft.

5.6.1.2 Action: Support Local Governments in Amending comprehensive plans and codes to address identified Gaps

5.6.1.3 Action: Support Agency Capacity for Building Expertise in Offshore Wind Effects

[To discuss within this section: Agency capacity assessment work by DLCD.]

5.6.1.4 Action: Identify Suitable Sea Space for Development Led by State Interests and Policies

Reviewer Guide
A recommendation for Marine/Coastal Zone Spatial Planning is currently under review by the Roundtable. An abbreviated version of the recommendation is included below.

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
"The Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap Roundtable sees an opportunity to pursue a state-led integrated spatial planning process that could encourage and include new information, widen the scope of site suitability analysis to the entire Oregon coast, integrate offshore and onshore suitability considerations (including federal waters), and identify early in the process those areas that would face potential or likely inconsistency with state enforceable policies later in the permitting process. "This widening of the scope seems reasonable given that NREL suggests that wind resources exceed 7 m/s along the entire coast yet the key infrastructure resources are not where the best winds are. (Bill Gorham)

"BOEM retains leasing authority on the Outer Continental Shelf in federal waters, but information from the state regarding anticipated future constraints is an important input to federal risk-based decision making." This is a key for Oregon to take ownership of FOSW. (Bill Gorham)

"Rather than constitute a 'zoning' process…" To highlight this distinction, the analysis of A-B-C areas listed above might produce a list/inventory of habitat types or resources that would be more or less suitable or consistent with Enforceable Policies wherever they occur, as opposed to trying to map or zone the whole marine/coastal zone….correct? (ODFW-Delia)

The BOEM-led offshore wind siting process from 2019-2024 attempted to incorporate different interests, perspectives, and sources of information available at the time to identify two Wind Energy Areas offshore Oregon. The process ultimately failed to proceed to leasing. The Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap Roundtable sees an opportunity to pursue a state-led integrated spatial planning process that could encourage and include new information, widen the scope of site suitability analysis to the entire Oregon coast, integrate offshore and onshore suitability considerations (including federal waters), and identify early in the process those areas that would face potential or likely inconsistency with state enforceable policies later in the permitting process. The benefits of this effort would be greater regulatory certainty for

developers and a stronger emphasis on avoidance as a means to address effects of concern. Another benefit may be to identify applicable policies currently in place as well a potential additional policies needed to secure the state's interests and move forward responsibly, should offshore wind energy be proposed off Oregon in the future.

DLCD should convene, guide, and/or drive an effort to update spatial planning information for the entire Oregon coast, inclusive of:

- Federal waters;
- The territorial sea; and
- Onshore and estuarine areas (e.g., for infrastructure, transmission, navigation or port utilization, habitat mitigation needs).

Marine/Coastal Zone spatial planning should identify areas of the ocean where Floating Offshore Wind energy (FOSW) infrastructure are: A) likely consistent with state policies and goals, B) potentially consistent based on meeting conditions and further review, and C) less suitable or inconsistent with state policies. A desired outcome of the effort would be to reveal areas that are viable for development, areas where the state would require additional information, and areas where development may be more challenging when accounting for applicable state standards. BOEM retains leasing authority on the Outer Continental Shelf in federal waters, but information from the state regarding anticipated future constraints is an important input to federal risk-based decision making.

A spatial planning effort may be combined with a process to update content and standards in Parts Four and Five of the Territorial Sea Plan, which may include spatially applicable standards that could be proactively projected into areas of federal waters within the state's review jurisdiction. Rather than constitute a "zoning" process for federal waters, the output of the Marine/Coastal Zone spatial planning process may constitute more of an "inventory" of policy-based suitability risks based on the current research and information available.

This effort will require resources from government, nonprofit, and business sectors. It is estimated that an effort may cost:

- Budget range
- Dedicated FTE over X months (includes multiple agencies)

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
Suggest you remove the budget estimate from the Roadmap and instead, add a recommendation that the costs be estimated prior to a state decision to move forward with marine spatial planning. On a separate work track, you could ask the agencies involved in the Capacity Assessment to estimate staff needs to participate meaningfully in this and other emerging planning suggestions. Assuming that the outcomes of the Agency Capacity Assessment will be included in the Roadmap somehow (as an Appendix maybe?), you could reference the information found there for the estimates of staff needs from various agencies. (ODFW-Delia)

"In order to successfully identify suitable sea space, the spatial planning process should explicitly define a goal of finding an amount of space suitable for 3 GW of energy production capacity." Disagree. 2021 HB 3375 established a goal to plan for development of up to three gigawatts of

floating offshore wind energy, meaning that if less or no suitable space is found that that is what it is. This language is inconsistent with consideration of a no-development scenario. (ODFW-Delia)

Why not look for larger areas that would meet basic suitability criteria, then apply exclusionary criteria to yield more than 3GW (or less if only a smaller area would fit the criteria)? (Bill Gorham)

In order to successfully identify suitable sea space, the spatial planning process should explicitly define a goal of finding an amount of space suitable for 3 GW of energy production capacity. The process should be limited to a duration of approximately 18 months. The process should make every attempt to include OSW industry participation and expertise to identify feasibility needs and constraints. The process should be inclusive of multiple forms of knowledge (government, university, and private business information; traditional knowledge; and lived experiences from traditional ocean users) and coordinated with planning efforts in California and Washington.

5.6.2 Strategy: Responsibly Manage Uncertainty and Risk

Reviewer Guide
This section will be expanded. Early draft language follows.

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
As a scientist, I get nervous with the requirement to "prove" the “absence of harm” or anything. It's an unachievable objective and could be the bases for lawsuits and delays. (Bill Gorham)

What are state or local permits required for FOSW (offshore, likely few, but onshore there must be some? & these could be critical path items to make/break a project.) (Bill Gorham)

As you build out this environmental section on the precautionary approach, adaptive management, and mitigation, consider cross walking to section 2.1.1 responsible decision-making. (ODFW-Delia)

5.6.2. Managing uncertainty and risk. Should the precautionary principle be mentioned earlier? Baseline data collection is a research agenda item but perhaps also a matter of maintaining existing data streams –which may have been in the past shouldered by federal government. To manage risk for seabirds that will likely be harmed is to have a plan for compensatory mitigation envisioned as a requirement early –not after the fact. This is something that seabird specialists (including at BOEM) have mentioned as perhaps the only way to effectively mitigate. It would seem only to work for birds for which breeding habitats could be better secured or expanded. Maybe this is a research item –but it’s also a strategy and action for addressing risk –so seems important to mention somewhere to capture the need. (Ann Vileisis)

5.6.2.1. “cumulative assessment to inform future leasing and limits of development” Highlight or break out on its own. Discuss the dilemma of cost benefit depending on when it happens and who pays for it. (Roundtable)

5.6.2.6. Add “Action: State be prepared to use its tools to not lose existing federal resource protection standards.”; and add “Action: Build out a framework to weigh uncertainties and risks (happens at the permit stage)” (Roundtable)

Embedded in Oregon's enforceable policies [Goal 19 and TSP 5] is a precautionary approach[3], recognizing that where there is a reasonable threat of irreversible harm to an irreplaceable resource, such actions should be treated with caution, and it is the responsibility of the proponent of an action to prove the absence of harm. Multiple enforceable policies in Oregon [cite] also articulate a mitigation hierarchy, starting with the foremost principle of avoiding harm and then being well prepared to avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce or eliminate over time, and finally compensate for remaining unavoidable impacts. OSW development would need to be consistent with Oregon's enforceable policies for the mitigation hierarchy.

Territorial Sea Plan Part Five contains extensive information and inventory requirements to assess the potential individual and cumulative effects of marine renewable energy projects. However, Part Five also recognizes that perfect certainty is not possible, and that an adaptive management approach may be a viable way to address irreducible uncertainties that may only be answered when a project is installed in the water.

Although the state's review role of a federal Construction and Operations Plan ends once concurrence is given that the COP is consistent with state enforceable policies, the state has an opportunity to establish conditions on its concurrence for any aspects of the project where additional actions or information are needed to demonstrate consistency with the policies. Oregon could use this mechanism of conditional concurrences to require and prescribe an adaptive management plan and framework that defines monitoring requirements and prescribes the response an applicant or federal agency needs to take if the information emerging once the project is operating indicates unexpected or unacceptable conditions or effects.

5.6.2.1 Action: Develop and Pursue a Research Agenda for Oregon

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
Suggest the research agenda be as open and inclusive as possible, not limited to lists/priorities expressed at this time but treated as a starting place from which OR can identify/prioritize/rearticulate information needs and sources as the work evolves. Also, Suggest we not limit our consideration of cumulative effects to a "programmatic" review which has meaning in NEPA. Suggest remove "programmatic" and just say cumulative assessment. (ODFW-Delia)

In Section 5.6.2.2. Please consider some of the work done by the Regional Wildlife Science Collaborative for OSW on the east coast. Are there aspects that could be modified or applied here, or made more specific to target Oregon's research needs? https://rwsc.org/science-plan/ (ODFW-Delia).

In Section 5.6.2.2. Define what a research collaborative is somewhere near the front (Dawn Barlow)

[3] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (2024). Precautionary Approach. Accessed at https://www.noaa.gov/precautionary-approach.

In Section 5.6.2.3. How much detail is appropriate for the Roadmap? ODFW would like to collaborate on fleshing this section out. (ODFW-Delia)

Section 5.6.2.6. Seems strange to include this specific collaboration when there are many more efforts that come and go depending on needs, funding, etc. Suggest a more general Action to account for academic institutions and collaborations relevant at the time and active in this space when we get there? (ODFW-Delia)

[To discuss within this action: OPAC-STAC research agenda work; baseline data collection; integration of multiple types of knowledge; incorporating research needs and interests of Tribes, fishing communities, and others; funding and resource needs; programmatic cumulative assessment to inform future leasing and limits of development; stay abreast of offshore wind technology advancements relevant to Oregon.]

5.6.2.2 Action: Establish a Research Collaborative to build Oregon-specific scientific consensus and coordinate with other west coast states

[Under discussion within the Research Agenda and Coordination Working Group; recommendation still under development.]

5.6.2.3 Action: Define a Framework for Monitoring and Adaptive Management Specific to Offshore Wind

5.6.2.4 Action: Clarify Accountability Measures

Enforceable policies should be updated so that any emergency response jurisdictions, actions, and post-emergency remedies are clear and timely. That accountability between the State of Oregon, Tribes, OSW developers, and communities need to consider construction, maintenance, decommissioning, and waste management throughout. Oregon should establish a clear grievance procedure that is consistent with the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement and other federal agencies. Enforceable Agreements and accountability measures are further discussed in Section X.

5.6.2.5 Action: Involve State Agencies Early in Site Characterization Activities, Looking Ahead to Uncertainty Management Needs

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
This early engagement will be critical & should be at the earliest stages possible. (Bill Gorham)

The state should be involved early in any post-leasing data collection plans with developers, to increase the likelihood that the information collected may meet the requirements in the Territorial Sea Plan and other state enforceable policies.

[*Include discussion of the Federal Consistency conditions from the 2024 BOEM lease review that included a state involvement and review process for characterization activities as a model for how this action should be implemented*.]

5.6.2.6 Action: Role for POW-C?

The Pacific Offshore Wind Consortium (POW-C) is a joint effort between three research centers: the Schatz Energy Research Center at Cal Poly Humboldt, the Pacific Marine Energy Center at Oregon State University, and the Center for Coastal Marine Sciences at Cal Poly San Luis Obispo. Together, these universities are housed in and support the coastal communities in California and Oregon which are anticipated to host floating offshore wind development.

[*To discuss: what can/should the Roadmap include regarding the potential role for POW-C in resolving uncertainty and risk?]*

5.6.3 Strategy: Recognize the Effects of Shoreside Development as an Essential Component of an Offshore Wind Presence in Oregon

[Still to be discussed in the Roundtable.]

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
Consider whether we could establish some goals or a strategy to connect the consideration or onshore and offshore aspects of development in time and space. For example, when siting a subsea cable we need to identify suitable landing site alternatives and necessary construction/improvement of onshore grid-connection facilities at the same time so we can determine what is most suitable and least impactful. (ODFW-Delia)

5.7 Objective: Achieve State Energy and Climate Policy Objectives, Including Energy Resource Diversity, Reliability and Resilience of State and Regional Energy Systems (Clarify the Paths to Development)

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)
Seem odd to have this at the bottom of the list of objectives since it is one (the?) main drivers (Bryson Robertson). Bobby Note: These were ordered as presented in HB 4080. Roundtable should discuss order

Have 5.7. closer to the front as context (Mike Graybill)

This objective has basically not included FOSW to date except as an afterthought. The DOE energy needs modeling included only a notional amount of FOSW. That modeling should be expanded to see how 3GW or more FOSW could benefit these goals. Also, the box diagram below should have activities in Operations because that's where the energy being produced by the FOSW arrays will either support this objective or not (Bill Gorham)

the roadmap must grapple with market realities. No offshore wind project will move forward without buyers. A Joint Purchasing Agreement—perhaps with California, Tribes, or municipal utilities—is essential. Without it, the roadmap is not viable. We also need affordability modeling to ensure energy costs don't burden rural or low-income ratepayers. (Michelle Carillo)

if Oregon is to rely on offshore wind, we must plan for grid reliability. This includes black start capacity, energy storage, and redundancy west of the Coast Range. Without that, we risk trading one form of vulnerability for another. (Michelle Carillo)

Objective 5.7, the roadmap references market signals but lacks financial tools. Add a strategy that defines state-level financing and incentive mechanisms—like Clean Energy Funds or power purchasing frameworks—that are tied to affordability and local reinvestment. (Michelle Carillo)

Parts of the Climate and Ocean Change Policy (OAR 635-900-0001) may be applicable here. In particular the parts about raising awareness, building partnerships, developing policy and other discussions may be relevant.
https://www.dfw.state.or.us/climate_ocean_change/ (ODFW-Delia)

5.7.2. Condition this strategy on an assessment that concludes OSW is possible in Oregon and Oregon has chosen to pursue OSW.

Diagram. In the "siting/planning" column of the "objective" figure below, please consider adding clarification for whether any of our OR state goals for renewable energy are achieved by projects siting off OR but landed in CA, or in that scenario does OR still look for more areas to develop renewable energy in OR to achieve those goals. (ODFW-Delia)

Achieve energy perspectives - we can assert that we have standards and goals for the state. OSW could be a part of the mix, but we are not weighing in on how OSW should be a part of meeting that goal. On the energy issue, we are behind on updating our energy system that is making a transition from an archaic grid to a modern future where power is reliable, adequate, (abundant) and affordable. Some of this comes down to over regulation and the application of environmental laws. (Roundtable)

5.7.1 Strategy: Replace 'to the state' with 'to the region'. (Roundtable)

5.7.2.3. Action: Should we identify specific grid/energy resilience strategies? Or include here how the Roadmap defines 'resilience'. (Roundtable)

Is there an action that promotes engagement with utility providers by way of procurement agreements? Does the Roadmap or State of Oregon have a procurement standard? (Roundtable)

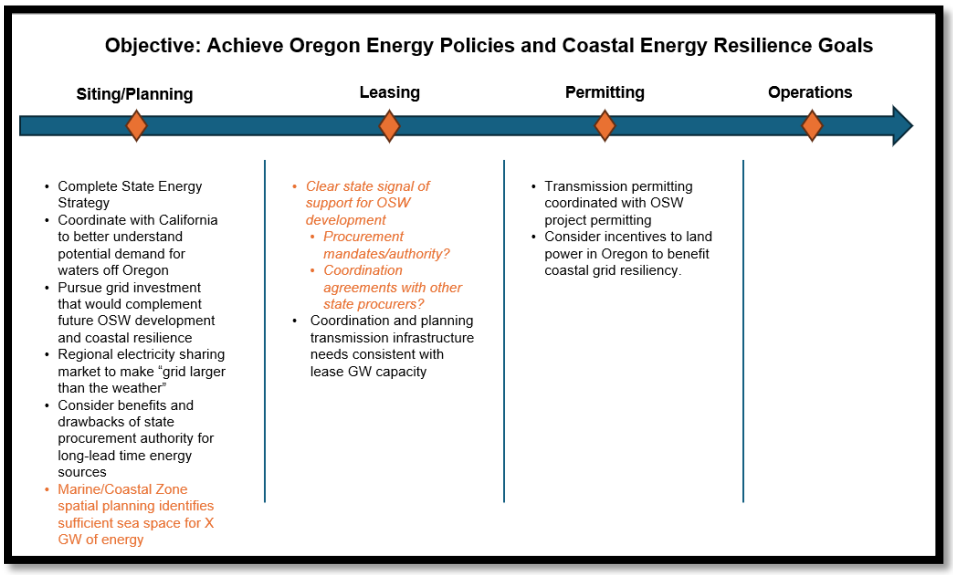
Can ensure FOSW are being considered by utility provider Integrated Resource Plans?
What is our preferred model of FOSW ownership? Investor owned vs community owned vs etc. (Roundtable)

5.7.3 Strategy: This section needs more clarity - removing 'planning needs' might help. Is this more targeted for funding models? (Roundtable)

General note: There is some overlap between certain actions, this is expected, but is that helpful if we are trying to identify targeted actions? (Roundtable)

It would be nice to be part of the Paris Climate Agreement (Roundtable)

Oregon is one of six western states with a 100% clean energy mandate. HB 2021 mandates that Oregon's investor-owned utilities (IOUs) reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with electricity sold to Oregon consumers to 80% below baseline emissions (average 2010-2012) levels by 2030, 90% below baseline emission levels by 2035, and 100% by 2040. Utilities have predicted Oregon's energy demand will increase by over 20% over the next five years. This increase in demand will result in challenges in meeting clean energy mandates and force the state to think critically about the costs to customers.



5.7.1 Strategy: Articulate the Value of Offshore Wind to the State and Set the Stage for Future "Market Signals" that Oregon is Interested in Pursuing Offshore Wind

5.7.1.1 Action: Complete coastal and state-wide socioeconomic studies to quantify and articulate the economic costs and benefits and job opportunities from offshore wind for Oregon

5.7.1.2 Action: Continue to refine the Oregon Energy Strategy in future iterations to account for changing conditions related to offshore wind and the regional energy market

5.7.1.3 Action: Evaluate energy infrastructure needs and see what role OSW and other renewables can play, with a focus on energy resilience and reliability.

5.7.2 Strategy: Prepare Oregon's Energy System for Offshore Wind Potential

5.7.2.1 Action: Support investments and planning for grid infrastructure to increase resilience and facilitate the option of future offshore wind generation (coordinate with OSES)

5.7.2.2 Action: Coordinate with California and Washington on supply chain opportunities, regional power market opportunities, and transmission planning related to offshore wind

5.7.2.3 Action: Coordinate with California regarding regional power markets and the potential for Oregon offshore wind to satisfy California offshore wind generation goals while providing grid resilience benefits to Oregon coastal communities. Consider how this scenario would relate to Oregon Renewable Portfolio Standards

5.7.2.4 Action: Explore potential economic incentives, energy planning policies, procurement frameworks and authorities, or other amendments to Oregon energy policy that might attract and facilitate long lead-time resources such as offshore wind.

5.7.2.5 Action: Consider policies to derisk transmission investment related to wildfire and siting.

5.7.3 Strategy: Identify Investment and Planning Needs

5.7.3.1 Action: Clarify port infrastructure development needs and integrate with existing estuary management plans and other applicable enforceable policies

5.7.3.2 Action: Assess community complementary investment needs (e.g., housing, infrastructure, social services) to identify investment needs under different scenarios

5.7.3.3 Action: Study the opportunities and challenges associated with differing models of offshore wind ownership (investor-owned vs. public-owned vs. community-owned vs. other)

5.7.3.4 Action: Conduct Supply Chain and Workforce Assessment and Planning (relates to actions in another section of the Roadmap)

5.8 Objective: Optimize the Offshore Wind Permitting Process

Reviewer Guide

This objective was not listed in HB 4080 topic areas, but it emerged as an important topic during development of the Roadmap outline in December. DLCD has met with other state agencies to begin the discussion of permitting process improvement. This section will be further developed for the September draft of the Roadmap.

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)

As noted, this is a key component of this Roadmap process. Understanding what permits would be required for all phases and potential associated actions (e.g. O&M port development, supply chain development). This information will allow the State (& local jurisdictions) to understand what leverage they have to support or oppose the project and either reap the benefits or thwart the development. (Bill Gorham) Bobby note- Bill is interested in supporting state look at permit process improvement.

Timelines and delays should be taken into account during the permitting process. (DSL-Nataliya)

It may be helpful to see a timeline for the sequence of federal, state and local permits and public comment opportunities so that we can visualize when each step occurs and where the "exit ramps" or opportunities to circle back happen. I do not have a clear idea of this sequence and we have been troubled by the way the BOEM process assigns siting, then issues leases, then conducts studies. I would like to see a timeline depicting when we gather the information to make an informed decision before the decision is made. (ODFW-Delia)

Objective 5.8, clarify how revenue from leasing or development will flow to state and local governments. And include a strategy that builds a permitting coordination toolkit so local governments aren't left scrambling. (Michelle Carillo)

What does "optimize" mean? (Roundtable)

Clarify 'wind permitting' language here: which permits are administered by federal vs state governments? (Roundtable)

5.8.1 Strategy: What has DLDC already learned? Think: previous consistency review. (Roundtable)

5.8.3 Strategy: Review BOEM process, it may have led to certain interests feeling 'left out'. Should DLDC seek training/expertise/additional support for engaging with local governments to prepare for this? (Roundtable)

General Question: Does this language (jargon included) fit the audience? (Roundtable)

All standards create redtape, so not sure how to reduce permitting to make it streamline? (Roundtable)

Maybe to create offshore wind permitting only, to speedy the process of permitting to build offshore (Roundtable)

To create a separate division that will be desiccated only to offshore permitting (Roundtable)

5.8.3 - include community engagement in supporting local government decision-making (Roundtable)

The permitting process for an offshore wind project or related shoreside development is a complex, multi-scale endeavor that represents high risk for developers, significant investment of state and local staff resources, and high expectations from the public relating to meaningful engagement.

To be developed: An overview of the offshore wind and related shoreside development permitting process at the federal, state, and local level. Special emphasis is given to the state-specific processes for individual permits, a Joint Agency Review Team required under Parts Four and Five of the Territorial Sea Plan, and the state Federal Consistency Review.

Strategies in this section will focus on:

- Public engagement improvements
- Science and uncertainty management in state decisions
- Local government involvement in decision-making
- State relationship with federal agencies concerning offshore wind

5.8.1 Strategy: Promote Meaningful Public Engagement in State Permitting Processes

5.8.1.1 Action: Engage in continual public information sharing early in the process and throughout all phases of development

5.8.1.2 Action: Clarify the public's role in the Joint Agency Review Team required in Parts Four and Five of the Territorial Sea Plan

6 NEXT STEPS

6.1 Conversations that remain

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)

Lets discuss the vision for the summer agency group. ODFW is advisory only but we have interest in the assessment and possible improvement of regs/permits/policies to address concerns with OSW development impacts on species and habitat; Who would conduct this social cost/benefit analysis in the fall? Should the Roadmap instead have a recommendation that this analysis occur before OR decides to move forward?; Lets discuss how this may need ODFW collaboration to sort out the degree we lean on the habitat mitigation policy, wildlife policy, and other policies to complete this. (ODFW-Delia)

The Roundtable suggested some Key Conversations they would like to have. Below is DLCD and Oregon Consensus' proposal for when to host these conversations.

1. Protecting fisheries (May 15)
2. Needed port infrastructure (May 15)
3. Tribes, Cultural resources, and Tribal engagement (June 17)
4. Good, local jobs (May 15)
5. Community benefits (June 17)
6. Recreation and tourism (May 15)
7. Supply chain (raw materials, manufactured components and parts, fabricated components) (Summer industry group, RT in Fall)
8. Regulatory and permitting process and improvements (Summer agency group, RT in Fall)
9. Really doing a full social cost/benefit analysis for FOSW (Fall)
10. Crystalizing environmental effects and uncertainty management (Fall)
11. Transmission needs (Summer brownbag).
12. Alternative futures/Design scenarios for end goal of FOSW energy production (May 15)
13. Principles to use at each step of development (Fall)

6.2 What to expect from the final Roadmap

Between June and September 2025, DLCD will be working to conduct additional engagement outside the Roadmap Roundtable and to develop this conceptual draft into a full Draft Roadmap for discussion. During the summer, DLCD plans to:

- Bring in additional information from recent reports, either as support for existing strategies or to support new strategies and actions.
- Expand and describe the strategies and actions listed in this draft document.
- Complete the Section 1 Introduction of the Roadmap

- Complete review drafts of the Enforceable Policy Assessment and Agency Capacity Assessment required under HB 4080
- Integrate the Research Agenda being led by OPAC-STAC
- Continue to convene the Research Agenda & Coordination Working Group toward development of more specific recommendations to include in the Roadmap.
- Continue to convene the Community Benefits and Other Enforceable Agreements Working Group toward development of more specific recommendations to include in the Roadmap.
- Cross-check the actions in the Roadmap draft against actions identified in other state Roadmaps to look for additional opportunities.
- Conduct engagement with the fishing community to better understand how their interests may be enacted through policy and process recommendations in the Roadmap.

Comment Summary (May-June 2025)

Caitlin Barns- Suggested re-organization

- **Section 1: What is the purpose of this document and what triggered its creation?**
  - HB 2021
  - HB 4080
    - Effective stakeholder engagement
    - Local and regional coastal communities
    - The creation of economic opportunities and sustainment of existing local and regional economies
    - The creation of an offshore wind energy workforce that is local, trained, housed and equitable
    - Protection of Tribal cultural and archaeological resources, culturally significant viewsheds and other interests of Indian Tribes
    - Protection of the environment and marine species and
    - Achievement of state energy and climate policy objectives, including energy resource diversity, reliability and resilience of state and regional energy systems.

- **Section 2: How offshore wind might be permitted in Oregon**: for each in the list below, include a brief discussion of data gaps related to potential effects and/or gaps in policy. Draw a connection to the discussion of Effects in the next section and Policy Assessment in the section after that. Include the waypoint diagrams for each.
  - Federal siting and planning
  - Federal OCS Leasing
  - Project-specific permitting
  - Constructing a permitted offshore wind project
  - Operating an offshore wind project

- **Section 3: Key effects and benefits to state coastal resources and uses**: what we know and don't know. This list comes from the Effects Categories in the effects table from the February roundtable discussion. Introduce the effects discussion before assigning an enforceable policy/topic area from HB 4080 to each of them in the following section.
  - Recreation and Land Use
  - Aesthetic Resources
  - Socioeconomic Resources and Coastal Uses
  - Hazards
  - Cultural and Tribal resources
  - Geologic and Soils
  - Water Resources
  - Aquatic Life Resources
  - Terrestrial Resources
  - Threatened and Endangered Species

- **Section 4: Policy Assessment**: now that we understand what the effects might be (and any data gaps in our understanding of what the effects might be), let's discuss how our current policies do or do not fully encompass/address each of these effect topics using the topical areas identified in HB 4080 (which the reader is already familiar with from Section 1)

  [introduce using effects/policies table]

- Effective stakeholder engagement
    - 15 CFR 930.61 (Federal Consistency Public Engagement)
    - National Environmental Policy Act
    - Statewide Planning Goal 1; Goal 19 Management Measure f.
    - DSL/DLCD/OPRD/Local public process requirements for permits
- Local and regional coastal communities
    - Territorial Sea Plan 5 (Recreation, Ocean Users, Visual Resource Standards, Hazards contingencies)
    - ORS 390 Ocean Shores
    - Local Plans and Codes (tied to Planning Goals, e.g., Goal 5)
    - OAR 141-140-0040 (affected ocean user conflict)
- The creation of economic opportunities and sustainment of existing local and regional economies
    - ORS 506.109 Food Fish Policy
    - Territorial Sea Plan 5 (Recreation and Ocean Users)
    - OAR 141-140-0040 (affected ocean user conflict)
- The creation of an offshore wind energy workforce that is local, trained, housed and equitable
    - HB 2021 Labor Standards in Energy Procurement
    - HB 4080 Labor Standards (enforceability question)
- Protection of Tribal cultural and archaeological resources, culturally significant viewsheds and other interests of Indian Tribes
    - ORS 358 (Archaeological Resources)
    - ORS 390 (State Historic Preservation)
    - ORS 97 (Archaeological Information Protection)
    - Territorial Sea Plan 5 (visual resource standards)
    - OAR 141-140-0040 (affected ocean user conflict)
- Protection of the environment and marine species
    - Planning Goals 16, 17, 18, 19
    - Territorial Sea Plan 2, 3, 4, 5
    - ORS 196 Removal Fill
    - ORS 506.109 Food Fish Policy
    - ORS 273/274: State Lands and OAR 141 (Special Uses of State Land)
    - ORS 468b/OAR340 (Water Quality)
    - ORS 496 Wildlife Policy and T/E Species
    - ORS 390 Ocean Shores
    - OAR 141-142 Marine Reserves and Marine Protected Areas
- Achievement of state energy and climate policy objectives, including energy resource diversity, reliability and resilience of state and regional energy systems
    - HB 2021 Renewable Energy Standards

- **Section 5: Objectives, Strategies, and Actions** to ensure Oregon's current policies relevant to offshore wind fully encompass the most likely effects and take advantage of its opportunities
    - Effective stakeholder engagement
        - Summary of objective
        - Strategy
        - Action
    - Local and regional coastal communities
        - Summary of objective
        - Strategy
        - Action
    - The creation of economic opportunities and sustainment of existing local and regional economies

        - Summary of objective
        - Strategy
        - Action
    - The creation of an offshore wind energy workforce that is local, trained, housed and equitable
        - Summary of objective
        - Strategy
        - Action
    - Protection of Tribal cultural and archaeological resources, culturally significant viewsheds and other interests of Indian Tribes
        - Summary of objective
        - Strategy
        - Action
    - Protection of the environment and marine species
        - Summary of objective
        - Strategy
        - Action
    - Achievement of state energy and climate policy objectives, including energy resource diversity, reliability and resilience of state and regional energy systems.
        - Summary of objective
        - Strategy
        - Action
    - Optimize the offshore wind permitting process
        - Summary of objective
        - Strategy
        - Action

- **Section 6: Alternative Scenarios**
    - No-turbine alternative: Oregon participates in activities related to offshore wind (e.g., supply chain; transmission upgrades) but does not host an offshore wind array
        - Markers of success
        - Considerations, consequences, tradeoffs
    - Pilot-scale project alternative: Oregon pursues a pilot-scale offshore wind project
        - Markers of success
        - Considerations, consequences, tradeoffs
    - No project alternative: Oregon does not participate in offshore wind in any way
        - Markers of success
        - Considerations, consequences, tradeoffs

- **Section 7: Next Steps**
    - Remaining data gaps, limitations, uncertainties
    - Final Roadmap

- **Appendices**
    - Process for Creating the Offshore Wind Permitting Roadmap (current Section 2)
    - Enforceable Policy Assessment

OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY ROADMAP ROUNDTABLE

MAY 15 ROUNDTABLE MEETING SUMMARY

Floating Offshore Wind Roadmap Roundtable

Thursday, May 15 from 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Southwest Oregon Community College- Brookings Campus
96082 Lone Ranch Pkwy, Brookings, OR 97415

DRAFT Meeting Summary

Meeting Recording:

Meeting Slides:

RT members in-person:
Mike Graybill (public); Ranfis Giannettino Villatoro (BlueGreen Alliance); John Bragg (Friends of South Slough); Natalya Stranadko (DSL); Julia B. DeGraw (National Wildlife Federation); Bill Gorham (public); Delia Kelly (ODFW); Robert Westerman (IBEW Local Union 932/OSAEW); Ann Vileisis (Kalmiopsis Audubon Society); Scott McMullen, Rod Taylor (Coos County Commissioner), Lynn Coker (Curry County Commissioner)

RT members via Zoom:
Jenny Jones (public); Joe Liebezeit (Bird Alliance of Oregon); Jena Carter (The Nature Conservancy); Susan Chambers (West Coast Seafood Processors Association); Dean Apostol (Scenic resource and environmental planning); Nate Stokes (International Union of Operating Engineers Local 701); Kevin Howard (public); Angela Sondenaa (Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians); Rick Eichstaedt (CTCLUSI- Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians); Ashley Audycki (Rogue Climate); Karie Silva; Annie Merrill (Oregon Shores Conservation Coalition); Charlie Plybon (Surfrider Foundation); Nicole Hughes (Renewable Northwest); Marcus Hinz (tourism); Joshua Basofin (Climate Solutions); Karina Nielsen (SeaGrant); Karlen Yallup (Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission); Lorne Bulling (Ironworkers Local 29); Jason Busch (Climate change and blue economy); Laurel Hillmann (OPRD), Jason Sierman

Department of Land Conservation and Development staff in-person: Jeff Burright, Cynthia Smidt, Lisa Phipps, Hui Rodomski, Brodie McLaughlin

Department of Land Conservation and Development staff via Zoom: Brett Estes, Eva Krukowski; Andy Lanier

Oregon Consensus Facilitators in-person: Bobby Cochran, Sofia Castellanos

Oregon Consensus Facilitators via Zoom: Trevor Hildebrand, Turner Odell

I. Executive Summary

The Brookings Roundtable meeting brought together community members, agency staff, labor representatives, Tribal members, environmental groups, and others to review and provide feedback on the draft Roadmap Discussion Concept for floating offshore wind (FOSW) in Oregon. The draft is intended to guide future conversations and decisions, not to make final policy choices. The Roadmap outlines possible paths the state might take—including moving forward with FOSW, testing it at a pilot scale, participating only in the supply chain, or not pursuing it at all.

II. Arrival, Welcoming

- Bobby Cochran from Oregon Consensus opened the hybrid meeting (in-person and Zoom) by welcoming everyone. He provided a brief introduction, reminding the Roundtable of its collective norms and the scope of work. He also welcomed new attendees from the public and shared an overview of the process and the purpose of the day's meeting.

III. Overview of the DRAFT Roadmap Discussion Concept

- The Discussion Concept is meant to explore possible futures and help shape a shared vision for the Roadmap. It's focused on finding common themes across those futures and starting a conversation about actions and policies that could support them.
- DLCD has been consolidating input from Roundtable members and public conversations since November. The result is a 45-page draft document. It was originally intended to be 10 pages, but the content expanded because of the depth and variety of input.
- Some parts of the document come directly from Roundtable feedback. Other parts were added by DLCD based on public engagement and research.
- The team has hosted two public meetings—one in Seaside and one in Brookings—to collect more feedback and perspectives from local communities.
- Jeff Burright, explained that the document is about imagining different futures and understanding what they have in common. It's part of the vision the Roadmap aims to communicate.
- DLCD is planning to bring in a panel of experts to provide more information that could be added to the Roadmap as the process continues.

- The Research Agenda Working Group is also providing input, and Jeff is organizing conversations with members of the fishing industry and communities to understand their needs and what kinds of policies or actions would be most helpful.
- He's coordinating with fishing commodity commissions and councils to make sure their voices are included in the process.

- **What is the discussion concept for?**

- Jeff introduced and explained the Discussion Concept during his presentation, emphasizing that it is an initial draft meant to be refined based on feedback and input from Roundtable members. He mentioned the need to reorganize the structure of the document to improve clarity and flow.
- The draft also includes input from the waypoint documents, and part of the work ahead is adjusting the path of the Roadmap based on what's been shared so far.
- Jeff invited RT members to share any specific information or content they would like to see included. The DLCD team is still collecting that input and will consider adding it to the document.
- The purpose of this meeting was to gather feedback and direction to guide the next version of the draft. The goal is to have an updated version ready for the next RT meeting on June 17. Over the summer, Jeff will continue refining the document so that a more complete version can be shared in the fall.

IV. Breakouts: Sections I and II

RT members attending both in person and over Zoom were invited to provide feedback on the Roadmap Discussion Concept. The meeting format included a brief summary of each section of the document, followed by small group discussions.

- The first discussion focused on Sections I and II of the document, which include the Background, Goals, Principles, and Alternative Futures for offshore wind development. Discussion questions included:
    - What, if anything, needs to change about the Goals for the Roadmap?
    - What, if anything, needs to change about the Principles for the Roadmap?
    - Should the Roadmap include alternative futures? If yes, why? And which ones should inform the strategies and actions?

- Each small group was supported by a moderator who helped guide the conversation, took notes, and reported key takeaways back to the full group.

- **Section 1:**

- Jeff walked through the content of this section using a presentation, providing an overview of the Purpose and Background of the Roadmap.
- He explained that "The Roadmap is not deciding whether Oregon will pursue offshore wind or establish specific offshore wind policies. The Roadmap provides a framework for a future that could include offshore wind, offering policy recommendations, actions the state can take, and clear expectations and 'waypoints' for responsible offshore wind development. It outlines potential strategies involving decision-makers at multiple levels."
- The section also included:
    - The current status of offshore wind in Oregon
    - Existing research and information relevant to the state
    - Lessons learned from other states about successful planning processes
    - Oregon-specific definitions of success related to offshore wind direction-setting

Questions and Comments:

- During the discussion, Lynn shared appreciation for the presentation and asked about the future scenarios section, specifically, what happens if the path forward concludes with not pursuing offshore wind or turbines.
    - Jeff noted that he would revisit this question during the section focused on future scenarios.

Jeff continued walking through the remaining sections of the document and shared that the aim is to identify a path shaped by the group's feedback and direction.

Additional questions and comments included:

- Rick Eichstaedt asked about enforceable policies.
- Jason Sierman noted that all energy projects face challenges during implementation.

- **Section 2:**

- The principles of responsible offshore wind development are grounded in both scientific understanding and the values and priorities of the communities most directly impacted by these projects.
- The Roadmap emphasizes that decisions will be made using all available information, and the draft document currently includes several starting principles for consideration.
- Delia Kelly asked if the PowerPoint presentation would be made available on the project webpage. Jeff confirmed that it would, and added that the content of the slides is drawn directly from the document itself.
- Jeff also raised the question of what is needed for a path to development and what different approaches might shape that path forward.
- Mike asked about Section 2.2 of the document and how the information appears in the slides. Jeff explained that he had condensed the content from Section 2.2 in the presentation slides to save space.

A comment in zoom:

- Dean Apostol asked about *"What does the decision-making process on offshore wind look like after the Roadmap is completed? Is legislation required? Is there one agency in charge of permitting?"*
    - Jeff responded that the process involves both federal and local agencies, each playing a role, and that the Roadmap aims to show how these roles can be combined and coordinated effectively.
- Jeff then continued presenting the remaining sections of the document. He emphasized that economics are a critical component of offshore wind development. The economic market plays a major role in determining how and whether projects move forward.

Alternative Futures:

This section outlines four different possible futures for offshore wind in Oregon. Each path explores what that future might look like, the obstacles and tradeoffs it could involve, and what would be needed to make it a reality.

- **Path 1:** Oregon develops a full offshore wind industry, including at least one offshore array, along with port, transmission, and manufacturing upgrades. Public investment may be needed to support the effort, with care taken to minimize impacts on the California Current and marine ecosystem.
- **Path 2:** Similar to Washington State's approach, this path focuses on participating in the offshore wind supply chain, including investments in port infrastructure and related industries.

- **Path 3:** A pilot-scale project in Oregon. This would allow Oregonians to see the technology at a smaller scale. The Territorial Sea Plan encourages piloting, though such projects can be expensive, and the state's energy market would need to commit to purchasing all the energy generated. Maine has taken a similar approach. However, pilot projects don't always answer all the questions related to larger-scale development.
- **Path 4:** Oregon chooses not to participate in offshore wind development. This would mean opting out of opportunities to develop the labor market and not engaging in the regional offshore wind energy market with other states.

- **Section 3:**

- This section will include the final version of the waypoint diagram. If these future scenarios are considered, the goal is to outline a possible path for Oregon to follow. Along that path, there would be points to pause, reflect on what has been done, and decide if any changes are needed.
- The section also includes dilemmas—situations where decisions are tricky and more information or data would help understand and manage them.
- It also includes a research agenda to help guide future work and support better decision-making

Question and comments:

- Bob Westerman asked why the term *"exit ramp"* was used, noting it sounded like a full stop.
    - Jeff and Bobby clarified that "exit" or "off-road ramp" refers to a pause in the process—a moment to reflect, reassess, or gather more information before continuing down the path. They noted the terminology is still under discussion and may be refined depending on the scenario.
- John Bragg added that these "exit ramps" could also represent alternative futures—paths that weren't originally considered but may emerge when a change in direction becomes necessary.
- Bill noted that these points are opportunities to ask key questions before proceeding.
    - Jeff then presented different versions of the waypoint diagrams. He shared that a graphic design expert is supporting the effort to create clear, useful visuals to help illustrate the possible paths forward.

- **Section 4:**

- This section will summarize the findings from the Enforceable Policy Assessment required by HB 4080.
- It will include:
    - An initial list of policy gap areas, based on ongoing discussions and evaluation.
    - A "Gap Strategy Table" in the final version, outlining opportunities to strengthen or adjust policy.
- Please note: this section is still being developed. The complete Enforceable Policy Assessment will be included as an appendix in the final version of the Roadmap.

- **Section 5:**

- This section represents the core of the work. It includes the seven objectives outlined in HB 4080, as referenced in the Roadmap Considerations document.
- The structure follows this format: Objective, Strategy, Actions
- There's still significant work to be done. Key questions include:
    - Are the objectives, strategies, and actions aligned?
    - What additional content or clarification is needed?
- The section was originally organized to reflect the legislative intent behind HB 4080. This approach also aligns with the conversations the Roadmap Team has been having since November.
- Jeff walked through each of the seven objectives, offering a brief explanation of what each one includes and how it will be addressed.

Questions and comments:

- Natalya suggested the following improvements:
    - The table of contents should be streamlined.
    - Include an executive summary.
    - Clarify that the focus is on *floating* offshore wind and describe what a potential Oregon project could look like.
    - Add clear definitions of key concepts at the beginning of the document.
    - Include standards and best practices for offshore wind development—similar to what European countries have done in their offshore wind projects.
- Bobby added that collaboration with other states and countries is an important area to highlight. He suggested identifying specific examples and returning to this point during the June Roadmap Team meeting, as it has come up in past discussions.

V. Full group report and discussion: Sections I and II

After approximately 30 minutes of working in small groups, both in person and over Zoom, RT members shared key ideas and feedback with the full group. Their input focused on the Background, Goals, Principles, and Alternative Futures sections. Reporting alternated between Zoom and in-person groups, with representatives from each group presenting their discussion highlights.

Group 1 (Online)
Reporter: Rick | Moderator: Turner

Goals and Principles:

- A goal should be to identify gaps that need to be addressed through enforceable standards.
- There should also be a goal to build consensus among stakeholders on:
    - What needs to happen before any offshore wind development (OSWD) begins
    - What information is still needed
    - Where development might be appropriate

On Principles:

- Principles should clearly state that everyone should be heard in the process—not just Regional Table (RT) members.
- There should be a principle around reaching consensus, not just participation.
- Labor standards must be included as a core principle and requirement for developers.

Public Engagement:

- There is concern that relying only on Oregon's Statewide Planning Goal 1 (public participation) is not enough. While it guarantees a right to be heard, it does not ensure that the public has real influence on decisions.

Alternative Futures / Pathways:

- The group supports using multiple pathways or scenarios to explore different futures.
- Pathway of Delay (Path 5): One option is for Oregon to wait and learn from other states like California that are moving ahead with offshore wind. This would allow Oregon to base its decisions on real-world outcomes instead of just models or speculation.

- A pilot approach (Path 3) is also supported—using small-scale projects to test impacts before going larger. These could be located closer to shore to reduce costs and be more temporary in nature (e.g., anchored to the sea floor).
- There is a suggestion to consider wave energy as another alternative technology to offshore wind.
- A smaller pilot project closer to shore could help evaluate environmental and community impacts more directly and affordably.

Port Development (Path 1):

- Port development in Oregon should be an option in the offshore wind pathways but not a requirement.
- The conversation around port development should remain flexible and account for the need to renew or develop ports based on actual project needs.

Other Clarifications:

- The mention of 5–10 arrays is unclear. Participants asked:
    - How many turbines does this mean?
    - Would this serve local needs only?
    - More clarity is needed about what this scale actually represents.

Group 2
Reporter: Bill | Moderator: Hui

- The group emphasized the importance of setting a clear target while remaining adaptable to external conditions.
- Planning should account for uncertainty and prepare for action when unpredictable changes occur.
- A key principle should be ensuring that the technology is both feasible and valuable.
- Information gathering and ongoing monitoring must remain relevant, and the roadmap should support identifying how and when to adapt.
- They strongly supported the use of Alternative Futures as a helpful tool.
- The group raised the need for adaptive management, including clarity on *who is responsible* for different aspects of development and operations.
- A new principle suggested: there must be evidence that floating offshore wind (FOSW) technology can perform under the specific weather conditions of the Pacific Ocean.

Group 3
Reporter: Jason | Moderator: Brett

- The state should align closely with its energy strategy, particularly regarding offshore wind, while being clear about the challenges of decarbonization in Oregon.
- Energy solutions should consider regional differences—each area may require a different approach based on its unique energy resources and research priorities.
- There's value in learning from California's experience, including evaluating whether a pilot project would make sense in Oregon.
- The group raised the question: What is the overall value of the Roadmap?
- Federal leasing remains a recurring issue. Even with a roadmap in place, it's important to consider how Oregon will navigate federal processes and determine the best approach.

Alternative Futures and Regional Framing

- One alternative path could involve collaborating with California on offshore wind development—such as jointly investing in a few turbines or aligning with their buildout process.
- Offshore wind should be framed as a regional issue, not just an Oregon-specific one.
    - California will likely shape what happens across the West Coast.
    - Oregon could get stuck treating this as a solo effort—or risk opting out entirely.
- Oregon's energy future depends on accessing regional resources, and decarbonization is part of a broader, multi-state challenge.
- Paths 1 and 2 in the Roadmap seem reasonable to some participants.
- Path 3 (pilot project) raised questions:
    - Is it still viable if California is already moving ahead?
    - An alternative scenario: if California delays its rollout, Oregon could consider a pilot project to stay proactive.
- The Roadmap's approach could be useful for other emerging energy technologies, not just offshore wind.
- Any development pathway should include clear plans for cultural and tribal engagement, especially in Path 1.

Group 4
Reporter: Ashley | Moderator: Eva

Background and Framing

- There's interest in connecting the Roadmap more directly to the state's climate goals, including referencing climate change scenarios for both the coast and inland areas.

- Participants want to see economic context included—specifically, the longstanding economic challenges in coastal communities since the early 1980s. The Roadmap could frame offshore wind as a way to support economic revitalization.
- The document should clearly describe the current national context for offshore wind and related energy policies.
- Some suggested bullet-pointing the Roadmap goals (currently buried in paragraphs) to improve clarity.
- Natural climate solutions and resilience planning should be recognized. Participants want to ensure that offshore wind does not come at the expense of other environmental goals.
- It's important to differentiate between the legislative bill (HB 4080) and the Roadmap planning process, as the lines between the two are unclear in the current text.
- Add references to other state agency climate goals and programs (e.g., DEQ's Climate Protection Program), and ensure that statewide initiatives like HB 2021 are acknowledged alongside HB 4080.

Section 2: Goals, Principles & Graphics

- There was confusion about Section 2.2 diagrams, participants said the visuals don't clearly reflect the written scenarios and look like a fixed timeline rather than separate alternatives.
- Suggestion: Create a separate graphic for each scenario to keep them distinct, show their potential impacts, and make it easier to compare. Include pros/cons or regional impacts for each.
- Participants want clarification on whether the principles listed in Section 2.1 are meant to guide the full Roadmap or just help interpret the alternative scenarios.
- Suggested adding environmental impacts and environmental economics to the principles, i.e., weighing the economic benefits of development against potential resource impacts.
- It would be helpful to define markers of success and shared considerations that apply across all scenarios—such as protecting cultural resources and meeting climate goals.

Section 2.2: Alternative Pathways

- Path 1: Oregon hosts an offshore wind industry
- More detail is needed on cultural involvement and tribal engagement.
- Participants want a deeper look at existing international research on environmental impacts, such as whale entanglement and mooring line effects.

- There's interest in analyzing return on investment for developers, especially with global context (e.g., over 12,000 fixed-bottom turbines worldwide).
- Path 2: Oregon supports offshore wind (supply chain, transmission) but doesn't host turbines
- Oregon could potentially import power from California, but there are concerns about the cost of transmission and loss of energy (up to 30%) during transport from out of state.
- Proximity matters—locally produced energy is more cost-effective and reliable.
- Green hydrogen production could be a benefit of developer investment in Oregon, even without hosting turbines directly.
- Path 3: Oregon pursues a pilot-scale project
- There's historical context—a prior pilot project wasn't funded by the legislature.
- Questions remain about the feasibility and value of a pilot in today's context.

Group 5
Reporter: Lisa | Moderator: Cynthia

General Notes

- There was a strong recommendation to replace the term "exit ramp" with something clearer. Suggestions included:
    - Checkpoint – a place to pause and assess.
    - Control point – like in orienteering, where progress is tracked.
    - Juncture – where different paths meet or diverge.

Purpose, Scope, and Framing

- The group agreed that the document needs stronger context up front, including:
    - Why is this roadmap being created?
    - How offshore wind became part of the conversation.
    - The broader energy needs and considerations facing Oregon.
- Some said the document reads as if offshore wind is already a decided outcome.
    - It should be clearer that OSW is not predetermined.
    - Language should reflect that the roadmap is about exploring possibilities, not committing to a specific path.
- The roadmap should better reflect community-level values and concerns, especially in coastal areas.
- Participants noted the document is uneven, with some parts more developed than others.

- Clarify the purpose of the roadmap:
    - Is this meant to guide decisions?
    - Is it simply informational?
    - How does it relate to the HB 4080 process?
- Multiple participants raised concerns about language being biased or assumptive, e.g., using terms like “clean energy” that can feel rhetorical.
- The group suggested being more specific: refer to “floating offshore wind” instead of just “offshore wind,” to reflect the actual technology being discussed.
- Some mentioned that developers are absent from the current process due to missed leasing opportunities, which limits the technical information available.
- Discussion included:
    - Technology is evolving quickly—private companies may not want to take the lead on pilots.
    - Nonprofits or the state might be better suited to test new ideas.
- Several participants raised concerns about scope creep—the roadmap should be clear about what it is and is not trying to do.
- One participant flagged the need to cite credible sources, especially if the roadmap is presented as a credible document.
- There was support for adding historical context, including previous offshore wind proposals and efforts.

Section 2.1: Goals and Principles

- It was unclear whether the “goals and principles” are meant to guide the whole roadmap or just Section 2.2 (Alternative Futures).
- One participant noted that energy demand and infrastructure decisions affect regions differently—e.g., Eastern Oregon hosting data centers while Western Oregon is expected to carry energy burdens.
- A suggested edit:
    - Change the bullet “*creation of an offshore wind energy workforce that is local, trained, housed, and equitable*”
    - To: “*ensure that there is a workforce*” or clarify that this includes building on the existing workforce.
    - This is because the term "creation" implies there isn’t already a workforce.
    - Others noted this language comes from HB 4080 and may not be changeable, but clarification might help.
- The section should be revised to more clearly connect principles to the broader context and reduce confusion about what’s guiding what.

Section 2.2: Alternative Futures – Focus on the Pilot Path (Path 3)

- Some participants felt that the way Path 3 (pilot project) is written makes it sound like a bad idea or not worth considering.
- Suggestion: revise the language so that the pilot path is presented in a neutral, balanced way.
- There were differing views on the value of a pilot:
    - Concern that a failed pilot would damage public perception or momentum for offshore wind.
    - Others said a pilot could be valuable for testing processes, like permitting—even if it's not economically successful.
- Participants discussed:
    - If the state owns and funds the pilot, it may better reflect public interest.
    - A pilot could help test impacts and timelines without full commercial commitment.
    - Caution was raised about wave energy pilots—some felt they didn't provide enough useful data, so comparisons to OSW pilots should be careful.

Group 6
Reporter: Damon | Moderator: Trevor

Document Framing and Purpose

- Participants questioned whether the term "Roadmap" is the best fit for this document:
    - "Roadmap" implies we already know the destination.
    - If the path is still uncertain or evolving, the name may feel too prescriptive.
- There was a suggestion to clarify the document's purpose in the introduction, especially:
    - Is this meant to be a final product, or a living document that can be updated over time?
    - Clarifying this up front would help set expectations and avoid confusion later.

Structure and Placement of Alternative Futures (Section 2)

- There was a shared concern that presenting multiple alternative futures in Section 2 reduces clarity.
    - Including different paths at this point in the document might blur the main message.
- Some participants suggested moving the alternative futures earlier in the document to help set the stage.
    - A follow-up section could then revisit those futures and build on them.

- Others suggested the alternative futures may be better placed later in the document or even in an appendix to avoid distraction from the central purpose.
- If the goal is to reflect the intent of HB 4080, participants said the document should identify a focused path (i.e., "This is a roadmap to offshore wind") rather than presenting multiple conflicting directions.
    - The current layout might undermine coherence and make the purpose unclear.

Figure 2.2 and Visual Alignment

- Figure 2.2 needs significant revision:
    - It doesn't match the written descriptions of the alternative futures.
    - The graphic is not clearly aligned with the narrative paths, which adds to the confusion.

Format and Presentation

- Despite concerns about the futures and framing, participants generally felt that the overall structure of the document is working well.
    - The use of sections like "Markers of Success" and "Considerations" was seen as helpful and well-organized.

Group 7
Moderator: Andy

Background, Framing, and Learning from Other Places

- There was strong agreement on the importance of learning from other states and global examples, including:
    - Lessons from California.
    - International experiences with offshore wind and marine energy.
    - Case studies on both successes and failures could provide practical insights.
    - These could inform Oregon's approach to port infrastructure and economic development.
    - Participants suggested this could be expanded into its own section or chapter in the Roadmap.
- Suggested including a brief explanation of Oregon's current energy strategy and how offshore wind fits into that.
- Participants asked whether Section 1 should describe where Oregon is "in time"—what has already happened, and what's coming next.

- The group supported a "What's in the Roadmap" overview section (suggested as Section 6) to clearly outline what readers will find in the document.
- There was a suggestion to add a section describing the roles and responsibilities of different regulatory bodies, to help ground the pathways discussion that follows.

Alternative Futures and Scenarios

- Overall, participants felt the alternative futures made sense and reflected the complexity of offshore wind as an emerging industry.
- There was agreement that including different scenarios is important—they show the range of development options Oregon could pursue.
- One question raised: Are the scenarios presented in the right order? This may affect how readers interpret their priority or viability.
- Suggested including a cost-of-electricity estimate for each scenario and, if possible, a timeline (e.g., what could costs look like by 2045).
- The idea of conducting an economic analysis for each scenario was also raised.

Supply Chain and Infrastructure Considerations

- Participants emphasized the need to expand on what the offshore wind supply chain really includes, how long it would be needed, and who could be involved.
- Specific mention of the Portland steel industry—should they be considered part of the supply chain?
- A recommendation to add a supply chain-focused row or section in the array graphics that runs in parallel to the turbine installation scenarios.
- Suggested revisiting the existing text:

  "Oregon also sees the potential opportunity for economic growth and job creation for coastal communities and manufacturing areas along the Columbia River..."
    - This sentence could be expanded with available data or estimates to better support economic development discussions.

Group 8
Reporters: Natalya and Brodie | Moderator: Sofia

Goals and Principles:

- There is a need to define what a *goal* and a *principle* are.
- The group asked: What is the goal? What is needed to achieve it?
- Principles could be thought of as guiding standards or values.

- It’s important to clarify the relationship between goals and principles—how they support each other.
- The group asked: What should be the role of the state in this effort?
- Suggested organizing or categorizing the current list of draft principles for clarity.
- Noted that the Roadmap Concept Draft is intended for the legislature, so the document’s audience should shape how it's written and presented.

Alternative Futures:

- Asked for a clearer definition of an “exit ramp.”
    - Could it be a pause, a full stop, or a shift into an entirely different future?
- Each path should have a clear destination or target. Knowing where the path is headed helps in staying on track—or returning to it.
- Suggested building in flexibility: the ability to get off and back on a path.
- Offered examples of possible exit ramps or alternate scenarios:
    - Impacts on birds from offshore wind infrastructure.
    - Rising energy costs for Oregonians.
    - These types of issues might shift the direction or require a new scenario not previously considered.

Scenarios / Paths:

- Asked whether the current four paths are sufficient.
- Some futures may not be worth considering, while others should be added—especially depending on how “exit ramps” are defined.
- Noted the role of external factors in shaping which paths are viable or needed.

Other Considerations:

- Oregon should prioritize access to the energy generated by offshore wind before sending energy to other states.
- There is a need to explore existing policies or policy gaps that could support this priority.
- Also raised the question: Who decides whether Oregon gets priority access to offshore wind energy?

Synthesis of the Reporting out of the Breakout Groups Provided by Bobby

- The feedback shared is helping to track whether the Roadmap is on the right path and whether RT members have what they need to offer more input in the coming weeks.

- DLCD can expect another round of feedback before the June 17 meeting, as RT members need more time to reflect on the current draft.

Key Structural Needs Identified:

- Clear definitions and consistent terminology.
- Guidance to help readers understand and navigate the document.
- Clear context and background to show how the Roadmap has developed.
- A structure that allows the document to remain adaptable over time.

Section 1 Priorities:

- Include a clear statement of goals.
- Emphasize the importance of exploring alternative futures.
- Acknowledge that many additional futures could emerge due to external or unforeseen factors.

Questions and comments:

- **L**ynn emphasized the need to include a principle that ensures no harm is caused to local communities. He also stressed that offshore wind energy must be affordable compared to current energy prices. He stated that if affordability and protection of local communities can't be guaranteed, then there may be no justification for developing offshore wind in Oregon.
- Jenny highlighted the importance of providing communities with clear information about energy costs and how transmission distance affects pricing—noting that energy transmitted closer to the communities that use it can reduce costs. She raised the question of how much impact communities are willing to accept when weighed against the affordability and benefits of lower energy prices.
- Bill emphasized the importance of considering how communities like Brookings can be part of the offshore wind supply chain, with a focus on creating opportunities for youth and future generations.
- Ranfis supported adding a principle of "do no harm" to local communities. He emphasized the importance of also highlighting potential benefits as guiding principles.
    - Noted that energy affordability should be included as a principle—even in a scenario where Oregon takes no action—as energy prices are rising or expected to rise.
    - Stressed the value of being proactive in scenario planning and policy development, and noted the need to further refine the principles in the

Roadmap Concept Draft to reflect this evolving energy context.

- Delia noted a lack of clarity around the distinction between goals and principles in the document.
    - Suggested it would be helpful to clearly articulate the key questions that Roundtable members should reflect on to provide more targeted feedback to the DLCD team.
    - It was mentioned that Jeff will draft and share reflection questions with RT members to support this process.
- Lynn emphasized the need to develop policies that both protect communities and address their specific energy needs.

VI. Public Comment Part I

- Michelle Carrillo (Executive Officer at ThinkPlace US) in Brookings: (in-person)
    - Expressed interest in the process as an Oregonian and emphasized the importance of ensuring that the community has enough accessible information and that offshore wind development benefits everyone—not just another extractive industry.
    - Raised the need to include alternatives, including a "no development" option, with clear explanations of what each scenario means based on available data.
    - Highlighted the importance of affordability and asked for economic models that reflect that.
    - Noted that while exit ramps are discussed, it's unclear who is responsible for making those decisions.
    - Stressed the importance of safety, reliability, and accountability throughout the process—not just focusing on the vision, but also how responsibly it's carried out.

VII. Breakouts: Section V

During this next round of conversations, RT members broke into smaller groups to provide feedback on Section V of the Roadmap Concept Document Draft. DLCD gave a brief overview of this section, which outlines the objectives, and strategies, and actions for each one of them.

Each group discussed the following question: what, if anything, needs to change about the Strategies, Objectives, and Actions?

There was no report-out from the breakout groups, but moderators submitted notes from each discussion. A synthesis of those notes for each one of the subsections of section V is provided below.

Synthesis of Moderator Notes

5.1. Meaningful Engagement

- What's "meaningful engagement"? Bobby – please provide a spectrum of "meaningful engagement".
- Timely engagement and documentation of the concerns raised should be communicated back to the participants who provided input. Letting them know what we heard and why we incorporated some stuff and didn't incorporate some stuff. More transparency/accountability of how information gathered from public meetings is digested. Need to present that digestion to the public. -This goes to building trust and understanding the value of listening to the perspectives of other industries and ocean users. How does a constituency know when they've been heard, and a decision has been made while factoring in that knowledge. 3-minutes to comment does not build trust - when it ends up with people expressing anger as a part of public comment. Displacement of fishing activities is a real concern. The experience with the BOEM process had many mechanisms to get feedback from communities and the public, but what was missing was the integration of the comments/input provided by the community.
- Good process is essential, but there also has to be accountability for the decisions that are made and we have to move forward at the end of that process.
- To add: allow opportunity for community members to be part of the review of the selection and consultants that will be doing the community engagements, as a way of engagement process with the community, and not only stay as a passive process, but the community need to be considered as partners, to hello do the outreach with the community
- Make sure you reflect what has already been said. State needs to look at the ballot languages from Curry and Coos so they can see what's already passed by voters.
- Identify the best mechanisms of doing community engagement. Support multiple modes/mediums/platforms to promote accessibility. Have to meet w/ different interest groups separately. Focus groups, small groups, area-focused activities. Large groups are intimidating, esp w/ folks of different positions. How does the state bring industry

together (fishing and energy) on the front end of a process? We should be able to address the issue of not being heard.

- We can't move forward without support/engagement from fisheries folks. Need to strengthen fisheries industry engagement. Need to have a call out to the fisheries industry/community. There is overlap between "community members" and the commercial fishing industry.
- Top level observation: regulations have made it very hard to build big projects over the past 40-50 years with protective laws and restrictions. We're at the cutting edge in Oregon trying to craft meaningful engagement while also trying to demonstrate we have the capability to build big things in the state.
- Include considerations for communities inland of the coast as well.
- Promote internal engagement between agencies to avoid redundancy when interacting with communities. "Time is precious."
- Pay attention to ongoing research targeting public engagement/CBAs/enforceable agreements from OSU and others. They have studies focused on both Oregon and the west coast more broadly.
- Cite findings from OSU research on community perceptions and community benefit agreements (CBAs) to inform engagement strategies and reflect lessons from recent studies.
- Reiterate the need for consistency with current DOI guidelines to guide BOEM's involvement.
- Provide increased transparency as to where Tribal organizations fit in with public engagement efforts.
- Can DLCD plug in to regular events in the "community" for engagement?
- One element to include: popular will of the local population should have a major weight in the decision process. Figure: Principles for an inclusive community… It's missing communicating back out of what DLCD heard.
- To have a group of representatives within the community that are representing local communities/people that share the opinion of the community as a whole
- Contacting all, for instance, all the fisheries, not only the ports, so making sure that the outreach is complete, to all the communities affected.
- Identify group of stakeholders that are part of the community, and do outreach depending on their needs of each community, to be engage in a particular are/topic
- Convening communities, that offshore wind is not a guarantee; to open a conversation of what communities want and need. Is there a way to approach the communities from where they are in terms of energy needs/demands, knowledge
- Provide detailed information: compare with other countries, case studies, best practices to work from

- And what would be the outcomes:
    - Before engaging the communities, what are the outcomes that are expected from the communities, this as a strategy to be considered within this point. Broaders and envision with alternative futures,

- Structure of the section: Where does it end? The structure of each one of the objectives?
- And think to address conflict resolution that can emerge from those conversations.
- Clarify the state's role in Community Benefit Agreements (CBAs), especially in relation to the objective focused on supporting local communities.
- Engagement efforts should include information on what CBAs are, how they work, and how communities can pursue them.
- Raise awareness about who to contact if a community is interested in exploring a CBA.
- While CBAs are agreements between developers and communities, government agencies can play a valuable role in convening conversations and helping to ensure a fair and transparent process.

5.2. Support Coastal and Regional Communities

- On the topic of CBAs - there are a lot of small communities that could be impacted from an OSW industry. This has the potential to have financial and cultural impacts - how would a CBA impact those communities? Which communities get CBAs, and what is the standard for determining that?
- Blue figure - overarching principles - Question regarding 3. Applying a definition of equity - which can be a subjective term - its hard to understand where this came from and what it means in practice. There should not be favoritism one way or the other.
- Also here: Include considerations for communities inland of the coast in regard to infrastructure/development/etc.
- Take a second look at using the language of ‘benefit’ agreements. ‘Benefit’ might mean different things to different people. For example: use enforceable agreements, accountability agreements, etc. The language at least, or even policy, could be responsive to each communitys’ experience with these types of arrangements.
- Top level feedback: market signals. Setting the stage is not the same as defining those, if there is the purpose to pursue the offshore wind. Missing objective to be added: is the “market signals”. A suggestion to add and additional objective that address the “state and statewide/local revenue and taxation” from broad statewide to local level

governments showing the revenue and taxation that would result from the offshore wind project
- State and county permitting that need to be addressed by showing the financial costs/revenue. What is the role of the state? In terms of market signals?
- Consider how current trends and evolving conditions could be incorporated into planning.
- Explore whether CBAs could include a built-in mechanism to adjust over time as community needs shift—such as staged or flexible investments.
- Look to examples like the Broadway Corridor project, which allows for updates to community needs and investments over time.
- Clarify what period socioeconomic needs refer to—are we talking about needs before a project begins, after it's built, or both?
- Assess community vulnerabilities that could be worsened or improved by offshore wind development.
- Take a broader view of community resilience—this may relate to a future net benefit assessment.

5.3. New Economic Opportunities

- Potential Missing Action: Conduct current 'conditions' assessment of communities to understand where they are in terms of economy, workforce, etc. to properly implement the strategies and actions that would follow such an assessment under this objective.
- Action 5.3.2.2: We identify this as a 'high priority' action which raises the question if actions can be categorized not in a chronological order, but by priority level.
- Action 5.3.2.3: Are other ports included beyond Coos Bay?
- Want to train local youth on OSW technology/oceanographical career paths, so they have an option to stay rather than leave. Electricians/programmers/designers.
- If no OSW in OR, incentivize supply chain industries w/ tax policies to support OSW elsewhere.
- OSW workers' housing needs to be developed in a way that can become long term residence for local folks.
- Fee structures for short term rentals that doesn't preclude that industry but feeds back into communities for housing efforts since properties on the coast turns into short term rentals.
- New tourism activity, paying for boat tours to see the wind turbines.
- Real socio economic benefit/cost impact analysis for OSW

- The state investing in the supply chain, and investing in ports… Again: what is the role of the state in making investment decisions in different arenas and in different sectors?
- What can the state do to cooperate, for example MOU with the industry and to show leadership?
- Transmission: it is an important topic that can be address under a new objective of "market signals" and also within the objective of "supporting local/regional communities"

5.4. Workforce

- Potential Missing Action: Support workforce development in tandem with the supply chain development as they reinforce each other and should require complementary planning strategies.
- Developers have the responsibility to start those programs, specifically to start those programs to train the workforce.
- And also to work on housing needs and not put that burden in local communities
- Strategies to have local jobs, and what are the market signals are for offshore wind, and those will determine what are the needs, for instance construction, apprenticeship
- Goals to hire women, minority groups, veterans, and others…
- How to do it? If you have a community benefit agreement and then have enforceable agreements that include the employers, and employees, contractors… and then create spaces such as a committee that oversee the processes and the development of it, including hiring, data, and make sure that minority groups are part of the hiring process.
- Include in the process local associations. Representatives that help/support oversee the process
- What are the challenges that local communities have, and how to create opportunities to support the local economy and retain the youth and the development of the community, socially, culturally and economically
- Technological standardization: cables standards, and safety procedures to make sure that evolve with the needs and development of new technologies in a way that responds to safety procedures such as inspections to keep communities safe
- Who will need to do this oversight? The cable owners are responsible for the inspections and submitted report of the inspections and the status of the cabling
- To have/create a prequalified group that can do the testing, inspections, transmission, or others… something like an emergency response group.
- Need a little more detail here on the nature of the gap/need.
- More information to consider:

    - Typical apprenticeships take 4–5 years to complete, so workforce development efforts need to begin well before any offshore wind projects break ground.
    - Community colleges need clarity that there will be real job opportunities before launching new training programs—state or developer commitments can help signal that.
    - Outreach and education efforts can begin with younger students, even years in advance, but should be honest about job timelines and avoid overpromising.
    - Early planning and clear signals are key to building a local workforce pipeline in time.
- Build on existing workforce development programs—such as those at CBCC—to support local training for offshore wind jobs.
- Start with an assessment of current programs and then add offshore wind–specific content where needed.
- Ensure the state uses existing state-approved apprenticeship programs and integrates them into broader workforce strategies.
- Consider setting state requirements that offshore wind projects partner with these established programs to support quality training and job placement.

5.5. Protect Tribal Cultural and Archeological Resources

- We should include 3 WA tribes with UA rights to fisheries - including the Makah, Hoh, Quinalt, Quillute, - Tribal cultural coordination. Communication and considerations of concerns of non-federally recognized tribes who would be affected by OSW.
- Acknowledge a regional planning scale, such as with the CRITFC Tribal Energy Vision.
- Rely on expertise at the tribes. Tribes should take the leadership and drive that process
- Emphasize participation from all tribals groups during cable landing planning/exercise
- Suggestion to add onshore and also try to include in the marine spatial planning part on how to assess the importance of the ocean spaces for the Tribes
- How would Tribes suggest managing to avoid undersea village and other undersea sites?
- Viewsheds impacts consideration for strategy: like to get the appropriate reach all tribal groups and members that can be impacted from offshore wind,
- Need more information, what is the difference in the concepts that are in the section, and have more information from the tribes, and to avoid assumptions what the tribes economic status is, and what they need and how offshore wind will affect them, like in fishing.

5.6. Protect the Environment

- We have a fairly comprehensive set of laws and policies to protect the species and environment from OSW. Least problematic issues that we have to-date. Reference to the Gridworks report (from WA) identifying data gaps.
- Action 5.6.1.2: For example: The Coos Bay Estuary Management Plan
- Action 5.6.1.2: The research agenda should acknowledge, respond to, and build upon, current research activity ongoing at regional universities/institutions. (Hatfield/Humboldt State/etc.)
- Want to change the title of 5.6.1.4 to Action: Pursue a state-led integrated spatial planning process.
- Add to 5.6.1.3 Action: Must have an updated CBEMP before OSW development.
- Require sufficient data of noise transmission through the water column for cetaceans impacts.
- Any negative impacts to whale migration should be grounds for not proceeding with OSW. OSU Marine Mammal Institute should be weighing in/need to have weight.
- Monitoring tools that are transparent to guide the State to make decisions on OSW.
- Meaningful adaptive management work plan with real authority. Meaningful =State has authority to change operation direction. Adaptive management plan, that needs to be provided by the developers, and emergency response. Both should be an umbrella for all the section
- 5.6.2.3 Action: Define a Framework for Monitoring and Adaptive Management Specific to Offshore Wind -- must be meaningful with threshold for biologically relevant effects that trigger enforceable actions.
- Co-benefit agreements of data sharing from ongoing monitoring by the lessees – require raw data be made available to others such marine mammal researchers. Lessees will be financially responsible for collecting, processing, and disseminating data.
- Recommend the state negotiate w/ developers for full access to environmental resource data through all phases.
- Strategy to be added: is that to developers incorporate a design to mitigate and protect the marine environment/species
- When there is available resource and how it might be evolve with the climate change effects/consequences/impacts
- Q: there is the local immediate impact currently is the CA current, and then how it would look like in 20 years? Do we have the same concern in OR?
- What type of climate models are needed to be considered? Should it be at the local level only? Or what else needs to be included?

- Historical data based needed to understand the evolving environment and go to the future on how to protect it?
- A suggestion is to soon as a project begins is to start a based line monitoring to be started, and but the time the windmills get in the water there will be some data to start and analysis, forecasting and projections
- Monitoring before and during the operations could be a good strategy to include
- To consider echolocation standards/measures/ indicators
- Baseline acoustic monitoring would be a good strategy to consider and start
- Shout out agreement during migratory seasons are.
- Discuss the cost-benefit dilemma: who pays, when the costs and benefits occur, and how they're distributed over time.
- Pull out and highlight the need for a **cumulative impact assessment** to help guide future leasing decisions and define limits on the scale of offshore wind development.

5.7. Achieve State Energy and Climate Objectives

- Achieve energy perspectives - we can assert that we have standards and goals for the state. OSW could be a part of the mix, but we are not weighing in on how OSW should be a part of meeting that goal. On the energy issue, we are behind on updating our energy system that is making a transition from an archaic grid to a modern future where power is reliable, adequate, (abundant) and affordable. Some of this comes down to over regulation and the application of environmental laws.
- 5.7.1 Strategy: Replace 'to the state' with 'to the region'.
- 5.7.2.3. Action: Should we identify specific grid/energy resilience strategies? Or include here how the Roadmap defines 'resilience'.
- Is there an action that promotes engagement with utility providers by way of procurement agreements? Does the Roadmap or State of Oregon have a procurement standard?
- Can ensure FOSW are being considered by utility provider Integrated Resource Plans?
- What is our preferred model of FOSW ownership? Investor owned vs community owned vs etc.
- 5.7.3 Strategy: This section needs more clarity - removing 'planning needs' might help. Is this more targeted for funding models?
- General note: There is some overlap between certain actions, this is expected, but is that helpful if we are trying to identify targeted actions?
- It would be nice to be part of the Paris Climate Agreement

5.8. Permitting

- What does “optimize” mean?
- Clarify ‘wind permitting’ language here: which permits are administered by federal vs state governments?
- 5.8.1 Strategy: What has DLDC already learned? Think: previous consistency review.
- 5.8.3 Strategy: Review BOEM process, it may have led to certain interests feeling ‘left out’.
- Should DLDC seek training/expertise/additional support for engaging with local governments to prepare for this?
- General Question: Does this language (jargon included) fit the audience?
- All standards create redtape, so not sure how to reduce permitting to make it streamline?
- Maybe to create offshore wind permitting only, to speedy the process of permitting to build offshore
- To create a separate division that will be desiccated only to offshore permitting
- 5.8.3 - include community engagement in supporting local government decision-making
- (Objectives, Strategies, and Actions)
    - Cultural and Archaeological Resources
    - Protect the Environment
    - Achieve Energy Objectives
    - Optimize Permitting

Each breakout discusses the 4 objectives for 40 min. Then report outs for 20 min

- Bobby mentioned that won't be time for reporting out, just time to have the conversation and the moderators taking notes
- Jeff started the explanation and clarifies that the name of the objective is just a reflection of the HB 4080
- These objectives title can be updated in the next version of the document
    - He explained each one the seven objectives and the strategies and the actions that go along with each one of them
- Jeff made the question whether the strategies and actions are understood and what they mean

Questions and comments:

- Mike: added that this section is clearer than the section with dilemmas. He stated that the dilemma part is confusing

- Jeff answered that the section with the dilemma has the purpose to be total transparent about the things that are not totally clear, and to show where the clarifications are needed

VIII. Full group: Strategic Conversations

- Themes that Emerged from the Discussion and Need Further Development (*What did the draft get right, and what still needs to change?*)
- RT members discussed areas of the draft that are working well, as well as sections that need additional refinement or clarification. Key themes that surfaced will inform ongoing revisions.
- If appropriate, participants were also invited to review and provide input on revised diagrams.
- As part of the session, Bobby walked participants through the section on meaningful engagement and tribal consultation, providing context and highlighting areas for feedback.

Questions and Comments:

- Mike raised the importance of having a shared understanding of the process, so that community members know how and when to engage, and what their role is.
- Bill noted that people don't always know how their input has been captured or reflected in final documents or decisions. This lack of clarity can make engagement feel incomplete.
- There was broad agreement that community input should be integrated throughout the process, not just at isolated points.
- Engagement should also be timely and appropriate to each phase of the process.
- A question was raised about how public questions can be acknowledged or incorporated into the Roadmap. One suggestion was to include public questions and responses in an appendix to the document.
- Mike added that engagement that is a legal requirement—such as formal consultation or regulatory comment periods—must be treated differently, with clear protocols and a distinct approach from informal engagement.

Public Participation and Engagement

- Ranfis highlighted the distinction between public input and public collaboration, and emphasized the need to clarify how and when communities can contribute meaningfully to the process.
- He noted that public engagement (providing comments or feedback) is not the same as collaboration, which involves more active and sustained involvement.
- Natalya suggested including a graphic or diagram in the Roadmap to illustrate how engagement should be carried out, who should be included, what communities should be engaged, and at what stages.

- Jason Bush raised the question: How do we receive public input and use it to move forward in a meaningful way?
- Mike (via Zoom) shared that, in his experience, community webinars and meetings were effective tools to inform and engage people. He described them as productive and positive experiences for building understanding around the process.
- Bobby asked whether the following four umbrella areas are sufficient to frame the public engagement strategy:
    1. Establishing a common understanding of the process.
    2. Identifying mechanisms to engage.
    3. Defining the approach to tribal consultation.
    4. Ensuring integration of public input into decision-making.
- Delia asked how the process can engage local communities and organizations in ways that align with what they're already working on, rather than asking them to start from scratch.
- Julia suggested joining existing community spaces and efforts, rather than creating separate meetings. She emphasized the importance of avoiding "meeting fatigue" and recommended embedding engagement into the agendas of spaces where people are already active.
- Ranfis spoke to the value of a community-driven approach, referencing the informal offshore wind workgroup as a model—where community members set the agenda and agencies support the process. He suggested something like a community coalition-led model.
- Lynn proposed testing the roadmap's engagement categories and participation spectrum against the BOEM lease documents, to see if the language and content can be simplified and made more accessible.
- Mike pointed out that while there is good information available, there's also a clear information vacuum. He raised the question of how the state takes ownership of communicating and framing shared facts, and how responsibility for clear messaging is held across agencies.

Reflections on Risk, Responsibility, and Decision-Making

- Jeff raised the question of whether Oregon is simply "stamping approval" on the leasing phase without fully evaluating whether it is good or safe for the state. He asked: Who is responsible for the decisions made, and who assumes the risks?
- Bobby noted that there has been no clear statement from government agencies outlining what the risks are and who is responsible for them, particularly in reference to the BOEM leasing process.
- Lynn reframed the process into "three legs of the stool", suggesting that the work needs to be supported by clearly defined and balanced roles.
- Ranfis proposed using a levels of understanding model to clarify where and how information is shared: BOEM level, State level, Technical advisory group
- Lynn also emphasized the importance of clearly defining the state's role in accountability, especially as the process moves forward.

Process Design

- Jason emphasized the importance of discussing what an appropriate process should look like, and how accountability should be built into that process. He suggested that it may be possible to reach agreement on what defines a good process, and then to consider what outcomes that process is intended to achieve.
- Bobby added that a key takeaway from the discussion is the need to identify areas where the Roundtable's principles could guide the process, and to outline what steps the RT itself could take moving forward.

Directions for DLCD and Others Before the June 17 Meeting

Focused Conversations and Work to Be Done

- Jeff noted that a key conversation for the June 17 meeting will focus on the permitting process and identifying where exit opportunities might exist within that process.
- Mike emphasized the need for a shared understanding of the overall process, including roles, timelines, and decision points.
- Ranfis called for a "reality check" on community engagement—specifically, clarifying where meaningful engagement can actually happen, and being honest about what is and isn't possible within the process.
- Jason reflected on the uniqueness of the roadmap effort, pointing out that it's new in part because it involves the ocean environment, the scale of development, and the federal permitting process, which adds layers of complexity.

Diagram Feedback and Suggestions for Visual Improvements

- Bobby provided an overview of the initial diagram options, explaining that these are early visual concepts developed by a graphic designer to explore how roadmap phases and ideas might be represented visually.
- Lynn emphasized the need for diagrams that clearly convey the phases of the process. He suggested that a more linear format might be easier for the public to understand and explain, though it may still require guidance or explanation.
- Bill stressed that diagrams should be simple and straightforward, minimizing the need for interpretation. Viewers should be able to quickly grasp what is being presented.
- Julia suggested designing a diagram that could serve as an educational tool in itself, and emphasized the importance of considering the intended audience.
- Delia recommended that diagrams should connect directly to the roadmap document, including matching section headings and numbers. This would help readers easily navigate between the document and the visual materials.
- Rick suggested adjusting the sequence in the diagram so that the point where tribes are consulted appears earlier—specifically, as the second step or dot.
- Julia added that the narrative must be part of the diagram design, including color coding and clear explanations of how the visual is structured.
- John shared that the current diagram was confusing; he found it difficult to understand the key message and spent too much time trying to interpret it, which risks losing public interest.
- Jenny noted that a Gantt chart is only useful when the target is clearly defined and the steps or tasks are well laid out.
- Jason Busch suggested exploring a flow chart format, and referenced marine energy Gantt charts as a possible starting point for design.
- Jeff mentioned that for the June meeting, he will experiment with a Gantt chart version to present to the Roundtable for further feedback.

Closing & Next Steps

- A Word document version of the Roadmap Concept Draft will be sent to RT members. Members are encouraged to use track changes to provide feedback and send it back to DLCD, which will consolidate all comments.
- The goal is to synthesize feedback by June in preparation for the next RT meeting.
- Sections II and V have been identified as the most important areas for input and refinement.
- RT members will have a few weeks to review and submit feedback.
- For the June RT meeting, members will revisit several key topics, including:

    - Community engagement
    - Exit ramps
    - Fishing-related topics (including perspectives from commodity commissions)
    - Short-term aspects of offshore wind development
    - Dilemmas and unresolved questions
- Bobby invited RT members to send suggestions for agenda items to Jeff ahead of the next meeting.

IX. Public Comment – Part II

Michelle Carrillo:

- She emphasized the importance of transparency and accountability, community comments and input should not disappear into a "black box."
- Encouraged partnering with local organizations and providing small grants to help build community capacity for engagement.
- Stressed the need to clearly communicate when and where meetings are taking place so that people have the opportunity to participate.
- Highlighted the importance of meaningful engagement with Tribes and consistent, long-term partnerships with communities.
- Recommended establishing community liaison roles to help bridge communication between agencies and residents.
- Called for the inclusion of accountability mechanisms within the process to ensure that community input leads to visible outcomes.

Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned at 5:09 PM.