

OREGON OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY ROADMAP ROUNDTABLE
APRIL 15 MEETING PACKET



1. April Roundtable Meeting Agenda
2. Memorandum: Offshore Wind Roadmap Roundtable Expanded Schedule and Process Considerations
3. Marine Spatial Planning Working Group - Draft Recommendation for Discussion: State-led Marine/Coastal Zone Planning for Offshore Wind
4. Updated “Pathway Diagrams” for discussion at the 4/15 meeting
5. Additional Info: Pathway “waypoints” organized by Objective Area from the 2024 Oregon Offshore Wind Roadmap Considerations Document
6. Exit Ramps Summary/Strategy Table (discussion draft for 4/15 meeting)
7. February 20-21 Roundtable Meeting Summary

AGENDA: Floating Offshore Wind Roadmap Roundtable

Tuesday, April 15 from 10:00 AM - 2:30 PM

VIRTUAL

ZOOM:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/meeting/register/4C1b462TS3GGQB5PEHJBSg>

Objectives for April Meeting #6:

- Welcome and provide updates
- Get shared understanding on proposed process updates
- Develop an infographic of the Roadmap steps to use during engagement

10:00am	Arrival, Welcoming • Providing a moment for participants to join and settle in.	
10:15am	Process Updates & Discussion • April, May, and June meetings ○ Work groups ○ Focus groups • Tribal engagement • Plan for the summer • Plan for Fall-Winter • Complete Roadmap by June 2026	
10:35 am	Full Group: Work Group reports • Marine Spatial Planning recommendations • Enforceable agreements update • Research update	
11:05 am	Full Group: Revisiting the Roadmap “Waypoint Path” Diagrams from Florence • Overview of the updated diagrams • Can we detail “desired outcomes” /Roadmap destination options more?	
11:20 am	Breakout Groups: Detailing the diagram—destinations, waypoints, and exit ramps • Breakout groups work on adjusting and detailing Version 2.0 of the Roadmap diagram	
12:00 pm	Full Group: Detailing the diagram—destinations, waypoints, and exit ramps • Where were there similarities? Differences? • What do we still need to figure out?	

12:30 pm	Public Comment Part I	
12:40pm	Lunch Break	
1:10pm	Full Group: Framing the Exit Ramps Conversation • What defines an "exit ramp"? • What factors determine when and how an exit can happen? • How to get back to an on ramp for each exit?	
1:40 pm	Clarifying remaining conversations to have • Reviewing the list from Lincoln City • Sequencing when and how to have these	
2:10 pm	Public Comment Part II	
2:25 pm	Closing & next steps	
2:30 pm	Adjourn	

ATTACHED MEETING MATERIALS:

- **Updated Roadmap Process Memo**
- **Marine/Coastal Zone Spatial Planning DRAFT Recommendation**
- **Roadmap Diagram Slides (updated)**
- **Exit Ramp Concepts**
- **February 20-21, 2025 Roundtable Meeting Summary**

Memorandum: Offshore Wind Roadmap Roundtable Expanded Schedule and Process Considerations





Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap Roundtable:

Proposed Process Updates

Last updated March 26, 2025

I. Context

In December, 2024 (Meeting 3) the Roundtable finalized its group Charter. That Charter defined some of what the Roundtable is and is not, and roles for the Roundtable. The Charter also defined Roundtable objectives.

“The Roundtable is intended to:

- Serve as a collaborative body and learning forum—Increasing understanding and awareness of offshore wind energy (OSW) issues through open dialogue, shared learning, and collaboration.
- Build relationships and trust amongst participants.
- Cultivate transparency in the roundtable collaborative process
- Build understanding of the development process and clean energy needs of the state of Oregon
- Build a shared understanding of the climate change
- Craft informed recommendations that could guide future research, investments, and policy development regarding sustainable offshore wind development in Oregon
- Establish guiding principles and values around offshore wind energy
- Develop collaborative partnerships to craft and implement strategies
- Build understanding of the ocean ecosystem, offshore wind impacts, mitigation measures, and study needs”

This scope is a tall order for a 6-month process. At the February 20-21, 2025 Roundtable Meeting (Meeting 5), DLCD and Roundtable members agreed it would be better to extend the timeline to allow for A) more robust development of strategic content for the Roadmap, and B) provide time for Tribal consultation (and/or more substantial Tribal engagement) and community engagement, including inland Oregon communities. This memo proposes an option for extending the timeline to June 2026. DLCD and a subgroup of the Roundtable that volunteered to review a process update also considered an option to finish by December 2025, but decided that option did not provide the time needed to accomplish the objectives in the Charter.

As you read the proposed process updates below, please think about feedback using the guiding questions provided in Box 1.

Box 1. Process feedback questions to consider

Can the Roadmap process/DLCD/OC host enough of the key conversations between now and May 30, 2025 to give Jeff/DLCD enough input to write up the Discussion concept of the Roadmap (e.g., a 10-pager)? Those key conversations identified by the Roundtable in February and via feedback provided to DLCD in March include:

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

With those conversations, are they enough to let DLCD/Jeff start drafting a “complete draft” of the Roadmap between July and August, 2025?

- If yes, what are those key conversations and who needs to be in them?
 - Which conversations can happen in focus groups then show up in a draft document?
 - Which conversations need to happen with the full Roundtable prior to showing up in a draft document?
- If no, then do those happen in the Fall? What should July-August focus on?

If the Roadmap process wants to engage subject matter experts in developing Roadmap elements—where are the areas that need additional consultant support? How do we incorporate subject matter expert consultants in a way that is transparent, high quality, and consistent with the Roundtable charter developed by the group and DLCD?

II. The Roadmap Work that Needs to Be Completed

There are four areas of work needed to complete a Roadmap that is strategic, actionable, and broadly supported:

Roadmap goals, vision, and values

- Oregon definitions of success under different alternative futures
 - The state successfully hosts an offshore wind presence. Is a “presence” a small pilot, a bigger project, more wind, or lots of wind energy development? What were the waypoints that got us there? What did we do right? What were the pitfalls we avoided? What was the sequence of events?
 - The state does not site offshore wind turbines, but participates in offshore wind supply chain. What are the important elements of supply chain to look at (e.g., raw materials like cement, steel, iron and timber; manufactured parts and components; fabricated components)? What were the waypoints that got us there? What did we do right? What were the pitfalls we avoided? What was the sequence of events?
 - Along the way to either of these futures, the state decides to pause/stop/oppose OSW development off Oregon (i.e., for whatever reasons such as watching technology evolve, understand impacts, etc.). Why did we choose this path? What happened next?
 - The state does not move forward on offshore wind in a coordinated fashion. Where does this scenario play out (in what arenas) if not led by the state?
- Lessons learned in other states

Strategic content development

- Challenges
- Opportunities
- Recommended, strategic actions
 - Strategy
 - Recommended action
 - Lead for implementing an action
 - Status
 - Implementation notes

Roadmap document development

- Discussion Concept draft (10-pager)
 - Comments
- Discussion Concept final (10-pager)
- Full, first draft
 - Comments
- Full, second draft
 - Comments
- Formatted manuscript

- Last call for tweaks
- Published final

Roadmap engagement

- Inform, to create common base of knowledge
- Develop shared understanding of joint facts
- Receive feedback on Discussion Concept
 - Demonstrate the feedback was heard and incorporated
- Receive feedback on Full draft Roadmap
 - Demonstrate the feedback was heard and incorporated
- Discuss roles for future and implementation of Roadmap recommendations

III. Proposed Schedule Changes

DLCD has made the following schedule changes already

- The March 31 Roundtable meeting, April 1 public meeting, and April 1 meetings for Curry county public meetings in Brookings have been cancelled and postponed until May
- DLCD and staff invited from the nine Oregon Tribes held the first Tribal workgroup meeting
- Second Work Group meetings (Marine Spatial Planning, Research Agenda) were held
- A virtual Roundtable meeting is scheduled for April 15 to focus on waypoint diagram and exit ramps, and talk about future roadmap process timeline and expectations

Planned activities for April include:

- Host a public meeting on the North Coast on April 24th in Seaside
- Fisheries outreach
- Other “Focus group meetings”
- Host third Work Group meeting (Community Agreements)
- Potential “brownbag” or other events to share and build common knowledge

Planned activities for May include:

- Host an in-person Roundtable meeting on May 15 (Brookings)
 - Host a public meeting in Brookings on May 14th (location TBD)
 - Host local government meetings on May 14th for Curry county to complete local conversations on effects, policy gaps, and other issues
 - Focus on reviewing draft of Discussion 10 page version of Roadmap (provided close to May 1 for review)
 - Include policy and other gap summaries with concepts of how to manage them. (If ready)
- Other “Focus group meetings”
- Potential “brownbag” or other events to share and build common knowledge

Planned activities for June include:

- Host an in-person Roundtable on June 17 (Florence)
 - Host a public meeting in Coos Bay on June 16th or 18th (TBD)
 - Hold local government meetings for Coos county to complete local conversations on effects, policy gaps, and other issues
 - Hold the second Tribal workgroup meeting with a focus on 10 page Discussion version of Roadmap

See the following section for work that occurs post June 30, 2025.

IV. Extension Scenarios

The following imagines a process extension through June 30, 2026

Timeline	1. Finish by Jun 30, 2026
Jul & Aug 2025	Jun-Aug DLCD drafts complete Roadmap Aug Tribal consultation Jul-Aug focus groups Potential “brownbag” or other events to share and build common knowledge
Sept & Oct 2025	Sept in-person Roundtable with full Draft #1 of Roadmap Oct Tribal consultation Potential “brownbag” or other events to share and build common knowledge
Nov & Dec 2025	Nov in-person Roundtable with Draft #2 Roadmap
Jan & Feb 2026	Jan formal public comment period on Draft #3 • 45 days (e.g., Jan 15-Feb 28, or Feb 15-March 30) Feb Tribal consultation Potential “brownbag” or other events to share and build common knowledge
Mar & Apr 2026	Mar in-person Roundtable to incorporate comments & talk next steps
May & Jun 2026	May in-person presentation of final Roadmap and next steps May Tribal consultation June completion of Roadmap and thank you to the Roundtable
Jul & Aug 2026	July submittal of Roadmap to Legislature

**Marine Spatial Planning Working Group - Draft Recommendation for
Discussion: State-led Marine/Coastal Zone Planning for Offshore Wind**





Work Group: Marine/Coastal Zone Spatial Planning

Possible Recommendations

Last Updated 4/4/25

Context

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, for reasons including loss of developer interest due to perceived risks/barriers, strong concern from affected parties in Oregon related to the areas selected, and a recognized need by the legislature and Governor that the state should complete a Roadmap process before proceeding.

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.

Recommendation

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) less suitable or inconsistent with state policies, B) potentially consistent based on meeting conditions and further review,

and C) likely consistent with state policies and goals. 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.

Any Marine/Coastal Zone spatial planning effort should be guided by goals articulated for the Roadmap overall, such as:

- Protection of existing ecosystems, cultural resources, views, traditional ocean uses, and coastal economies and tourism;
- Integrating ecosystem-based approach, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and disaster risk management;
- Developer needs and considerations for a viable development area, which may include multiple buildout scenarios and scales of offshore wind energy production (e.g., large, medium, and small pilot projects);
- Considering interactions, potential activities, uses, and interests for installation of undersea telecommunication and power cables, pipelines, and other utilities, fishing and aquaculture areas, transport routes and traffic flow, marine protected areas, and scientific research areas; and
- Ability to adapt as unanticipated information or needs arise.

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.

DLCD should engage NOAA's National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) team to support Oregon with new data acquisition, data development workshops with interested parties, and implementing the integrated Marine/Coastal Zone spatial planning and coastal management approach in accordance with Oregon's specifications.

DLCD should coordinate any Marine/Coastal Zone spatial planning with California and Washington to ensure consistent methods, efficient knowledge and resource-sharing, and effective regional decision-making. The State of Oregon should also adopt relevant

best practices from states doing similar planning work (e.g., LA, WA, NY, CA, RI), and coordinate with regional organizations (e.g., Regional Science Collaboratives and university consortia) and federal agencies for synchronization of the planning and research agendas where applicable.

There is recognition that not all critical information can be mapped, so any spatial planning effort will need to be inclusive of multiple forms of knowledge (government, university, and private business information; traditional knowledge; and lived experiences from traditional ocean users). It may also be true that not all information that can be mapped has been mapped, so the application of spatial policies in marine/coastal areas would likely be refined as additional information is collected throughout a siting/permitting process.

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)

The Roundtable recommends considering the following information sources for Marine/Coastal Zone spatial planning, including but not limited to:

- Standards already in the Territorial Sea Plan Part 5 and other enforceable policies
- Recommended Practice for Design, Deployment, and Operation of Submarine Cable in the United States (2024)
- The existing NCCOS model run for Oregon, with expanded data layers for the entire coastwide span of the state, out to a reasonably foreseeable maximum depth of technology feasibility
- OroWindMap spatial analysis tool and data layers
- NOAA's Pacific Fishing Effort Mapping Project (PacFEM) fisheries model currently under development
- National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL) and US Department of Energy (USDOE) assessment of existing transmission and future needs and locations
- Spatial resource concerns, priorities, and information expressed in public comments submitted during the various BOEM Oregon public comment opportunities and Oregon Federal Consistency review of leasing
- Areas important to species (e.g., state listed species, first foods/cultural species)
 - Anadromous species (especially lamprey and salmon)
 - Species interactions along the entire Pacific coast
 - Endangered and threatened species, whale migration routes, seabirds

- Sensitive ecosystems like biodiversity hotspots, coral habitat, estuaries, wetlands, anadromous streams, cold-water refugia, seagrass beds, and deep-sea vents
- Areas necessary to complete the life cycle of commercially and recreationally important marine species. For example, fish sole spawning, feeding, nursery grounds
- Spatial resource concerns identified via previous comment letters on the BOEM siting process and Oregon Federal Consistency review of leasing.
- Potential transmission corridors and alternatives for nearshore and onshore infrastructure
- Shipping routes, US Coast Guard transit/navigation fairways/lanes (see Pacific Coast Port Access Route Study, PAC-PARS), and port facilities
- Visual effects, including cultural significant seascapes
- Cultural resources
- Non-charter recreational and tribal fishing areas
- Larger vessels, if displaced, displacing smaller vessels
- Department of Defense assets
- Regional climate projections, Including wave climate

Prior to beginning Marine/Coastal Zone spatial planning, it is recommended that the State of Oregon identify the various sources of information and key outcomes of any effort. That information should consider that climate and other changes may move the spatial patterns, over time, of important resources.

Outstanding Questions to be Developed in 2025:

1. Is there a minimum viable development size for an offshore wind array that could guide spatial planning parameters? Similarly, what design flexibility exists to support concepts such as transit corridors, visual effect minimization, non-traditional turbine designs, avoidance of benthic habitats, etc.? [note: this may be a data need for the future spatial planning process, not necessarily the Roadmap document]
2. Offshore wind industry participation is essential to a successful planning process, to provide information on economic and technical feasibility, coexistence-facilitating design options. What incentives or signals from the state would be necessary to encourage industry participation in a planning process?
3. Continue to engage NCCOS to understand federal ability to support/participate in a spatial modeling effort, and work to secure data sources and products that derive from federal agencies.
4. Clarify various state agency roles, identify leadership and funding/staff mechanisms by which spatial planning would be accomplished

5. Potential further clarification about the scope of spatial planning for the onshore portion – is the intent to also look at support facility siting?

Callout Box: Defining the Ocean/Coastal Zone

Oregon's designated **Coastal Zone** stretches from the Washington border on the north, to the California border on the south; bound on the west by the extent of the state's territorial sea (generally 3 nautical miles offshore), and extending east to the crest of the Coast Range. There are a few exceptions to the eastern boundary: (a) the Columbia River, where the coastal zone extends to the downstream end of Puget Island; (b) the Umpqua River, where the coastal zone extends to Scottsburg; and (c) the Rogue River, where the coastal zone extends to Agness.

Oregon's **Territorial Sea** spans from the ocean shore seaward to three nautical miles offshore. Ocean uses and resources within this area are within the jurisdiction of Oregon statutes and rules and Statewide Planning Goal 19: Ocean Resources. The Oregon Territorial Sea Plan implements Goal 19 and contains specific policies that would apply to future offshore wind projects.

By law, Oregon's coastal zone excludes federal lands within it for federal consistency purposes. However, the federal consistency review authority applies to any project that affects a coastal use or resource, ***whether inside or outside of the coastal zone boundary***. However, if a project is located outside of the coastal zone and has 'reasonably foreseeable' impacts on the coastal use or resource, the state may identify a "**Geographic Location Description**" that provides a pre-approved authority to review federal actions of a specified type within that area.

Oregon's Marine Renewable Energy GLD is an area starting from the seaward limit of Oregon state jurisdiction (3 nautical miles (nm) from the shoreline) and extending seaward to a boundary line along the outer continental shelf which approximates the 500 fathom bathymetric contour.

Within this GLD, federal consistency review will automatically take place for certain licenses and permits *when they are related to the following activities*:

- Any offshore wind or wave power generation facilities or structures(s), of a permanent nature, regardless of size or number;
- Underwater cables to service power generating facilities; and

- Research and monitoring devices such as LIDAR, Met towers or wave energy measurement instruments with a deployment window of 5 years or greater.

Oregon's Marine Renewable Energy GLD is designed to ensure that any marine renewable energy projects within the area are automatically subject to the federal consistency review process, so that federal activities such as the leasing and permitting authorized by the federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), are consistent with the enforceable policies of Oregon's Coastal Management Program.

The OCMP is currently in the process of expanding the existing GLD to encompass the full 1,300 meter (~800 fathom) depth of current technical capabilities for siting offshore wind arrays.

Updated “Pathway Diagrams” for discussion at the 4/15 meeting





OCMP

Oregon Coastal
Management Program

Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap: “Waypoint Path”



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

Planning/Siting

EXIT

Leasing

EXIT

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

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

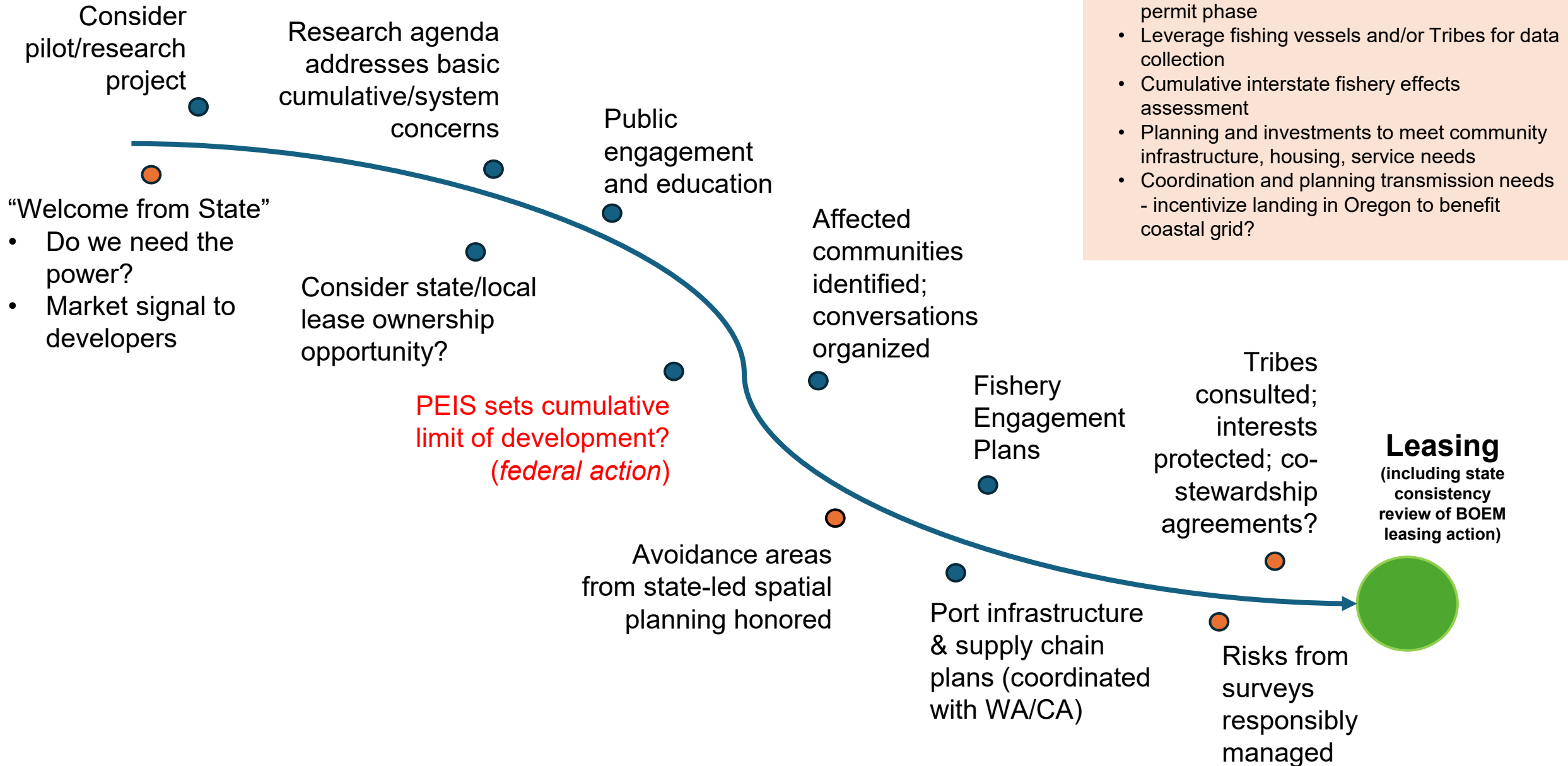
Permitting

EXIT

Constructing and Operating

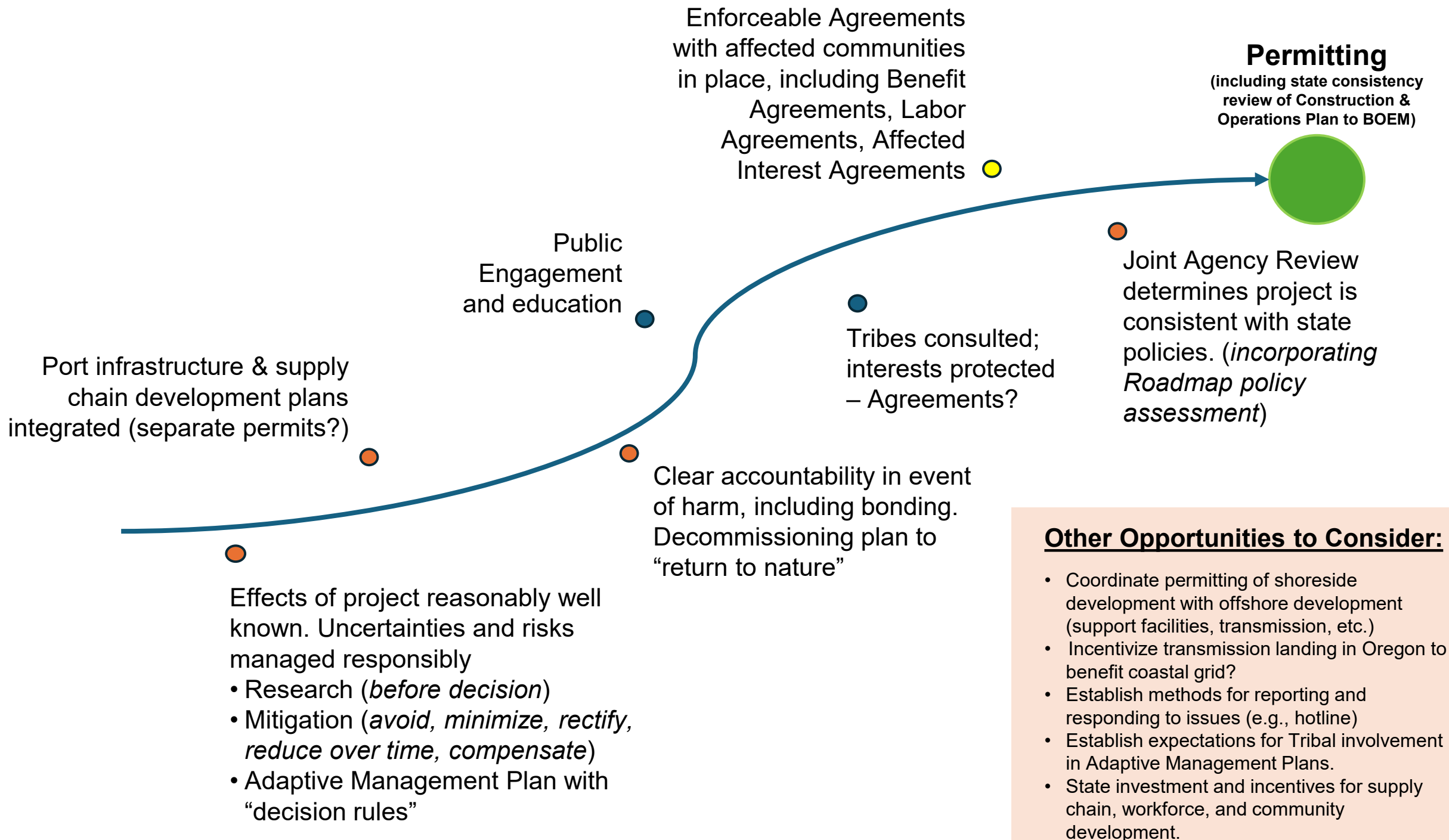
- Supply chain developed
- Power purchase agreements
- Clear accountability and mitigation
- Ops/Maintenance capacity planned
- Enforceable benefit agreements working
- Adaptive Management working
- "Decision Rules" can handle surprises
 - "Late Exits"
 - If lease not renewed after 30 yrs, harms can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

"Waypoint Diagram" from the December 2024 Meeting



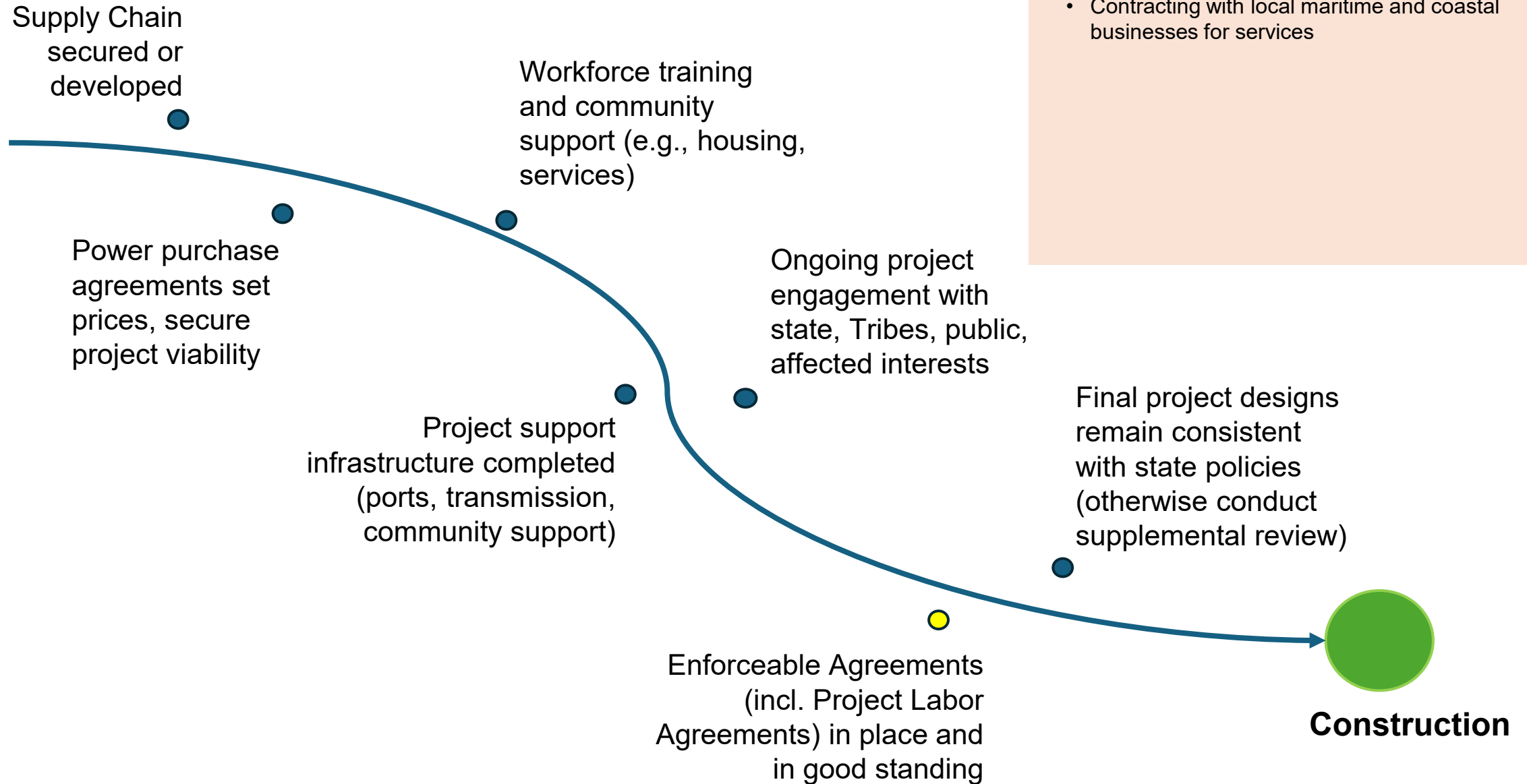
Other Opportunities to Consider:

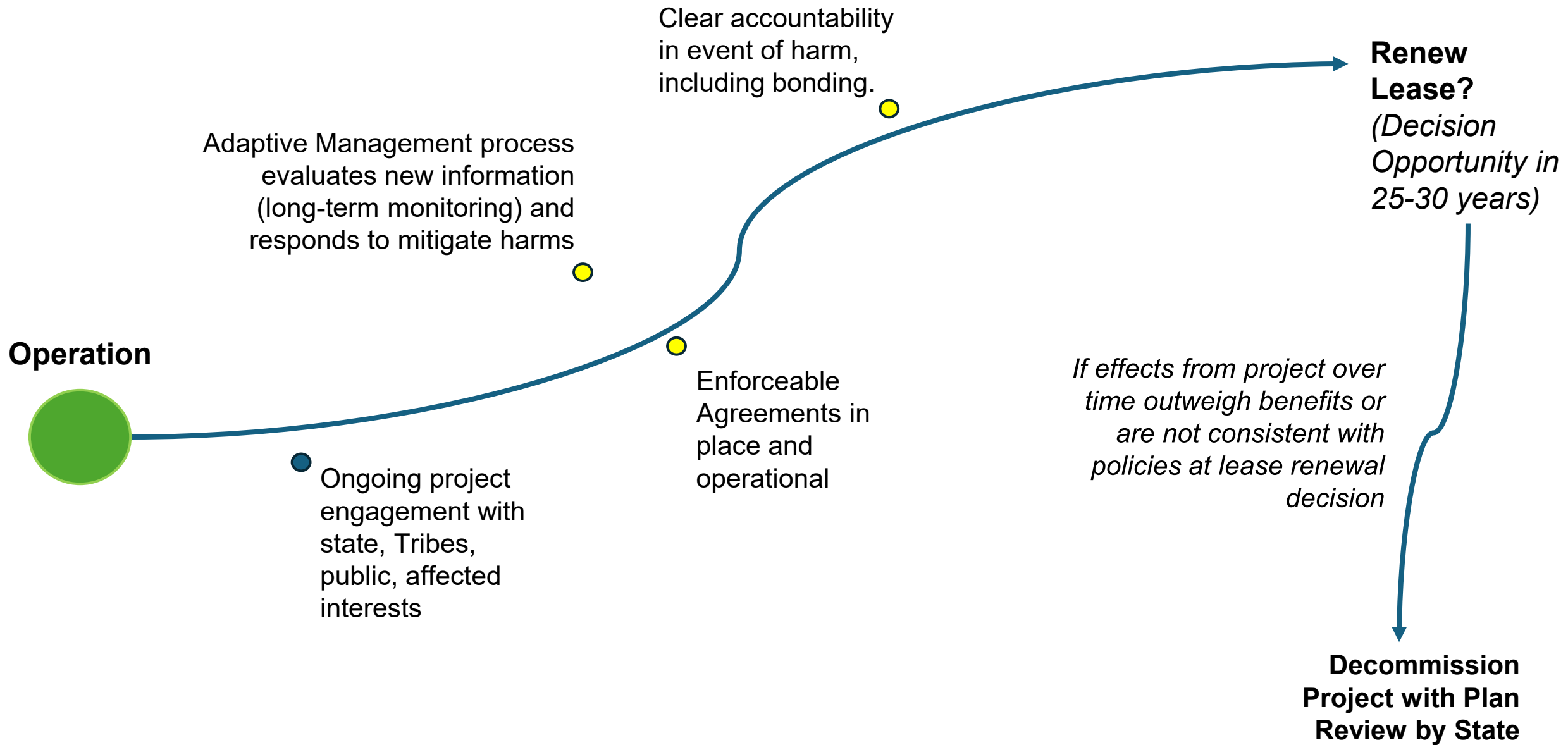
- Secure ongoing state input on site characterization studies between lease and permit phase
- Leverage fishing vessels and/or Tribes for data collection
- Cumulative interstate fishery effects assessment
- Planning and investments to meet community infrastructure, housing, service needs
- Coordination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



Other Opportunities to Consider:

- Contracting with local maritime and coastal businesses for services





**Additional Info: Pathway “Waypoints” organized by Objective Area from the
2024 Oregon Offshore Wind Roadmap Considerations Document**



Objective: Protect the Environment

Siting/Planning

- Develop Oregon OSW research agenda (OPAC-STAC)
- Baseline research of “before” conditions and cumulative development capacity
- Establish OR multi-party science collaborative
- Engage Tribes to incorporate indigenous/TEK
- Marine/Coastal Zone spatial inventory of avoidance areas
- Revise Part Five of Territorial Sea Plan to improve ecological protection standard
- Improve state agency capacity

Leasing

- Avoid high-value or high-effect areas
- Cumulative assessment inclusive of currently existing uses and leases
- Secure ongoing state input on site characterization studies
- Mitigation measures to avoid/reduce harm from survey activities
- Implement Oregon OSW research agenda (*funding source?*)

Permitting

- Complete inventory of foreseeable effects to species, habitats, and ecosystems
- Responsibly manage residual risk and uncertainty
 - Mitigation hierarchy
 - Enforceable monitoring plan
 - Enforceable Adaptive Management plan
- Account for shoreside support development in total-project decision?
- State permit/federal consistency decisions must follow ecological protection standards

Operations

- Implement Adaptive Management Plan
- Ongoing monitoring
- Prescribed response actions to unanticipated effects
- Mitigation of discovered harms
- Preserve option to not renew project lease in 30 years if real effects unacceptable

Objective: Protect Existing Seafood Providers

Siting/Planning

- Participate in Oregon OSW research agenda (OPAC-STAC)
- Participate in OR multi-party science collaborative
- Participate in Marine/Coastal Zone spatial inventory of avoidance areas

Leasing

- Avoid high-value or high-effect areas
- Cumulative assessment inclusive of currently existing uses and leases
- Mitigation measures to avoid/reduce harm from survey activities
- Establish Fisheries Engagement Plans with Lessees [state role as convener/participant?]

Permitting

- Complete inventory of foreseeable effects to fishery uses and secondary industries
- Responsibly manage residual risk and uncertainty
 - Mitigation hierarchy
 - Protect survey lines
 - Enforceable Fishery agreements as evidence of mitigation
 - May include compensatory agreements if desired
- State permit/federal consistency decisions must follow fisheries protection standards
- Establish method for reporting issues (hotline)

Operations

- Implement Adaptive Management Plan for fisheries effects
- Implement hotline
- Implement/enforce fishery agreements
- Ongoing monitoring for fishery effects
- Prescribed response actions to unanticipated effects
- Mitigation of discovered harms
- Preserve option to not renew project lease in 30 years if real effects unacceptable

Objective: Protect Cultural/Archaeological Resources, Tribal subsistence, cultural significant viewsheds, and other resources important to Tribes

Siting/Planning

Leasing

Permitting

Operations

- Participate in Oregon OSW research agenda (OPAC-STAC)
- Participate in OR multi-party science collaborative
- Participate in Marine/Coastal Zone spatial inventory of avoidance areas
- Culturally significant viewscape standard included in Territorial Sea Plan.
- Establish Tribal expectations regarding engagement, science participation, and other

- Avoid high-value or high-effect areas
- Cumulative assessment inclusive of currently existing uses and leases
- Mitigation measures to avoid/reduce harm from survey activities
- Establish Tribal Engagement Plans with Lessees (after leases? Can the state enforce or require these and intervene if not honored?)

- Complete inventory of foreseeable effects based on research agenda
- Responsibly manage residual risk and uncertainty
 - Mitigation hierarchy
 - Enforceable Tribal agreements as evidence of mitigation
- State permit/federal consistency decisions must follow standards that also protect Tribal interests.
- Establish expectations for Tribal involvement in Adaptive Management Framework
- Account for shoreside support development in total-project decision?

- Implement Adaptive Management Plan
- Ongoing monitoring
- Prescribed response actions to unanticipated effects
- Mitigation of discovered harms
- Preserve option to not renew project lease in 30 years if real effects unacceptable

Objective: Support Coastal Communities and Towns

Siting/Planning

Leasing

Permitting

Operations

- Explore enforceable policy opportunities around cost/benefit to local community wellbeing and economic effects.
- Continued education and engagement across all phases
- Participate in state-led Marine/Coastal Zone spatial planning to identify high value areas and policy challenges.
- State conduct studies on necessary complementary investments (infrastructure, housing, social services) to identify investment needs under different scenarios.

- Avoid high-value or high-effect areas identified during spatial planning
- Explore comprehensive planning and investments to meet infrastructure, housing, and social service needs.
- Begin convening community conversations around benefits. [State role and resource needs?]
- Clarify port infrastructure needs and integrate with existing estuary and shoreland protection policies
- Meaningful community engagement in decision-making, built on best available information.

- Enforceable benefit agreements for affected communities
- Complementary investments in community needs (e.g., housing, infrastructure, social services) [How is this enacted? Does a project not move forward without this?]
- Account for shoreside support development in total-project decision?
- Meaningful community engagement in decision-making, built on best available information.

Objective: Create Economic Opportunity and Foster Domestic Supply Chain

Siting/Planning

Leasing

Permitting

Operations

- State-level coordination of supply chain opportunities across Pacific coast
- Identify state investment needs in local supply chain manufacturing capacity, focused first on California and international markets
- Conduct studies on necessary complementary investments (infrastructure, housing, social services)

- Clarify port infrastructure and investment needs to support offshore wind development in lease areas
- Integrate port improvement needs with existing estuary and shoreland protection policies

- State investment and incentives to provide supply chain certainty.

- Implement Adaptive Management Plan

Objective: Develop Oregon's offshore wind energy workforce: Good jobs and lasting community benefits

Siting/Planning

Leasing

Permitting

Operations

- Establish enforceable policies around workforce and labor provisions, agreements, and enforcement mechanisms
- State conduct studies on necessary complementary investments (infrastructure, housing, social services) to identify investment needs.

- Begin convening community conversations around benefits, including workforce benefits and agreements. [State or third party as convener? State support role and resource needs?]
- Explore mechanisms for comprehensive planning and incentives for complementary investments to meet infrastructure, housing, and social service needs.
- Other waypoints around survey and characterization work?
- Other waypoints pre-permitting to coordinate workforce needs?

- Enforceable benefit agreements, including project labor agreements
- Complementary investments in workforce needs (e.g., housing, infrastructure, social services) [How is this enacted? Does a project not move forward without this?]
- Begin workforce training, apprenticeships, and recruitment

- Implement and enforce workforce agreements [mechanisms not directly enforced by state, but through contracts state may be party to?]

Objective: Achieve Clean Energy Mandates

Siting/Planning

Leasing

Permitting

Operations

- Complete State Energy Strategy
- Coordinate with California to better understand potential demand for waters off Oregon
- Pursue grid investment that would complement future OSW development and coastal resilience
- Regional electricity sharing market to make “grid larger than the weather”
- Consider benefits and drawbacks of state procurement authority for long-lead time energy sources
- *Marine/Coastal Zone spatial planning identifies sufficient sea space for X GW of energy*

- *Clear state signal of support for OSW development*
 - *Procurement mandates/authority?*
 - *Coordination agreements with other state procurers?*
- Coordination and planning transmission infrastructure needs consistent with lease GW capacity

- Transmission permitting coordinated with OSW project permitting
- Consider incentives to land power in Oregon to benefit coastal grid resiliency.

Exit Ramps Summary/Strategy Table
(discussion draft for 4/15 meeting)



Reason	Exit Mechanism	Mechanism Improvements?	How to get out of exit
Before Leasing			
Effects not clearly understood or unacceptable (to ecosystem or users)	• Effects from survey activities: consistency review objection based on insufficient information. • Effects from full project: no mechanism. Full project not subject to review yet. • State policies currently would not result in objection to a <u>lease</u> in a high-value area, but would allow objection to a <u>project</u> in that area due to its effects.	Federal consistency authority already provides sufficient grounds to object or lengthen review based on missing information or unacceptable effects.	• Stay agreements can extend review timelines to obtain necessary information • Conditions on concurrence may adjust project to avoid/minimize/mitigate for effects.
Failure to adequately consult with federally recognized Tribes	No state mechanism to exit.		Federal and state agencies complete Tribal Consultation consistent with obligations. <i>[Question: what to do in event requirements are technically met but Tribes not satisfied with process or outcome?]</i>
Significant/unacceptable impacts to Tribal commercial and subsistence activities and/or viewsheds, including places of cultural, archaeological, religious, or spiritual significance	• <u>Effects from survey activities</u>: fishery protection policies in TSP; archaeological policies. • <u>Effects from full project</u>: no mechanism to require exit because effects from full project are not under state review yet.		• Tribal Agreements with developers may address effects. • Project may not move forward if effects remain unacceptable, consistent with state policies.
Before Permitting			
Effects from full proposed project not clearly understood or unacceptable (to ecosystem or users)	State may object under federal consistency authority due to inconsistency with policies or insufficient information to determine consistency.	Federal consistency authority already provides sufficient grounds to object or lengthen review based on missing information or unacceptable effects.	• Stay agreements can extend review timelines to obtain necessary information. • Conditions on concurrence may adjust project to avoid/minimize/mitigate for effects. May include adaptive management where appropriate to the type of effects. • State may object to permit issuance.
Missing assurances that benefits to local communities outweigh costs	• No specific policy exists to make benefits outweigh costs. Policies do require effects to be mitigated in many cases. • If a policy existed, the state could object during federal consistency review absent assurances.	• Voluntary benefit agreements from developers to improve acceptability • State consider new policy to require cost/benefit balance.	• Benefit agreements with affected communities, signed and enforceable, prior to issuing permits. • Permit materials demonstrate how effects are mitigated or compensated.

Absence of enforceable agreements regarding workforce interests	HB4080 are statutory requirements, not currently enforceable.	Amend 4080 in statute or add rules that may be enforceable for consistency review.	• Permit demonstrates how project will comply with HB4080 provisions • Project Labor Agreements or other enforceable agreements, signed and enforceable, prior to issuing permits.
Failure to adequately consult with federally recognized Tribes	No state mechanism to exit.		Federal and state agencies complete Tribal Consultation consistent with obligations. <i>[Question: what to do in event requirements are technically met but Tribes not satisfied with process or outcome?]</i>
Significant/unacceptable impacts to Tribal commercial and subsistence activities and/or viewsheds, including places of cultural, archaeological, religious, or spiritual significance	• State would act consistent with our policies in consultation with Tribes. • State may object based on fishery protection policies in TSP; archaeological policies, or Part Five Viewshed policies that overlap with Tribal significant views. State may object based on Policy 18 in Coos County for protecting historical, cultural, or archaeological sites.	• Add new category to Part Five viewshed policies to address standards for tribally-significant views. • Other local jurisdictions may consider adopting cultural resource protection standards similar to Coos Policy 18.	• Tribal Agreements with developers may address effects. • Project may not move forward if effects remain unacceptable, consistent with state policies. • Tribal participation in science collaborative may help address uncertainty and risk concerns?
Missing a reliable way to monitor for ongoing impacts and benefits	State may object if a project does not have an adaptive management plan, or if sufficient information is lacking to determine effects.	Consider cost/benefit policy to facilitate tracking benefits.	• Adaptive Management and monitoring plans included with project permit decision can provide reliable monitoring. • Enforceable benefit agreements could allow tracking and remediation.
After Permitting			
Effects from full realized project do not meet policies or are otherwise unacceptable (to ecosystem, users, or affected communities)	• Adaptive Management Plans may include prescribed responses or procedures for unexpected information or events, which could be required as evidence of consistency with protection policies. • Adaptive Management Plans may include monitoring requirements.	• Include greater specificity in Part Five of TSP regarding Adaptive Management Plan expectations. • Implement a “book of agreements” approach to contractually enforceable	• If the state requires enforceable contractual agreements prior to issuing a consistency decision, then absence of those agreements would be reason to pause a consistency review.

	• If the lessee does not agree to a condition at time of permitting, it becomes an automatic objection, but implementation cannot be enforced by the state. State cannot take back a Federal Consistency concurrence decision or enforce conditions, including Adaptive Management Plans. • If the state has entered into a contractually enforceable agreement, that agreement may be enforced outside of CZMA authority.	conditions, requiring such agreements as “necessary evidence of consistency” at the time of the federal consistency review decision. • Currently the state does not have policies that would require certain types of community agreements beyond those for fishery users. Roadmap may consider recommending policy development.	• Question remains what standards would define when an agreement has adequately addressed a policy. • State has the option to object to renewal of a lease after 25-30 years, if adaptive management is not successful in keeping effects consistent with policies. • In event of catastrophic failures or bankruptcy, federal government (BSEE) has requirements for bonding, insurance, remediation that would apply. State can also require emergency response procedures to include state agencies.
Barrier or issue emerges pre-construction that makes it infeasible or impossible to accomplish project objectives (e.g., cost of development, funding, supply chain, workforce, operations and maintenance issues, technical feasibility)	• Public Utility Commission authorization of rates (from Investor-Owned Utilities only) •	• Enforceable agreements post-permitting may provide additional ability to pause or halt a project that falls out of line with agreements.	• Public/private partnerships or investments to address barriers
A barrier or issue emerges during construction or operation (e.g., cost to ratepayers, technology performance, monitoring data) that measurably changes the balance between project benefits and impacts	• Public Utility Commission authorization of rates (from Investor-Owned Utilities only) •	• Enforceable agreements post-permitting may provide additional ability to pause or halt a project that falls out of line with agreements.	•

OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY ROADMAP ROUNDTABLE

FEBRUARY 20-21 ROUNDTABLE MEETING SUMMARY





Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap Roundtable: Day 1

Thursday, February 20, 2025 from 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Roundtable Meeting

Chinook Winds Casino, Lincoln City, OR

DRAFT Meeting Summary

Meeting Recording: Day 1: <https://www.youtube.com/live/3lwYiPpHGxs>

Day 2: <https://www.youtube.com/live/IRclsh1VwaU>

Meeting Slides:

https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/OCMP/Documents/February20_21_%20OSW_DLCD_Roundtable.pdf

Roundtable (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); Jenny Jones (public); Scott McMullen (Commercial fishing industry); 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); Delia Kelly (ODFW); Nate Stokes (International Union of Operating Engineers Local 701); Hans Radtke; Robert Westerman (IBEW Local Union 932/OSAEW); Kevin Howard (public); Angela Sondenaa (Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians);

RT members via Zoom:

Karin Power (Office of Governor Kotek). Rick Eichstaedt (CTCLUSI- Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians); Ashley Audycki (Rogue Climate); Ann Vileisis (Kalmiopsis Audubon Society); Karie Silva; Annie Merrill (Oregon Shores Conservation Coalition); Charlie Plybon (Surfrider Foundation); Nicole Hughes (Renewable Northwest); Marcus Hinz (tourism); Joshua Basofin (Climate Solutions); Nick Edwards (SPMC / OPAC/ Port Commissioner); Lexie Woodward; Caitlin Barns (Stantec); Karina Nielsen (SeaGrant); Andrea Sumerau (Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians (Alternate); Karlen Yallup (Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission); Lorne Bulling (Ironworkers Local 29); Jason Busch (Climate change and blue economy); Tan Perkins (Oregon AFL-CIO); Laurel Hillmann (OPRD)

Department of Land Conservation and Development staff: Jeff Burright, Cynthia Smidt, Hui Rodomsky, Lisa Phipps, Brett Estes, Eva Krukowski; Brodie McLaughlin

Oregon Consensus Facilitators: Bobby Cochran, Sofia Castellanos, Trevor Hildebrand, Turner O'Dell.

I. Executive Summary

Action Item	Who	Date
Oregon Consensus prepares process update memo with DLCD and reviews it with subgroup prior to presenting to whole group	OC and DLCD with Bill, Jena, Caitlin, John, Kevin, Ranfis, Ashley, Rick, Charlie, Julia, and Ann	ASAP

II. Welcome attendees and provide updates

Remarks from Karin Power, Policy Advisor to Governor Kotek

Karin Power, Policy Advisor to Governor Kotek, opened the meeting with a warm welcome and shared insights into the Governor’s perspective on the group's work. She highlighted the evolving approach to managing the pace of discussions and the Governor’s vision for a balanced and thoughtful process moving forward. Karin emphasized that while the group's initial phase involved an accelerated timeline, the Governor now seeks a more measured approach to allow for deeper engagement and comprehensive outcomes.

Governor Kotek recently discussed offshore wind energy in an extensive interview with Oregon Public Broadcasting (OPB), signaling a strategic pivot toward a more balanced pace in offshore wind progress activities. Karin conveyed that the Governor recognizes this moment as an inflection point—an opportunity to transition from rapid acceleration to a more deliberate and inclusive process.

- The Governor values the Roadmap process currently underway and is keenly interested in the outcomes of this group's work. She believes that allowing more time will lead to more impactful and well-considered results.
- Karin stressed that the Governor is looking forward to seeing tangible outcomes from the group's efforts and is committed to supporting a process that brings balance and clarity to the conversation.

Jeff Burrigh, representing DLCLD, expressed his gratitude for Karin Power's remarks and acknowledged the significance of the current moment. He emphasized the short timeframe the group has faced to find a clear path forward, noting the intense pressure to make progress rapidly. Jeff welcomed the opportunity to take a step back, allowing for a pause in the process to extend conversations and ensure a more thoughtful and deliberate approach. He highlighted the importance of considering what this shift means for all RT (Round Table) members, including impacts on process, expectations, and commitments.

- Bobby engaged RT members by asking how they felt about the proposed pause and additional time for discussions.

Feedback from Participants:

- Jenny Jones expressed her thoughts in the room, showing engagement with the idea of taking a pause.
- Rick (via Zoom) voiced his support for the extended timeline, agreeing with the need for a more balanced approach.
- Karina Nielsen echoed the sentiments of support, emphasizing the benefits of having additional time to explore the topics in depth.
- Natalya asked for clarity on what the adjusted timeline would look like, seeking specifics on the duration of the extended process.
- More discussion on real life effects (positive and negative) of OSW. More science on issues we do have info on (upwelling, bird impacts, etc.)
- Other process and conversation needs identified by participants in the room included:
 - Need more Tribal consultation
 - Establish a better understanding of energy needs. Does OR need more energy? How much by when and how does OSW fit? The focus of this process (offshore wind) will be most effective if the recommendations of scope + scale (and cost) are nested within a broader energy framework for the state and region. The timeline for this process should be nested within these more comprehensive planning processes.
 - Any OSW-specific scenario modeling – alternative scenarios to consider in the Roadmap
 - Energy, Economy, Jobs
 - The global, national, and Oregon state goal is to reduce GHG emissions by 40% versus various baseline years. The deadline for the goal is not moving. Time is of the essence.
 - How does the FOSW process going on in CA affect the process here in Oregon?
- There appears to be a gap in how development may or may not take place in shoreland zones of known geo-hazards (e.g., tsunami zone).
- Data sharing data gap – should state have a policy that requires developers to share data acquired as part of permit development? (Non-disclosure agreements)
- BSEE may have bonding authority for decommissioning facilities in federal waters but there is a gap for decommissioning shoreside facilities. The state may need to adopt a policy regarding bonds for decommissioning facilities in the territorial sea and in the CZM planning area.
- Has anyone ever seen a beautiful utility-scale electric power generation facility or a beautiful transmission system?
- Is OSW or wave energy a renewable use of the ocean?
- Please please please while you work with the legislature to expand the timeline, also ask to expand the discussion to include all forms of ocean renewable energy.
- A possible gap in policy: in the case when an emergency is declared, how will Enforceable Policies be influenced? Will some policies stay in effect while others are overruled by the emergency declaration?
- What is the specific plan for tribal consultation? Even if formal consultation is hard, it seems like lots of convos could still be underway. If it is not happening, how can we help?
- What is the process for triggering off ramps?
- What levels of decision-making trigger offramps?
- What is the process for resolving off ramp issues?
- Typical environmental permitting and analysis process – process improvement?

- Issues around the BOEM process and what ways can we work with that on the front end?
- Include maps in public online information so that people can see things like how few and far between the actual areas are considered, what we can see of wildlife in those areas, and how the cables make their way into the shore.
 - Where are we at with standing up a focus group with the fishing industry? Are we at the point of needing to bring it into the full group?
 - Coordination with the Oregon Energy Strategy and further incorporation of offshore wind in modeling. Goal: to coordinate and develop policy.
 - How can we bring offshore wind industry companies and learn from other states?
 - I haven't heard from scenic resource experts. We have heard about energy, habitat, and fisheries
 - Related to above, I haven't had much time to discuss scenic impact issues with the entire group.
 - I have not heard enough about displacement of the fishing industry and recreational fishermen.
 - Impacts to US Coast Guard emergency response needs to be looked at.
 - Question on economics – How would an offshore wind project fit the whole energy system? The Oregon Coast PUDs are getting energy at a wholesale rate of 0.035 while wind energy rates are about 0.15-0.20. Who will buy this energy from the coast?
 - Building codes for anchors, foundations, or onshore facilities – is this a gap?
 - Info request: Origin and underlying values of viewshed policies. Letter and spirit of the existing rule compared to other impacts like trawlers, lighthouses, buildings. Also, what would be the legal/policy basis for Tribal cultural views?
 - Port development for component manufacturing. Include other actions – key streams of work
 - Jeff note: is there an opportunity to have a port management topic or specific focus group to try to answer this? I wonder if it's already happened in another venue.
 - Roadmap to the Roadmap – where are we in relation to the final product?
 - What's up with the federal earmark? If it happens, how would DLCD plan to spend those funds?

Karin acknowledged the concern, noting that Governor Kotek's office is aware of the significant time investment required by HB4080. She recognized the need to balance this commitment with other pressing issues, including budgetary considerations. The intention is to support the group's work in a way that is both effective and sustainable, ensuring that the extended timeline contributes positively to the outcomes.

Jeff Burrigh provided additional insights into the proposed timeline and strategic approach moving forward. He mentioned ongoing consultations with other states to gather insights and best practices, reinforcing the importance of a well-informed process. Jeff proposed that June would be a suitable target for delivering a draft product—a concise, 10-page roadmap—to be reviewed by Round Table (RT) members.

He suggested that the summer months could be dedicated to deeper community engagement, allowing for more robust content development for the roadmap. The Oregon Department of

Energy (ODOE) is also working on a model that promises to add a better understanding to the planning process.

Key Discussion Points:

- Timeline and Process:
 - June 2025: Delivery of a 10-page draft roadmap for RT member review.
 - Summer 2025: Focus on community engagement to enrich the content.
 - Either December 2025, June 2026, or December 2026: Target for completing the final roadmap product.

Comments and Questions:

- Joe, present in the room, asked about the necessity of a full year for this process.
 - Jeff highlighted that this extended timeline provides a valuable opportunity for in-depth conversations.
- John Bragg pointed out that discussions have primarily focused on coastal Oregonians, emphasizing the need to broaden the conversation to include perspectives from all regions of the state.
- Bobby encouraged RT members to reflect on any critical conversations that may not have occurred yet. He invited participants to take a moment to jot down thoughts on additional discussions that should take place to fill existing gaps.
 - The same invitation was extended to those attending via Zoom, asking them to contribute their questions and ideas through the chat.

Bobby opened a reflective moment for all RT members, emphasizing the importance of gauging how everyone feels about the process so far. He noted that this check-in was an opportunity to understand whether the current approach is working for all participants and to explore how the process might adapt as they move forward.

- Bill Grohman raised a question about the Oregon Department of Energy's (ODOE) ongoing work related to the state's energy needs. He expressed uncertainty about how offshore wind fits into the broader energy strategy, noting that he had not seen it explicitly included.
 - Jeff reassured Bill and the group that there would be dedicated time to address this specific topic in the meeting scheduled for tomorrow.

III. Agenda Overview:

Bobby provided an overview of the day's agenda. He offered guidance on the structure of the day, including breakout sessions, and outlined the opportunities for participants to engage in meaningful conversations.

- Ranfis proposed the idea of a "roadmap of a roadmap." He emphasized the need to be mindful of the varied perspectives within the group and to allocate time for relationship-building. His invitation encouraged participants to connect and get to know each other during the one and a half days together.

Jeff Burright facilitated a session to share the questions and concerns collected on post-it notes from participants in the room. These questions highlighted critical areas for discussion and deeper exploration as the group moves forward.

- Participants expressed interest in understanding the mechanisms for exiting or altering the current process if needed, ensuring flexibility and adaptability.
 - Maps will be included in public materials to help the community visualize how infrastructure, particularly cables, will connect from the shore to the ocean.
 - There is a need for clear communication and accessible information to support public understanding and engagement.
 - The importance of engaging the fishing industry through dedicated focus groups was highlighted, aiming to gather insights and address specific concerns from this critical stakeholder group.
 - Questions centered around gaining a better understanding of the state's overall energy needs, the strategy for meeting these needs, and how offshore wind fits into this broader context.
 - There is curiosity about how California's processes and experiences with offshore wind development might influence Oregon's approach.
 - A key question raised was whether this group should serve as a platform for broader information sharing, not only within the group but also with external stakeholders and the public.

During the meeting, participants engaged in a conversation about the integration of offshore wind into the Oregon Department of Energy's (ODOE) current modeling efforts and explored opportunities for deeper engagement and strategic alignment.

Key Discussion Points:

- Ranfis suggested that the RT formally request ODOE to include offshore wind in the energy modeling they are conducting.
- He proposed specific scenarios for consideration, which could help integrate offshore wind into broader energy planning and ensure that this emerging resource is thoroughly evaluated.
- Caitlin Barns highlighted the importance of discussing the environmental permitting process and related studies for offshore wind projects.
- Rick pointed out the need to coordinate with the tribal workgroup involved in this process. He stressed ensuring that the tribal perspective is maintained and not lost throughout the project's progression.
- Jeff shared insights from a recent meeting with the Cultural Resources Cluster, noting challenges with scheduling that impacted the timing of these critical conversations.
- Andrea suggested a deeper dive into the experiences and processes of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM).

Bobby invited volunteers to serve as a sounding board for shaping future conversation themes. This group would help guide the development of future discussion topics, planning future meetings and discussions. Bill Gorham, Jena Carter, Caitlin Barns, John Bragg, Kevin Howard, Ashley Audycki, Rick Eichstaedt, Charlie Plybon, Ann Vileisis, and Ranfis Villatoro stepped forward to support Bobby and Jeff in this role.

IV. Enforceable Policies: Presentation by Jeff Burrright

Jeff presented an overview of the effects identified through the group's work so far, emphasizing the importance of translating observed effects into actionable standards. He invited participants to review paper copies of the draft document that consolidates all identified effects. The presentation aimed to facilitate thinking about existing Oregon policies and how these policies align with or fall short of addressing the identified effects.

Key Presentation Highlights:

- Policy Gaps and Opportunities:
 - The draft document includes a preliminary analysis of policy gaps and suggestions for how these gaps might be addressed.
 - Jeff outlined a process for collecting additional input from experts, with the goal of refining the document based on external feedback.
- Questions Posed to the Group:
 - What effects are most concerning to us as a group?
 - How are Oregon's standards being considered in the roadmap process?
 - What opportunities exist to weigh in on policy development and close existing gaps?

Comments and Questions:

- Ranfis asked about which policies from the identified list of policy gaps could become enforceable. He was particularly interested in understanding how the DLCD (Department of Land Conservation and Development) could turn these gaps into actionable regulations.
 - Jeff explained that enforceable policies generally need to meet specific criteria:
 - Standards: Must have a clear connection to coastal effects and measurable outcomes.
 - Legally Binding: Policies need to be enforceable within the framework of state and federal law.
 - Clear and Sufficient Standards: Policies must provide specific guidance rather than broad, non-binding suggestions.
 - Regulatory Limitations: While Oregon can create enforceable policies, the state cannot regulate federal agencies. He highlighted the existing GLD (General Land Designation) framework in Oregon as an example of how state standards operate within these constraints.

Bobby initiated a conversation on the scope of the policy conversation, seeking clarity on whether the focus would be strictly on enforceable policy gaps or on policy gaps in general. He proposed two possible approaches:

- Identifying gaps within currently enforceable policies and evaluating how to strengthen them; and,
- Exploring broader policy gaps that may require the creation of new enforceable policies to address emerging needs, particularly in the context of offshore wind development.
 - Ranfis asked for specific examples to better understand the policy gaps. He suggested looking at intersections like human resources and ocean policies, as well as addressing discrimination questions, such as ensuring fairness and avoiding discrimination against other energy sources. He emphasized that

concrete examples would help the group focus their policy discussions more effectively.

- Jenny expressed hope that the group could analyze the effects table to distinguish between what is possible and what is not feasible in terms of policy implementation. She suggested highlighting key impacts, such as environmental and community effects, to prioritize discussions and ensure critical issues receive attention.
 - Bobby agreed, noting that this approach could help create a historical record to guide future teams working on the offshore wind roadmap.
- Identified Policy Gaps:
 - Siting for Cables: There is a recognized need for policies that address the siting of undersea cables to support offshore wind infrastructure.
 - Goal 16 on Shipping: The group discussed the potential policy gap related to Goal 16, which focuses on maintaining shipping lanes and balancing them with offshore wind development.

V. Enforceable Policies. Synthesis of Statewide Engagement and Policy Analysis Presentation by Cynthia

Cynthia shared a synthesis of the outcomes from statewide meetings conducted with local governments highlighting key insights and emerging concerns.

- Since November, Cynthia and her team have been engaging with local community authorities, including representatives from counties and cities.
- These meetings involved discussions on the effects of offshore wind projects on coastal users, cable and port developments, transmission lines and upgrades, battery energy storage, and broader housing and economic impacts.
- The focus has been on evaluating local comprehensive plans and identifying how these align with or diverge from state-level offshore wind policies.
- Cynthia noted efforts to bridge the gap between local codes and the broader regulatory framework needed to support offshore wind initiatives.
- Identified Gaps:
 - There are critical gaps in understanding at the local community planning level, with many planners not fully grasping the scale and implications of offshore wind projects.
 - Cynthia emphasized the need for improved communication and education to ensure local stakeholders are adequately informed and engaged.
- Meetings with State Partners:
 - The team has also met with state agencies to collect feedback on policy gaps and potential strategies to align local and state efforts. These conversations are critical to refining the policy roadmap and ensuring comprehensive coverage of socio-economic and community impacts.

Key Discussion Points:

- Cost-Benefit Analysis:

- There is a need to conduct a cost-benefit analysis to evaluate the socio-economic trade-offs of offshore wind development, particularly concerning local economies and community well-being.
- Community Effects:
 - The development of transmission lines, ports, and housing infrastructure could lead to significant impacts on local economies and housing markets.
 - Addressing potential disruptions to coastal users, including the fishing industry and tourism, is crucial to maintaining community support.

VI. Enforceable Policies. Presentation on Environmental Effects: Key Information from the Meeting Packet

The meeting packet included detailed information on the environmental effects of offshore wind development, with a particular focus on Goal 19, which aims to protect marine spaces and explore how this goal can be applied within the offshore wind framework.

Key Discussion Points:

- Goal 19 - Marine Protection:
 - Goal 19 emphasizes the protection of marine resources and seeks to prevent adverse ecological impacts.
 - The policy has broad applicability and could serve as a foundational framework for addressing a wide range of environmental concerns raised by the team so far.
- Adaptive Management Plan:
 - An adaptive management plan already exists within Oregon State University (OSU), offering a potential model for managing ecological impacts over time.
 - This plan may provide a structure for integrating ongoing monitoring and responsive management strategies into the offshore wind development process.
- Part Five: Key Inclusions
 - The presentation included Part Five, which outlines specific components of the adaptive management plan and how it might be applied to offshore wind projects.
 - This section could offer guidance on how to establish monitoring protocols, impact assessments, and mitigation strategies for marine environments.

Comments and Questions:

- Scott raised an important question about the differences in policy application between Oregon's territorial sea and the rest of the land.
- This distinction is critical because territorial waters may have different regulatory requirements and jurisdictional complexities compared to land-based projects.
- Ranfis noted a section labeled "Agreements" and asked about the legal basis for these agreements. He sought clarity on:
 - What types of agreements could be established within the offshore wind framework?
 - What are the legal implications of such agreements?
 - How might these agreements support compliance with Goal 19 and other relevant regulations?

VII. Enforceable Policies: Environmental and Socio-Economic Policy Landscape

Policy Insights from State Agencies:

- Department of State Lands (DSL):
 - DSL has established policies for easement cables, which are relevant for offshore wind projects that require undersea cables to connect with onshore infrastructure.
- Parks and Recreation (Parks and Recs):
 - Oregon maintains strong environmental policies, particularly those addressing environmental effects related to land use and coastal management.

Identified Policy Gaps and Concerns:

- Part V - Ecological Protection:
 - While Part V offers broad ecological protections, it currently applies only to specific regions and not directly to ocean environments.
 - There is a need to extend these protections to offshore areas, ensuring comprehensive marine ecosystem safeguards.
- Mitigation and Standards:
 - Participants identified a lack of clarity around mitigation strategies and the need for geological stability standards in offshore wind development.
 - A waste disposition plan could be a valuable addition to existing policies, providing guidelines for the safe disposal of waste generated during construction and operation.
- Wildfire Risk Policy Gap:
 - The group noted that wildfire risk from transmission cables is a significant concern that is not currently addressed by enforceable policies.
 - Developing wildfire risk management policies could enhance safety standards and protect local communities.
- Socio-Economic Policies:
 - There are limited existing policies that address the socio-economic impacts of offshore wind projects.
 - The group suggested exploring new policy initiatives that focus on economic development, community benefits, and housing stability related to offshore wind infrastructure.

VIII. Public Comment: Part 1

- No public comments were received during this portion of the meeting.

IX. Enforceable Policies: RT Comments, Questions, and Clarifications

- Ashley asked whether estuary policies are enforceable, noting that some policies might not hold legal weight.
 - Jeff responded by asking if the question pertained to exceptions within Goal 16, which might allow certain activities when specific criteria are met.

- Annie Merrill reinforced the question, mentioning confusion stemming from statements made by POET (Public Ocean Energy Team) about the potential non-enforceability of certain policies.
 - Jeff clarified that no definitive decisions have been made yet, indicating an ongoing evaluation of which policies are truly enforceable within the offshore wind framework.
- Hans raised a question regarding natural resource economics, particularly inquiring about the role of local Public Utility Districts (PUDs) or Public Utility Commissions (PUCs) in handling the energy generated from offshore wind.
 - He emphasized the need for a clear strategy on what will be done with the generated energy, highlighting concerns about market demand and distribution plans.
 - Jeff's addressed that there would be a discussion tomorrow regarding ODOE models and how offshore wind fits within the broader energy strategy.
 - He pointed out that evaluating the cost competitiveness of offshore wind energy is crucial.
 - Highlighted the prudence determination process, which involves assessing the cost of power and determining if it is financially viable to resell.
- Kevin asked for clarification on whether the offshore wind energy generated off the Oregon coast would be intended for Oregon's use.
 - Jeff clarified that currently, no policies dictate that the energy must first land in Oregon. The energy will be generated in federal waters, adding complexity to jurisdictional and regulatory considerations.
 - The group identified a policy gap regarding the destination of generated energy, suggesting a need for clearer regulatory frameworks to ensure local benefits from offshore wind projects.

Bobby proposed formally naming and documenting the identified policy gaps, which could help in structuring future policy conversations and recommendations.

- Mike G. highlighted the influence of battery storage and energy storage technologies on the costs of offshore wind energy.
 - Cited a recent fire in Monterey, underscoring the safety risks and cost implications of energy storage systems.
 - Recommended initiating an energy conversion conversation, exploring different economic and consumption pathways to enhance strategic planning.
 - Emphasized the need for precise terminology when discussing energy outcomes, advocating for careful thought about what happens to the energy generated offshore.
- Ranfis stressed the importance of understanding the enforceability of policies and identifying where enforceable policies are in place.
 - Suggested developing clear metrics to evaluate whether policies have been effectively implemented.
 - Noted that if no metrics exist, the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) should conduct a more detailed assessment of policy gaps, identifying where flexibility exists when applying enforceable policies.
- Joe asked about how Goal 19 interacts with the negotiation of federal consistencies with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and how that process works.
- Jena added that the federal review and approval process also plays a critical role, with existing policies not fully incorporated into current practices.

- Asked for insights into how to integrate existing policies more effectively within the offshore wind development framework.
- Jeff shared that the coastal program policies undergo a process known as "program change", where DLCD submits policy updates to keep local policies aligned with evolving standards.
 - Explained that NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) is involved in the review and approval process, ensuring that policies remain current and compliant with federal requirements.
- John Bragg highlighted the need for affordable family housing to support the workforce that will be part of the offshore wind industry.
 - Emphasized the economic and social impacts of housing availability, noting that infrastructure projects like offshore wind could drive housing demand and affect local communities.
- Jeff acknowledged the housing concern, noting that if offshore wind projects are established in Oregon, there will need to be strategic planning to address workforce housing needs.
- Rick stressed that tribal communities may not agree with offshore wind installations if red lights from turbines are visible from the shore.
 - Highlighted concerns about mitigation measures, particularly in areas where BOEM's modeling may not fully capture visual impacts.
 - Many tribes have sacred spaces at high elevations, and the visual effects of offshore wind projects could disrupt these culturally significant viewsheds.
 - Reminded the Resource Team (RT) not to lose sight of the historical and cultural importance of the ocean to tribal nations, emphasizing the need for respectful engagement and mitigation strategies.

X. Enforceable Policies: Broader Policy and Viewshed Considerations

- Ranfis highlighted the importance of viewsheds, both for tribal lands and the general coastline.
 - Posed questions about the spirit of current rules, exploring how they align with long-term generational impacts and the protection of natural vistas for future generations.
- Mike's pointed out that current policies were developed with wave energy in mind and may not adequately address offshore wind technology.
 - Suggested a broader policy approach that considers multiple marine energy technologies, focusing on general ocean use for energy generation rather than being technology-specific.
 - Jeff recalled a conversation with NOAA, where the agency's preference was to regulate based on effects, not specific technologies.

Input in Chat from Zoom Participants:

- Nicole identified a policy gap, suggesting that the state of Oregon might need to update its visual policy specifically for wind turbines, as existing policies may not sufficiently address the unique visual impacts of offshore wind (OSW).
 - Noted that the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) sets turbine color standards, adding a federal dimension to visual impact discussions.

- Reiterated that the roundtable's focus is on offshore wind, not on a broader array of marine energy technologies.
- Sabra Comet suggested developing a Virtual Reality (VR) simulation to visualize viewsheds more precisely.
 - Proposed using the VR tool in public engagement sessions to showcase visual impacts under different conditions (day, night, sunset, full moon).
 - Believed this could enhance transparency and community understanding at town hall meetings.
- Caitlin highlighted that every energy project involves trade-offs between different resource impacts.
 - While wave energy might have lower visual impacts, it could negatively affect other resources, illustrating the complexity of balancing impacts across different environmental domains.
- Sabra Comet recommended contacting NANOOS (Northwest Association of Networked Ocean Observing Systems), which has radar equipment capable of measuring wave heights and could support a visibility study.
 - Reinforced that the roundtable's primary mission is to focus on offshore wind (OSW), acknowledging the complexity of this specific technology and advising against diluting the focus by introducing other marine energy strategies.

In-Room Discussions:

- Natalya highlighted the need to define future energy policies and explore how these could be incorporated into current models. Suggested learning from other models and best practices, ensuring that future policies are forward-thinking and adaptable. Emphasized a proactive approach to integrate lessons learned into the offshore wind development framework.
- Dean contributed to the conversation on viewsheds, focusing on how visual impacts might affect coastal and inland communities. Suggested a holistic evaluation of how viewshed changes influence community identity, tourism, and local culture.
- Joe raised a practical question about boat traffic associated with offshore wind maintenance. Asked if cross-traffic considerations should be factored into the planning process, including the extent of maritime activity required and its impact on local fisheries and recreational boating.
- A question was posed to DLCD regarding agreements needed for offshore wind projects:
 - What types of agreements should be specified?
 - How can agreements with local, state, and federal entities support the roadmap process?
 - Need for clarity on legal frameworks and stakeholder engagement protocols.

XI. Enforceable Policies: World Café Breakouts

The group engaged in a World Café exercise, where different breakout stations focused on A) cultural resources, B) community and economic development, C) Territorial Sea Plan Part V, and D) environment and energy.

Report Out World Café Breakouts

Cultural Resources Group (Presented by Hui):

Key Themes and Insights:

- The group discussed what counts as culture, including tangible and intangible elements. There needs to be a revisiting or clearer definition of what counts as “traditional”. Are the cultures of commercial fishing and coastal communities after European settlement part of a cultural resource? And if yes, how are those defined?
- Explored broad categories such as fishing traditions, coastal community practices, and archaeological heritage.
- Specific focus on nearshore paleo-shorelines, which hold cultural and tribal significance:
 - Can this concept be made more explicit? Include specific examples (e.g., village sites, burial sites)?
 - Can DOGAMI assist in delineating the nearshore paleo-shoreline?
- Challenges in Identifying Cultural Gaps:
 - Participants found it difficult to pinpoint policy gaps due to the broad nature of culture. But some gaps included:
 - Current protections only apply to physical artifacts and sites/archaeology and not cultural practices
 - Culturally significant sites (e.g., harvesting sites) are not protected
 - General policies don’t lend themselves well to incorporating new knowledge and discoveries
 - What about protections for unique oceanographic features (e.g., Heceta Banks)
 - Are bottom-disturbing fishing activities more harmful than energy projects?
 - There should be a recreation priority for maintaining shoreline access
 - Lack of a clear definition of “cultural resources”:
 - Should this include only tribal resources or also other cultural groups?
 - The term “cultural” is broad—how should it be defined in this context?
 - Should there be a clear distinction between:
 - “Traditional cultural resources” (tribal context)?
 - “Traditional ocean users” (broader community use)?
- Highlighted the need for clear definitions and guidelines to identify cultural elements that require protection.
- There needs to be space to include traditional ecological knowledge in decisions, but knowledge that is still hosted in Indigenous cultures. There are other forms of lived experience and knowledge being developed (e.g., from people fishing or using the ocean for generations, but not since time immemorial).
- Suggested creating a comprehensive list of cultural practices and values, including:
 - Traditional practices: Fishing, storytelling, and community rituals.
 - Discontinued cultural practices: Archaeological findings and historical activities that shape community identity.
 - Intangible culture: Beliefs, values, and community narratives.
- Emphasized the need to protect discontinued cultural practices, even those that might not be physically tangible. Should these practices still be recognized as cultural resources? For example, should otter hunting be included as part of cultural heritage?
- Consider archaeological sites, historical artifacts, and sacred spaces as valuable cultural resources. There are particular sites to pay attention to (e.g., location of sea battles).

Hollering Place, sites that were once gathering sites for first foods and plants but aren't anymore.

- What are the standards for mitigation of impacts to cultural resources, and what forms of replacement are possible or appropriate?
- Should there be a standard that new activities cannot displace traditional activities?

Online Cultural Resources Group (Presented by Turner):

Key Themes and Insights:

- Continued the viewshed discussion, emphasizing the need for a thorough assessment and analysis of significant sites.
- Highlighted a potential policy gap regarding increased traffic in and out of ports, leading to:
 - Disturbances in tidal areas.
 - Impacts on cultural plants, specifically kinkites, which hold cultural and ecological significance.
 - The risk to onshore archaeological sites, with particular sensitivity to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).
- Key Locations of Concern:
 - Coos Bay: Noted for its connection to cultural sites, needing special attention in development planning.
 - Columbia River Tribes: Focused on the impact of offshore wind development on salmon populations, emphasizing cultural species preservation as a priority.

Jeff proposed the idea that natural resources could be considered cultural resources, suggesting that policies protecting natural resources would inherently protect cultural resources.

- This approach would imply that environmental conservation policies might cover cultural preservation needs, potentially streamlining regulations.
- Angela Sondenaa supported Jeff's proposed idea, acknowledging that natural elements often have cultural significance for tribal and local communities.
- Ranfis advocated for the development of enforceable community agreements, which could: Ensure local benefits from offshore wind projects. Protect community interests, particularly in vulnerable and indigenous communities. Provide a framework for accountability, ensuring promises made during development negotiations are legally binding.

Online Community, Labor, and Economic Development, (Presented by Trevor):

Key Themes and Insights:

- Expressed uncertainty about how public engagement can be effectively enforced within the offshore wind development process.
- Suggested that current policies for citizen involvement may be too broad, lacking specific mechanisms to ensure meaningful participation.
- Noted the absence of adjacent policies that prioritize community interests, particularly in development projects along the Oregon coast.
- Recommended exploring policies from other sectors that might offer models for community-first approaches.

- Inclusive Adaptive Management: Emphasized the need for management strategies that are flexible, inclusive, and responsive to community input.
- Generational Adaptation: Suggested implementing a long-term perspective, adapting policies and practices over generations as the offshore wind industry evolves.
- Highlighting that CBAs can hold different meanings for different stakeholders, indicating the complexity of finding a one-size-fits-all solution.
 - Advocated for tailored CBAs that reflect the unique needs of each community, balancing economic, cultural, and environmental considerations.

Jeff suggested that there should be a follow-up conversation about the options and policies possibilities that could be implemented. She shared examples from California demonstrating how the state applies policies to the marine environment, particularly around mitigation strategies. Highlighted the importance of having a clear plan for potential failures, including:

- Defined responsibilities and roles for stakeholders.
 - Procedures for managing environmental impacts when unexpected events occur.
- Emphasized the need for transparent data practices, including:
 - How environmental data is collected.
 - How data is used to inform policy and mitigation measures.
 - Ensuring researchers and the public have access to data to support a scientific approach to environmental management.

Community, Labor, and Economic Development (Presented by Lisa):

Key Themes and Insights:

- At leasing is where the planning with communities actually starts
- It's important to understand the profit model for developers
- There needs to be better definition of community benefits (e.g., in the PUD and BPA examples and policies)
- CBAs need to be between the community and developers, but maybe there are statewide sideboards (e.g., CA policy)
- Gaps
 - CBAs are currently a voluntary commitment
 - There could be more certainty on CBAs which could have cost and time values
 - Could include non-monetary values and benefits too
 - Develop a list of CBA component parts that could be presented to developers when the conversation starts
 - There are less information requirements for community and economic development effects
 - There could be a standard set of agreements that gets incorporated into any contract, and those agreements could be developed collaboratively
 - Have an overarching state, enforceable policy covering these areas
- Recommendations
 - 2% of lease value to community benefit in addition to the BOEM bid credits (look at Sherman County as an example)

- Have a wind energy fair, where all parties come to the table for open conversation
- Agree to link FOSW into the local grid
- Could a utility buyer negotiate a CBA and then shop it to a developer?
- Could OR Consensus or OR Solutions negotiate a CBA template?

Territorial Sea Plan Part V (Presented by Jeff; Eva online had no participants):

Key Themes and Insights:

- The Territorial Seaplan serves as a comprehensive policy framework that addresses marine management under a broad umbrella.
- The plan includes detailed expert-driven policies, but some have not passed NOAA's review, raising questions about how to adjust these policies to make them enforceable.
- Specific Issues Highlighted:
 - Survey Methods: There are challenges with survey methodologies, particularly ensuring that surveys are conducted in ways that minimize harm to marine ecosystems. Gather the "right" (needed) data
 - Balancing Compliance and Innovation: The need to balance strict compliance with the flexibility to innovate and improve survey techniques.
 - Detail emergency response expectations
 - Where does jurisdiction shift from federal to state and result in enforcement of responsibilities
 - Decommissioning (e.g., DSL enacting JART)
- Gaps
 - Difficult to apply Part V to survey activities. Can this be improved prior to EIA and NEPA Reviews? Maybe it's using TSP Part II? Develop standards that apply to survey activity for FOSW (e.g., requiring a survey plan)
 - There are elements of Part V that are not yet enforceable
 - Project development limitations on 60 nautical mile arch
 - Enforcement of abandonment of railroad wheels and other buoy anchors and materials (including anchors) used for surveying and meteorological information during surveying process
 - Emergency response bill in the legislature: expand the role of the response officer to include Part 5? Also, add an emergency response plan to Part 5.

Online Environment and Energy (Presented by Annie Merrill and Sofia)

Key Themes and Insights:

- Marine mammals increasing % of mortality from ship traffic; understanding the current traffic and what would be the risk associated with it? And if it would be substantial and how much?
- There is not enough information/data about the topographic, meteorological patterns and the upwelling currents are going to be affected by this project.
- Enforceable policies around fish and wildlife: are too vague and are open to interpretation

- Adaptive management approach to be better capture in enforceable policies
- Policy Language introduced into enforceable policies: e.g. multiple steps of impact to different species
- Also the need to understand what has already been covered at the federal policy level.
 - The uncertainty that federal regulations could change and how state level policies relate to those. E.g. goal 16 exception to the Coos Bay
- Looking at PACWAVE, Goal 18 and Goal 17: impact onshore/cable transmission, and what are the protections that are included there and what are not?
- Expansion on definition/clarification of what renewable marine resources, that does not consider the renewable marine energy sources.
- Fish Wildlife and biological specific protection/operating procedures.
 - Mitigating and Operating procedures: making sure seasonal/temporal impacts are considered.
- Understanding the trade-offs of reducing the effects of climate change and mitigate them vs. potential harms of marine species.
- The territorial seaplan part 3: extending the mitigation policies in this section to be applied to undesignated rocky habitats sites.
 - There are no specific protections for those habitats.
- Mitigation for unexpected events: e.g. things washing ashore, turbine blade..., hazard materials, and many others related. And how to plan to remove them.
- Enforceable policies around liability
- Policies for energy procurement that can be more reliable, resiliency, planning, and what kind of systems/mechanisms would need to be in place
- Principles:
 - There are existing science frameworks that can be adapted to different species that could be apply for those areas (e.g. marine reserve modeling science)
 - Funding? ODFW has been losing funds, a need for a mandate that would need to fund those models. Also funding to monitor data before and after and in existing protecting areas of marine reserves.

Environment and Energy (Presented Brett and Julia)

Key Themes and Insights:

- Are seaward-facing geographical features being considered, similar to highlands inland?
- Locations mentioned: Astoria Column, Neahkahnie Mountain (Tillamook County), Saddle Mountain.
- Need to evaluate effects holistically, considering sacred sites and multiple industries.
- Oregon tourists' perspectives on offshore wind are unknown, there's a data gap in understanding if they see it as positive or negative.
- Are vessels servicing turbines perceived negatively? On the East Coast, some offshore wind installations have become tourist attractions—would this be different offshore vs. nearshore in Oregon?
 - St. George's Lighthouse (Brookings) was mentioned as a reference.
- Need non-BOEM-generated images to provide alternative visuals.
- Need input from non-coastal Oregonians to broaden perspectives.
- Need to develop a mitigation hierarchy—Oregon could be a leader in this area.
- Financial mechanisms for mitigation payments are not yet defined. How should these funds be used?

- ODFW has an existing mitigation hierarchy for land-based energy, but it doesn't yet apply to offshore wind. The ocean scale is much larger, and existing tools do not yet address this.
- Lessons from other U.S. offshore projects are unclear—more research needed.
- How much upwelling comes from Northern California northward?
- Are we approaching a tipping point in ecosystem stability?
- The West Coast lacks offshore wind farms in comparable ecological conditions—how do we predict impacts?
- BOEM does not have a decommissioning plan requirement—Oregon needs a roadmap to define how decommissioning should be handled. Emergency response should include:
 - Stranded personnel protocols
 - Permit process requirements for emergency planning
 - State-level coordination with federal agencies
- Part 5 is a template to start from. Emergency response needs to be included in this issue too. What happens when someone gets stranded? Perhaps the roadmap has a recommendation we have a policy regarding this issue...outline when this is needed in the permit process.
- The Governor's emergency response coordinator (State emergency response officer was expanded in some recent legislation) could be a point person - coordination because of connection to the federal government.

General Discussion of Policy Gaps (whole group)

- Kevin contributed to the discussion on leadership, emphasizing the role of policy leaders in bridging gaps between existing policies and emerging needs for offshore wind development. He suggested a proactive approach to policy refinement, focusing on leadership roles that ensure compliance and drive strategic planning.
- Bill reinforced the importance of leadership in the policy-making process, advocating for clear leadership roles at the state level to guide offshore wind initiatives. Suggested creating a policy ombudsman role to oversee compliance and mediate challenges between federal and state jurisdictions.
- Ranfis asked if current projects are in full compliance with state and federal regulations. Proposed the idea of an ombudsman to manage long-term state involvement, ensuring consistent compliance and stakeholder accountability.
 - Jeff's acknowledged that time constraints have limited discussion on this topic, but pointed out that projects in federal waters present unique challenges, as Oregon has a voice but limited control.
- Julia highlighted the need for a mitigation hierarchy, ensuring that coastal communities and the state receive tangible benefits from offshore wind projects. Suggested preparing the state to leverage the energy generated, promoting energy independence and economic benefits for local communities.
- Mike recommended identifying policy gaps related to "exit ramps", which could provide the state with flexibility to redirect activities if projects do not meet expectations. Emphasized the importance of enforceable policies that allow for adaptive management and course corrections.
 - Jeff noted that while identifying policy gaps is critical, it is equally important to focus on creating policies that encourage positive outcomes. Advocated for a

forward-thinking approach, where policies not only close gaps but also promote long-term sustainability and positive impacts on communities and ecosystems.

Bobby invited all Roundtable (RT) members to start thinking ahead to the next day's meeting, where discussions would focus on: policies around engagement, exit strategies, including what triggers an exit ramp. Before closing, participants were encouraged to take a moment to reflect, with guided breathing exercises and light movement to reset and process key takeaways from the session.

The meeting adjourned at 4:35 PM.

Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap Roundtable: Day 2

Friday, February 21, 2025 from 9:00 AM - 12:30 PM

Roundtable Meeting

Chinook Winds Casino, Lincoln City, OR

DRAFT Meeting Summary

I. Introduction and Welcome

Opening Remarks:

Bobby welcomed participants to the meeting. Recapped yesterday's conversation, emphasizing where the group left off, particularly focusing on policy development, viewshed impacts, and cultural resource management. Introduced the plan for the day, which included starting with a community engagement conversation through breakout groups.

Bobby noted that it was: National Sticky Bun Day and Mother Language Day. He invited participants to break into smaller groups and create new and creative names for "sticky buns" using their professional lenses and unique perspectives.

In Smaller Groups:

Each group was tasked with reimagining the "sticky bun" through the lens of their field, resulting in creative names proposed by the groups that included:

- "Cinnamon Cohesion Framework (CCF)" (*Policy Researcher*)
- "Mug-up" (*Fishermen*)
- "Low contrast round object with slight reflectivity and absence of straight lines" (*Scenic Resources Consultant*)
- "An instance of Sweet.Roll.Frosted,Pecans called CinnamonBun" (*C++ Programmer*)
- "Sticky buns shall be provided for all Offshore Wind Roadmap meetings. Sticky buns shall be provided to each entity to ensure two buns for each attendee. Sticky buns shall consist of an upside down cinnamon roll with cream cheese frosting." (*Labor Representative*)
- "Stickius bunus sub. Cinnimus" (*Biologist*)
- "Sugary Pecan Roll" (*Unknown Contributor*)
- "Edible Emissions" (*Sustainability Consultant*)
- "Circularity Cake" (*Sustainability Consultant*)
- "Ultra-Processed Roll" (*Sustainability Consultant*)
- "Glutenous Chiton" (*Conservationist*)
- "Bait" (*Fishermen*)
- "Value Added Rolled Dough" (*Seafood Processing Representative*)

II. Engagement Expectations

Bobby emphasized that the "9 Principles of Engagement" presented earlier are a starting point and should be considered flexible and adaptable. The principles can be rephrased, edited, and

improved based on feedback and ongoing discussions. The goal is to develop engagement principles that are not only inclusive but also actionable and responsive to community needs.

Survey Feedback: Key Insights and Clarifications

Jeff clarified that All planning goals are enforceable policies, meaning they carry regulatory weight. He Highlighted that there are specific requirements for what constitutes meaningful engagement, and these requirements can be reviewed and adjusted if needed. He suggested that the engagement process could benefit from aligning with these enforceable policies, ensuring consistency and compliance. Bobby's Synthesis of Survey Feedback:

- He summarized key takeaways from recent survey feedback, including:
 - Community desires for transparency and ongoing engagement.
 - The need for clarity on roles and responsibilities in engagement processes.
 - Concerns about misinformation and the availability of accurate resources for community members.

Comments and Questions:

- Ranfis asked whether community engagement is intended to span from the beginning to the end of a project, or if it should continue beyond the project's lifecycle. Suggested considering long-term engagement strategies that ensure communities remain involved, even post-project completion.
 - Jeff shared an example - PACWAVE Project. He shared the PACWAVE project as a model for long-term engagement, illustrating how community involvement can be maintained throughout a project's lifecycle. He Suggested exploring oversight commissions or ongoing advisory groups as mechanisms for continued engagement.
- Bobby provided additional examples of oversight structures, such as commissions or councils, that could support sustained engagement. He highlighted how continuous feedback loops could help maintain transparency and community trust.
- Mike described community engagement as a complex and multifaceted process, particularly for large-scale projects like offshore wind development. He noted that engagement needs vary across different project stages, making it important to clarify the purpose and scope of engagement at each phase of the project. And he emphasized the need for clarity around roles, specifically:
 - Who is responsible for leading engagement efforts?
 - Who is invited to participate?
 - What are the specific goals of the engagement activities?

III. Breakout Group Discussions: Engagement Expectations

Bobby introduced adjustments for the smaller group sessions, asking participants to focus on:

- Identifying Key Stakeholders:
 - Who needs to be informed, consulted, or included in decision-making?
- Convening and Leadership:
 - Who is responsible for convening engagement activities?

- Which organizations or agencies will lead the engagement process?
- Methodologies:
 - How will engagement be conducted?
 - What methods (e.g., town halls, surveys, workshops) will be used to reach different audiences?
- Purpose and Outcomes:
 - Why is engagement necessary at each stage of the process?
 - What are the expected outcomes of the engagement efforts?
- Stage-Specific Strategies:
 - Tailor engagement approaches to specific project stages, from initial planning through to project completion and beyond.

Reporting Out: Breakout groups conversation on Engagement Principles -- Full Group

Online First Group (Moderator: Sofia, Reporter: Ashley)

Key themes and Insights:

- BOEM broke the community engagement dynamic and was top down
- First stage of engagement is important: Getting information out there and available
- Gap on who: Local elected officials and communities, local interest groups, engaging with Tribes
- Other gaps are state-level interests
- Recognize limited capacity of communities--Different practices via 1:1, town hall, small groups to meet people where they are. There are rural community needs
- Think about accessibility--especially with technical language; Consider burnout and length of engagement
- Make sure it's clear how previous thoughts and feelings are heard and influential. Engagement should be clear and transparent.
- Why: Explain intentions on what we can and can't do

Second Group (Moderator: Brett, Reporter: Jenny)

Key themes and Insights:

- Engagement relies on trust and good faith
- Missing a shared exploration and understanding of the problem and potential solutions
 - The problem needs to be stated in lay terms
 - Need those high level brochure ideas distributed to more local entities
- Important to preserve a history of the ideas that were pushed aside- Which is important for preserving trust and good faith
- Who should be involved?
 - Local communities;
 - Every Oregonian who likes to visit the coast.
 - Those who make the coast their home.
 - Emergency professionals.
 - Bring people in early to understand the issues up front rather than being reactive.

- State agencies should be convening the engagement; and/or Some outside entity in partnership because of government skepticism. DLCD has a good role of being a convener of people.
- **How do we know things are doing well...** do they have smiles versus all upset? Has there been collegiality and meeting in the middle? Look back and see where we have been...and check in where we are moving in the future. Have good faith negotiations between parties to find consensus.

Online Third Group (Moderator and Reporter: Trevor)

Key themes and Insights:

- Avoid participation fatigue
 - Educate public on decision points, when they're coming, to predict
 - Consolidate asks and communications--for efficiency but also avoiding asking multiple times
 - Keep stakeholders on same page on when decisions were made, so we don't rehash past decisions
- Engagement should be flexible and intentional
 - Weekends and weekdays; childcare, etc.
 - Checking back in on accessibility
- There needs to be an accountability process tied to engagement
 - E.g., timely response to concerns brought up
- Weave engagement into pre-existing community gatherings, what's already there, and what people trust
- Strengthen and clarify Planning Goal #1 for targeted feedback. *Policy Gap: Including expectations of information sharing throughout the process.*

Fourth Group (Moderator and Reporter: Jeff)

Key themes and Insights:

- Principles
 - Clear
 - Problem statement
 - Engagement expectations
 - Trusted messengers
 - Engage in good faith
 - Know how we know engagement is going well
 - Provide information and resources so people can engage effectively
 - This is important for trust building
 - Brochure ideas: What we want, What we need, What we will do, What we know, What we don't know
- Who
 - Focus engagement where the impacts would be highest (i.e., coast)
 - FOSW needs transmission, so that impact footprint could be different
 - What is the "standing" of people living outside of those impact areas on the issue (e.g., should folks living outside the Gorge weigh in on data centers)

- An impartial third party should lead engagement
 - Who pays for this?
 - Should there be an FOSW negotiator/arbiter?
- There are roles for government in convening too
 - The State is the primary entity to tell BOEM where to lease.
 - The State can say, “We want FOSW the way we want it, not the way BOEM wants it”
 - DLCD as coordinator of State review (or other state entities like ODOE, EFSC, or Business Oregon)
 - BOEM as lessor
 - Developers as lessees (does it matter if developers are not US-based)
 - Local government staff
 - There needs to be some level of trust in all of these entities because of the key roles they play
- Why
 - Is the “why more about energy need? Or climate change?
 - But really the state climate goals are the top driver
 - How many turbines is influenced by who the energy is for (OR only, CA only, for the Region)
- How
 - Have an ongoing body/steering committee to guide engagement
 - It can take time to build up something new
 - Have that body have input on which consultants to choose
 - Include the timeline for decisions and when and how people can engage at each step
- Actions
 - Prepare a researchable database on all offshore wind issues

Fifth Group (Moderator: Hui, Reporter: Julia)

Key themes and Insights:

- For every engagement activity
 - Identify trusted messengers, and do some education prior to engagement on decision-making
 - Articulate “why” the engagement is occurring
 - Decisions are stronger with input from diverse perspectives
 - The Legislature directed DLCD to create a plan and engage a diversity of perspectives
 - Articulate what level of shared decision-making the people engaging have with the State of Oregon (i.e., where on the Ladder of Participation is the engagement)
- Create the space for multiple perspectives to be A) offered, and B) listened to by the State of Oregon and others
- Acknowledge that prior engagement has occurred
 - Use the feedback already provided, but confirm it’s still current/complete
 - Recognize the good and the bad in past engagement, and any harms done
- Demonstrate that feedback has

- Been received
 - Has A) been used to inform decisions, or B) not used and why
 - Ensure everyone has the information they need to engage effectively
 - Establishing a shared base of information is a tough nut to crack
 - Defining the problem is even hard (e.g., energy need, what to do about climate change)
 - Provide visuals so people can “see” what a future with FOSW looks like
 - Provide examples where FOSW has been successful
 - Be clear about what is known and unknown
 - Provide an FAQ, authored by a trusted third party
 - Not DLCD
 - Maybe Sea Grant
 - Maybe by the Roundtable as a whole
 - Find ways to ensure FOSW developers will take care of local communities (e.g., via CBAs) prior to leasing
 - Actions
 - Identify local energy issues (i.e., from local co-ops)
 - Try to have integrated conversations wherever possible
- Engagement partners, networks, resources
- Coalition for Common Ground
 - Sea Grant

General Discussion (whole group)

Jeff highlighted that community engagement is an integral part of the multi-layered process established by DLCD since the beginning of the Resource Team (RT) process.

- He shared that DLCD is preparing to initiate this community engagement phase, appreciating the valuable input from RT members.
- He also noted that OC and DLCD will collaborate to plan and organize public engagement opportunities, focusing on identifying a clear and effective path forward.
- Potential Event Location:
 - Brookings is currently considered as a potential location for the first public engagement event.
 - This event will aim to integrate the principles developed in the breakout groups, ensuring an inclusive and transparent process.
- Kevin emphasized the importance of helping communities understand: Why it is important to engage, and why offshore wind is a potential solution to Oregon's energy needs. He Suggested that the engagement process should:
 - Clearly communicate the rationale behind offshore wind projects,
 - Provide transparent information on how it addresses energy issues, and
 - Build trust by being open and honest about potential impacts and benefits.
- Nate asked about how DLCD will present the outcomes of the engagement process, specifically: Will DLCD make it clear that the outcomes reflect the input of RT members? Or How will the role of the RT be communicated to the public?
 - Jeff clarified that while DLCD can share insights and discussions from the RT meetings, they cannot represent RT decisions as formalized positions.
 - He highlighted a delicate balance between communicating the group's discussions and maintaining DLCD's role as a facilitator, not a spokesperson for the RT.

- He reassured transparency, mentioning that all meetings are available on YouTube, allowing public access to raw discussions.
- Nate suggested making RT member involvement more visible, to: increase credibility and buy-in during the community engagement process; showcase the diversity of perspectives within the RT, helping communities see that input comes from a broad range of stakeholders.

Volunteers for Organizing Next Steps:

- Several RT members volunteered to support the organization and planning of the community engagement process, including: Ashley, Rick, Charlie, and Ann.
- Their involvement will help ensure that the engagement process is well-structured and reflects the insights gained from the recent discussions.

IV. Updates from Industry Focus Group & ODOE Energy Strategy

Synthesis of Jeff's conversations with FOSW industry focus group

Jeff opened with reflections and insights gathered from recent industry conversations, focusing on what needs to happen in Oregon to ensure the success of offshore wind projects.

Emphasized the importance of defining a clear roadmap, identifying opportunities at both the state and regional levels, including collaborations with California (CA) and Washington (WA).

Synthesis of ODOE energy strategy updates

- Jason shared insights on how California's offshore wind models could be adapted for Oregon, focusing on best practices and lessons learned.
- Provided an overview of the BOEM process, explaining:
 - How BOEM collects and applies data,
 - The role of data in decision-making for offshore wind leases, and
 - The opportunities for Oregon to leverage existing data to support its own development efforts.

General discussion

Dean inquired about the POET Conference. He asked who attended the conference where Jeff gathered information, aiming to understand the range of perspectives represented.

- Jeff responded that the POET conference took place on February 18th, with a few hundred attendees.
- Participants in the POET conference included Julia, Jason, Scott, Nate, Nicole, and Andy, but no federal agencies were present.
 - Jeff did not recall the presence of international developers at the main conference, although the following day, a separate meeting included 7 to 8 representatives from international development companies.

ODOE Models: Insights and Clarifications

- A model is not a strategy, it is a tool for analysis rather than a prescriptive plan.
- During the January 31 presentation at OMSI, the ODOE model was introduced to explore scenarios related to electricity, transportation, and fuels, and their impact across sectors.
- The model was designed to identify the least cost path to achieve Oregon's energy goals, focusing on:
 - Oregon's economy,
 - Energy needs, and
 - Infrastructure requirements.
- It is important to note that modeling is a tool, not forecasting, meaning it analyzes potential scenarios without predicting exact outcomes.
- Energy Demand Trends:
 - While the overall demand for energy decreases, the demand for electricity increases, indicating a shift towards electrification.
 - This shift highlights the need for more electricity infrastructure in Oregon.
- Electricity Generating Capacity:
 - The model's bar chart did not include offshore wind as part of Oregon's electricity generation capacity, raising questions about its role in the state's energy strategy.
- Color Legend Clarification:
 - Jason provided a clarification on the color legend, explaining the difference between the blue color for hydro power and the blue color for offshore wind, which might have caused confusion in the presentation.
- The model introduced geothermal energy as a new technology possibility for Oregon.
 - Geothermal energy could be located near volcanic activity, such as in the Cascade Range.
 - It offers an advantage of not requiring massive transmission upgrades, unlike offshore wind, which involves significant infrastructure costs.
- The model indicates that to meet Oregon's energy goals, the state will rely on imported electricity, suggesting that current local capacity might not be sufficient.
- This raises a critical question:
 - What does this model mean for the roadmap process?
 - It reinforces that the model is adjustable and not a definitive strategy, allowing for adaptations as new data and technologies emerge.
- Jason also questioned: Why choose offshore wind over other carbon-free power sources, such as geothermal energy? And Geothermal's proximity to volcanic sites and existing transmission lines could reduce costs and land use impacts compared to offshore wind projects.

Challenges Not Included in the Model:

- The model does not account for external preparedness factors, such as:
 - Workforce readiness,
 - Weather-related risks (earthquakes, storms, wildfires), and
 - Land use considerations, including ocean vs. terrestrial impacts.
- Cost Uncertainties:
 - Both geothermal energy and offshore wind are relatively new technologies for Oregon.
 - There is uncertainty regarding their costs, especially when considering the long-term infrastructure investments required.

Comparing Oregon with California and Washington:

- California (CA) and Washington (WA) are larger states with more advanced energy strategies, having already implemented solutions to address their energy needs.
- Oregon could learn from their experiences, particularly in integrating renewable technologies and building resilient infrastructure.

What Does This Mean for the Roadmap?

Jeff emphasized the need to understand how the ODOE model's insights translate into actionable steps for the offshore wind roadmap. He invited all participants to propose recommendations and identify key elements that should be included in the roadmap.

- Joshua asked a question referencing a slide showing 200 megawatts, he asked where does this assumption come from?
 - Jeff responded that he did not have a specific answer, noting that 200 megawatts is a number he had heard before, suggesting a need for clarity on how this figure was derived and what it represents in the context of Oregon's energy strategy.
- Ranfis highlighted that the ODOE model currently focuses on energy generation and imports to meet Oregon's energy needs, rather than modeling the development of in-state solutions. He suggested an alternative modeling approach that prioritizes local energy production, exploring scenarios where Oregon could generate its own solutions, potentially through offshore wind or other renewables.
- Bill asked for context around 100 megawatts, including: how many turbines would this require? And what additional capacity might be needed to support this level of generation?
 - Jeff highlighted the need to consider transmission infrastructure and how to maximize benefits for Oregon, including balancing locally produced energy with regional market opportunities.
- Julia pointed out that the ODOE model's limitations could actually support the case for offshore wind, by: Filling gaps in energy infrastructure, and Providing a clear narrative on how offshore wind could meet Oregon's electricity needs. She suggested finding a way to communicate the benefits of offshore wind in a simple and compelling manner, showing how it could enhance Oregon's energy independence.
- Mike noted that the ODOE model prioritizes the least cost options, raising questions about: How offshore wind compares to other energy sources in terms of cost-effectiveness.
- Julia added the importance of modeling the grid value of reliable energy sources, such as offshore wind, that might become more affordable over time as technology advances.

Jason's Explanation of the ODOE Model's Purpose:

- The model was designed for a high-level analysis of multi-sector electricity use, focusing on:
 - Future energy scenarios,
 - Sectoral impacts, and
 - Efficiency improvements.
- Key Findings:
 - Energy demand is expected to decrease, while electricity demand will increase, underscoring the need for enhanced electricity infrastructure.

- Recognized that different localities have varying resources, which might influence decisions between offshore wind, onshore solutions, solar, and other renewables.
- Joshua suggested that the ODOE model should address the three major directives: cost efficiency, viability and reliability, and ability to meet Oregon's energy goals. He emphasized that the model serves as the foundation for Oregon's energy strategy and should be integrated into policy conversations to guide decision-making.
- Ranfis proposed having further discussions on modeling methodologies, with ODOE's support, to deepen the Resource Team's (RT) understanding. He suggested that ODOE representatives could facilitate these conversations, providing clarity and insights to RT members.
- Jason volunteered to answer additional questions related to Oregon's energy strategy outside of formal meetings. He encouraged RT members to reach out with lingering questions, promoting a continuous learning process and open communication.
- Jeff committed to gathering more information about Oregon's energy landscape. He highlighted the importance of keeping the group informed and exploring how RT members can contribute to the roadmap development process.

V. Next Steps:

Asks for information from ODOE. At the end of the meeting several Roundtable members suggesting asking ODOE for additional information that information could include:

- Understanding the cost delta between offshore wind that was used in the model vs. other "emerging technology" options like enhanced geothermal. How sensitive was the model to minor cost differences between these two, given that geothermal seems to be a pretty important input to the OES East around 2040?
- Would it be possible to supplement the model with a "job benefit study" or "economic development tradeoff study"? There may be other reasons, besides least cost, that could make offshore wind beneficial for either Oregon ratepayers or for out-of-state purchasers of offshore wind.
- Could ODOE confirm how much Offshore Wind the model actually included in its reference case? Roundtable members heard 100 MW in 2040, but we want to confirm. Also, was this assumed to be imported from another state or located offshore Oregon?
- Does the model account for the grid value of reliability/resiliency for different generation options? Some Roundtable members recall seeing an NREL study that put forward the idea that adding OSW would have other cost benefits to the overall grid beyond simply LCOE. Is there a way to somehow account for this grid value of resiliency/reliability in the cost model, if it is not already there?

Workgroup Updates:

- Workgroups will continue to develop content, with updates to be shared at upcoming meetings.

Planning for the Next Meeting:

- The next meetings are:
 - April 15 (Virtual)
 - May 15 (or the week after) in Brookings

- June 17 in Florence

Additional Themes for Discussion:

- Bobby invited suggestions for other themes that might benefit from discussion in future meetings.

Delia Noted that the topic of "exit ramps" was not covered in the current meeting. She asked when this important topic would be addressed, as it is crucial for understanding contingency planning.

- Jeff anticipated that "exit ramps" would likely be discussed at the next meeting. He clarified that no meeting will be held on March 31, with the new meeting date expected in mid-April, though specifics are still to be determined (TBD).

Action Items:

- Collect Notes from Smaller Groups:
 - Bobby requested all notes from smaller group discussions be submitted, ensuring that insights are captured and integrated into the process.
- Ongoing Feedback Collection:
 - Jeff encouraged participants to continue providing feedback on the gap analysis and the effects table. He noted the availability of a "questions box" for submitting additional insights and concerns.
- Monitor Meeting Schedule Updates:
 - Participants were advised to stay tuned for confirmation of the next meeting's schedule, which will be shared as soon as it is finalized.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:25 pm, with thanks expressed to all participants for their engagement and contributions.