

Task Force Member Updates



Key State Renewable Energy Laws for BOEM's Oregon Task Force

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OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Topics

- 1) Introduction to ODOE
- 2) Oregon HB 2021
 - 100% Clean by 2040
 - Nat'l & Regional Context
- 3) Oregon HB 3375
 - ODOE OSW Study





OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Leading Oregon to a safe, equitable, clean, and sustainable energy future.

Our Mission

The Oregon Department of Energy helps Oregonians make informed decisions and maintain a resilient and affordable energy system. We advance solutions to shape an equitable clean energy transition, protect the environment and public health, and responsibly balance energy needs and impacts for current and future generations.

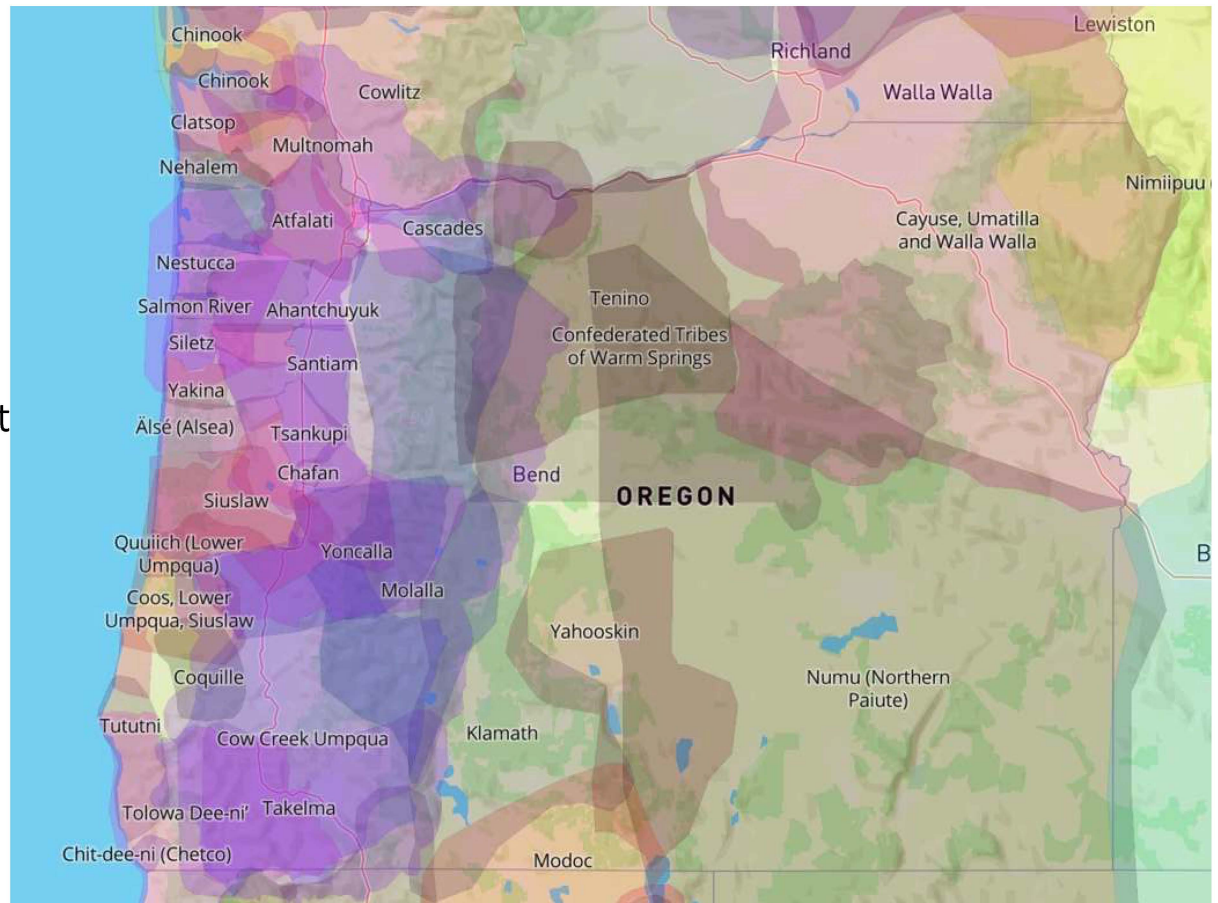
What We Do

On behalf of Oregonians across the state, the Oregon Department of Energy achieves its mission by providing:

- A Central Repository of Energy Data, Information, and Analysis
- A Venue for Problem-Solving Oregon's Energy Challenges
- Energy Education and Technical Assistance
- Regulation and Oversight
- Energy Programs and Activities

Tribal Land Acknowledgement

The Oregon Department of Energy and its staff acknowledge that indigenous tribes and bands have been with the lands that we inhabit today in the Willamette Valley and throughout Oregon and the Northwest for time immemorial. ODOE's office is in Salem, Oregon, the land of the Kalapuya, who today are represented by the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde and the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians, and whose relationship with this land continues to this day.



<https://native-land.ca/>

HB 2021 – 100% Clean Energy For All

- **Clean Electricity Targets for State’s IOUs & ESSs.***
 - 80% by 2030, 90% by 2035, 100% by 2040.
- **Community Energy & Equity**
 - “Green” rates for IOU customers within boundaries of local governments with renewable or clean energy goals.
 - \$50 million state fund to support planning or development of renewable projects (<20 MW) that promote resilience & provide economic or other community benefits.
 - State work group to study barriers, opportunities, and benefits of small-scale renewable projects.
- **Energy Facilities & Equity**
 - Restricts state from approving new or amended permits for GHG emitting energy facilities.
 - Construction of large renewable and storage projects (≥10 MW) must document and meet specific labor standards.

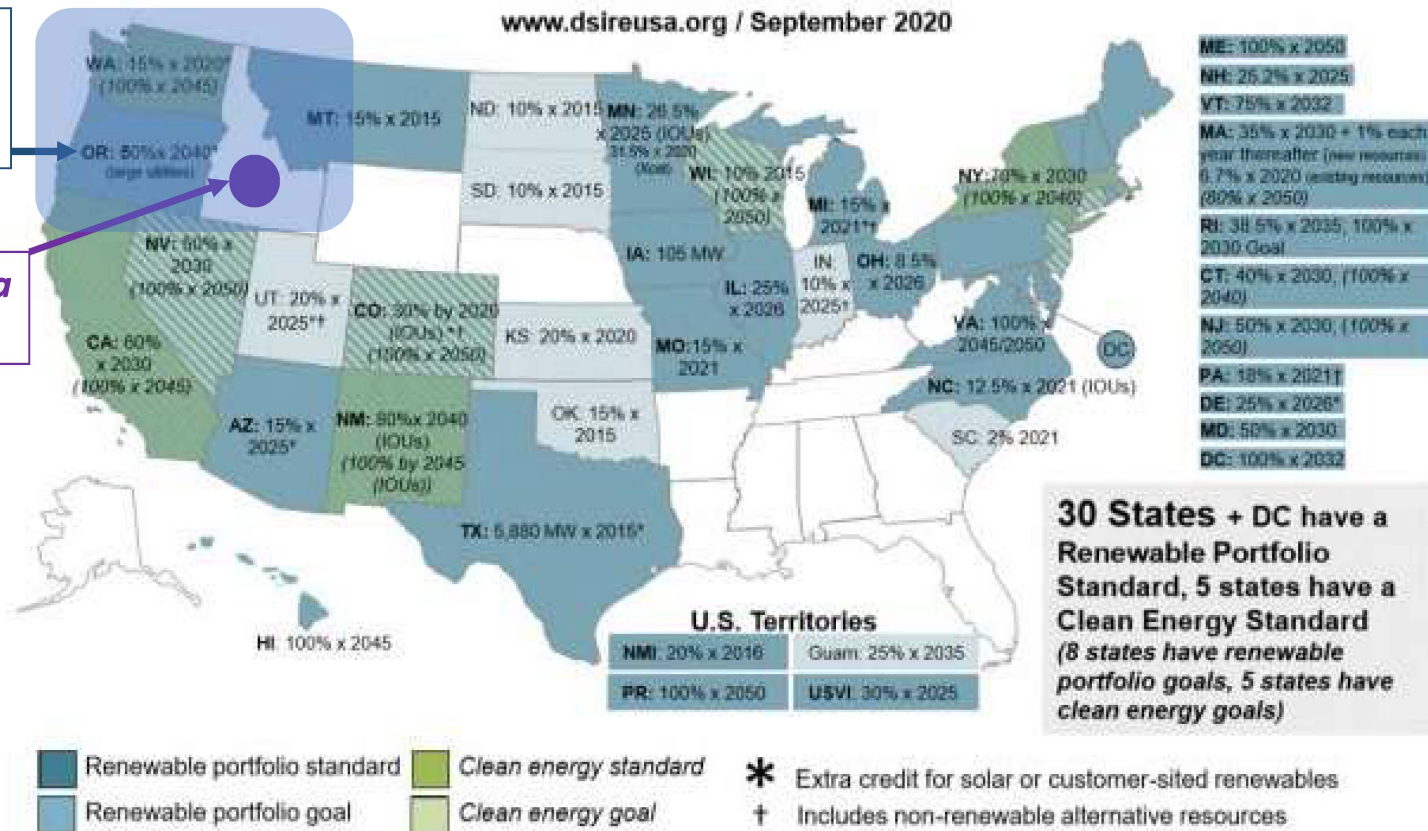


*IOUs = Investor-Owned Utilities; ESSs = Electricity Service Suppliers.



National & Regional Context

Figure 1: Renewable and Clean Energy Standards in the United States



Oregon is now 100% Clean x 2040 HB 2021 (2021)

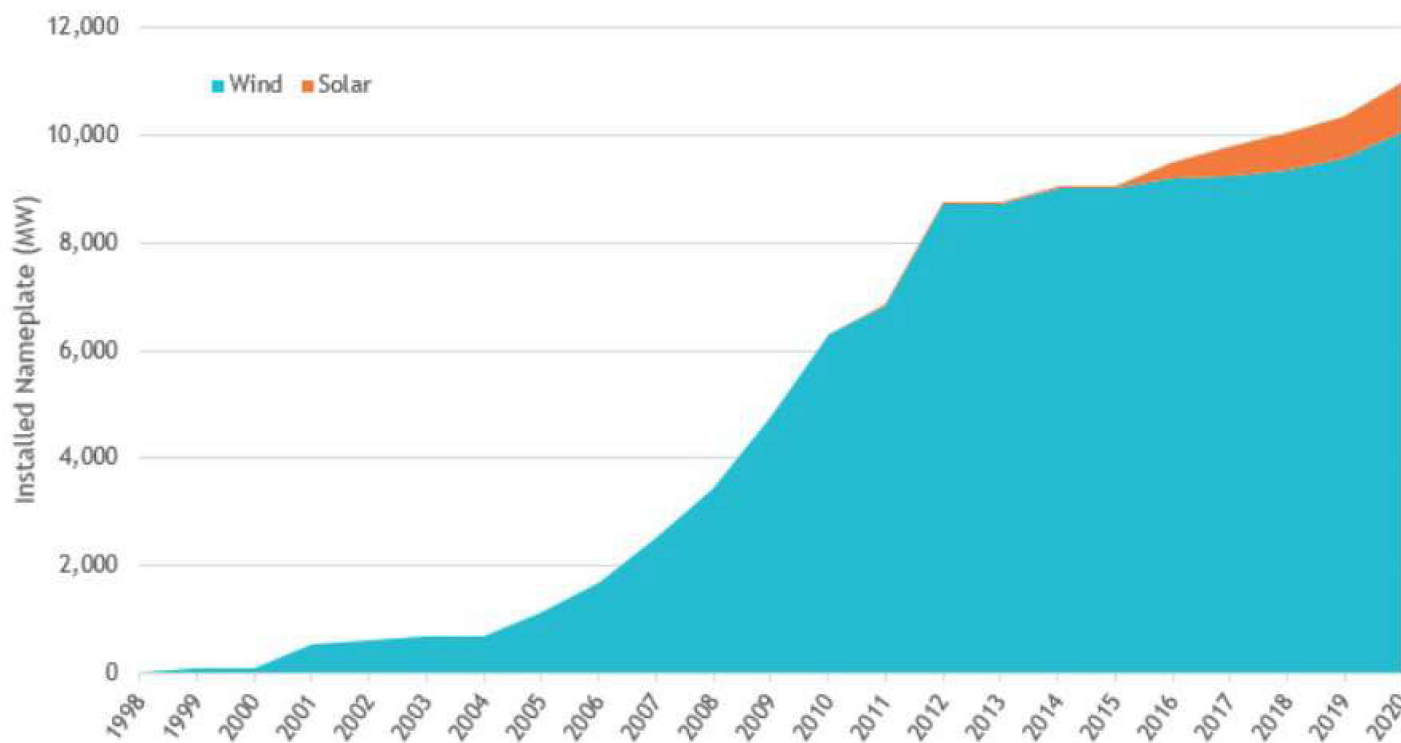
Idaho Power & Avista 100% Clean x 2045

Oregon & Many States are Looking for Clean Energy!



Scale of Existing PNW Renewables

Wind and Solar Development in the Region



Wind & Solar in the PNW Developed to date:

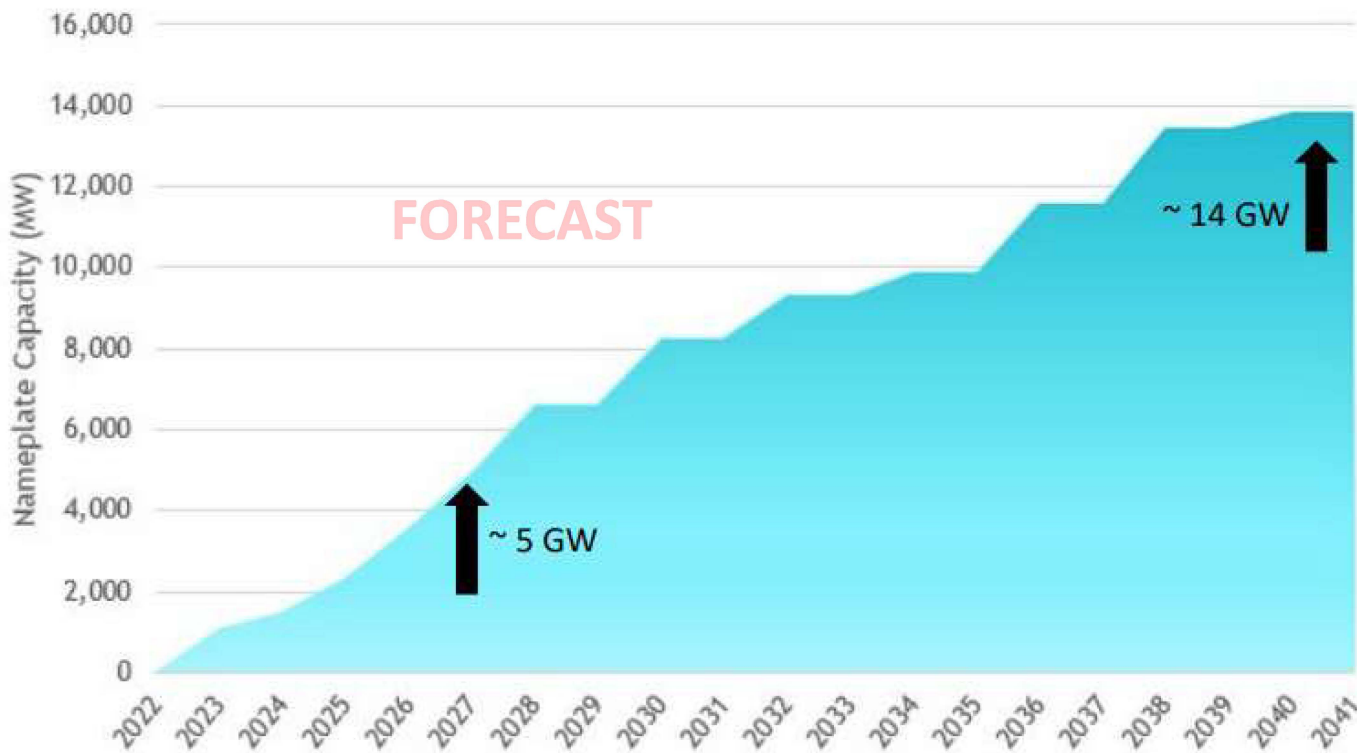
Approximately 10,000 MW
of wind, with solar increasing
in recent years.

[Source](#), Slide 3

Lots of Onshore Wind, How Much More?

Scale of Need for New PNW Renewables

Average Renewable Build in the Region - Baseline Conditions



Draft 2021 Power Plan: Baseline Conditions

Average build of additional new renewables in the Pacific Northwest over the next 20 years.

[Source](#), Slide 2

Can It All Get Built In Time?

What is HB 3375?

- **Recognizes the merits of studying FOSW**
 - Vast potential, BOEM activity, decarbonization, and other benefits & challenges...
- **Declares an Oregon goal to plan for up to 3 GW of FOSW by 2030**
 - **Future** → “goal to plan” is forward looking, e.g. Oregon Legislature could give further direction for state planning through future legislation.
 - *Goal for state planning is to maximize state benefits while minimizing conflicts between FOSW, the ocean ecosystem, and ocean users.*
 - **Near-Term** → directs ODOE to inform the Oregon Legislature with a report that:
 - Identifies and summarizes key benefits & challenges, and
 - Identifies opportunities for future study and engagement.
- **Does not commit to deployment targets**
 - HB 3375 is unlike other states that have committed to specific deployment targets.



ODOE Elements of HB 3375

- **Literature Review**

- Review relevant studies and reports on FOSW to help identify key benefits & challenges.

- **Stakeholder Engagement**

- Several state, regional and national entities listed in the bill.
- Many add'l stakeholders identified by ODOE, including those involved with the activities of BOEM's Oregon Task Force.
- Develop prompting questions to help gather stakeholder feedback on key benefits & challenges.
- Convene at least (2) public remote meetings with stakeholders.

- **Report to Legislature by 9/15/2022**

- Summarize key findings from literature review and stakeholder feedback, including opportunities for future study and engagement.



Staying Informed on ODOE's Study

- ODOE's Webpage

<https://www.oregon.gov/energy/energy-oregon/Pages/fosw.aspx>

or

<https://tinyurl.com/ODOE-FOSW>

- Sign-Up for Email Updates

<http://web.energy.oregon.gov/cn/a6n53/subscribe>





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Questions

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HB 2603 - TSP Part Four Update

BOEM & Oregon Intergovernmental Task Force Meeting



OCMP



DLCD



10.21.2021

Andy Lanier

Marine Affairs Coordinator

Oregon Coastal Management Program

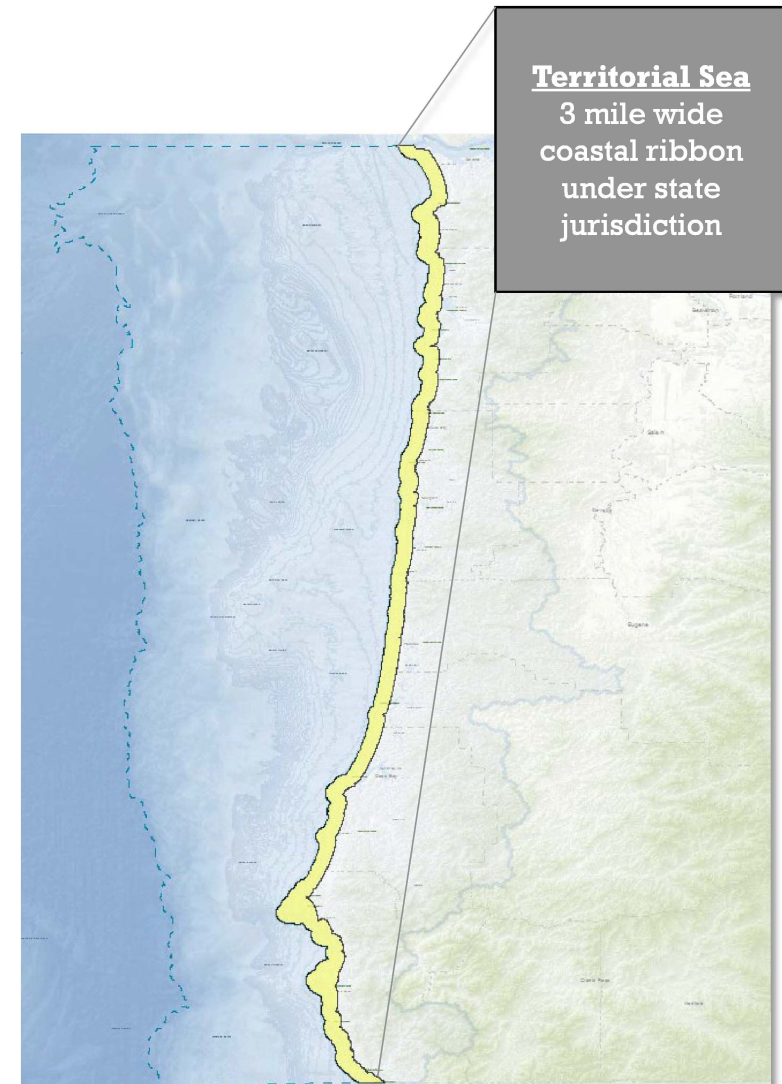
Oregon's Territorial Sea Plan (TSP)

Adopted in 1994

“To conserve marine resources and ecological functions for the purpose of providing long-term ecological, economic, and social value and benefits to future generations.”

- Provides a coordinated framework for managing Oregon's ocean resources.
- Founded upon Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 19
- Multiple Parts (chapters)
 - Part 3 - Rocky Shore Management
 - **Part 4 - Cable's across the territorial sea**
 - Part 5 - Marine Renewable Energy

The TSP relies on a network of state authorities & programs to implement TSP policies and recommendations.





Subsea Cables in Oregon's
Territorial Sea

House Bill 2603

Legislative Direction (2021)

81st OREGON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—2021 Regular Session

Enrolled
House Bill 2603

Sponsored by Representative GOMBERG (Pre-session filed.)

CHAPTER _____

AN ACT

Relating to undersea cables; and prescribing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. (1) As used in this section, "undersea cable" includes a cable used to conduct electricity or light that is placed on state-owned submerged or submersible lands within the territorial sea and any facilities associated with the cable.

(2) An applicant for an easement to place an undersea cable within the territorial sea shall acquire and maintain, until construction of the undersea cable is completed, financial assurance to ensure that the applicant constructs the undersea cable according to the terms and conditions of the easement. The amount of financial assurance required under this subsection shall be an amount determined by the Department of State Lands to be sufficient based on the scale of the project.

(3) At least 180 days before decommissioning an undersea cable, the owner or operator of the undersea cable shall submit to the department for approval a decommissioning plan that includes:

(a) A cost estimate, prepared by a person qualified by experience and knowledge to prepare the estimate, for decommissioning the cable and restoring the area authorized by the easement to a natural condition;

(b) A detailed description of and proposed schedule for the decommissioning and restoration work, including any corrective action that may be required under the easement;

(c) A detailed description of segments of bore pipe and undersea cable proposed to be left in place to avoid or minimize impacts to aquatic resources; and

(d) A proposed form of financial assurance in an amount equal to the cost estimate under paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(4) Within 30 days of receiving a decommissioning plan under subsection (3) of this section, the department shall approve the plan or request revisions to the plan or additional information. If, after receiving revisions to the decommissioning plan or additional information, the department rejects the plan, the owner or operator of the undersea cable must within 90 days submit to the department an application for an easement for the encroachment created by the undersea cable.

(5) The owner or operator of an undersea cable may not begin decommissioning and restoration work unless:

(a) The department has approved a decommissioning plan under subsection (4) of this section;



Subsea Cables in Oregon's
Territorial Sea

House Bill 2603

Legislative Direction (2021)

- DLCD, in consultation with DSL and relevant local and tribal governments shall review Part Four of the Territorial Sea Plan. The review must consider:
 - Fee structures
 - State and Federal review processes (including required permits)
 - DLCD shall provide the study results to the Ocean Policy Advisory Council
- The OPAC Shall develop recommendations for amendments to Part Four. The OPAC shall consider the review study led by DLCD and evaluate:
 - (A) A coordinated permitting process for the placement of undersea cables that allows for coordination between appropriate state agencies, tribal governments and local governments
 - (B) Suitable landing sites, including a mapping analysis of opportunities, limitations and requirements for landing sites.
 - (c) The impact of other state agencies, laws, zoning requirements or statewide planning goals on potential undersea cable sites.
 - (d) Changes in fees structures and financing associated with administrative costs and the protection and management of the territorial sea and ocean shore.



Subsea Cables in Oregon's
Territorial Sea

House Bill 2603 Legislative Direction (2021)

- The OPAC Shall develop recommendations for amendments to Part Four. The OPAC shall consider the review study led by DLCD and evaluate (continued..):
 - (e) Requirements for public information meetings or other methods for engaging communities, tribal governments, ocean users and industries affected by the proposes undersea cable
 - (f) The impact of drilling on biological resources, including migratory species, and on resources that are of economic, aesthetic, recreational, social or historic importance to the people of this state.
 - (g) an Application process that may include:
 - A needs analysis that takes into account the socioeconomic and environmental needs of the area:
 - A geological study conducted by a registered professional geologist experienced in coastal processes
 - Consultation with Oregon seafloor experts
 - A detailed drilling, mitigation, and accident response plan
 - Requirements for interagency preapplication process meetings.
 - Standards for undersea cables in the States of California and Washington.
 - Coordination with tribal governments on potential impacts of undersea cables on cultural and traditional resources



Subsea Cables in Oregon's
Territorial Sea

House Bill 2603

Legislative Direction (2021)

- The OPAC Shall develop recommendations for amendments to Part Four no later than two years after the effective date of the Act.
- DLCD was appropriated \$497,081 for the 2021 biennium to accomplish this task.

?’s



OCMP



DLCD



Andy Lanier
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Marine Affairs Coordinator
Oregon Coastal Management Program



Pacific Fishery Management Council engagement in West Coast offshore wind planning

Oregon-BOEM Task Force
October 21, 2021

Caren Braby, PhD

Marine Resources Program Manager, ODFW
Oregon-BOEM Task Force member
PFMC Council member and representative to MSP fora

Delia Kelly

Ocean Energy Coordinator, Marine Resources Program, ODFW
PFMC Marine Planning Committee (MPC) member





Offshore Wind Entities



**3 areas
different stages**



**1 area
data gathering**



**1 area
being proposed**



PFMC



**NOAA
FISHERIES**





PFMC Marine Planning Committee (MPC)

- 2020-2021: PFMC-BOEM coordination (Exec Comm)
- 2021: 2-year ad hoc committee, 12 members
 - PFMC Advisory Subpanel representatives (6):
 - Salmon – Darus Peake
 - Groundfish – Susan Chambers (co-chair)
 - Highly Migratory – Mike Conroy (co-chair)
 - Coastal Pelagic – Mike Okoniewski
 - Ecosystem – Scott McMullen
 - Habitat – Steve Scheiblauer
 - PFMC management agencies (4):
 - WA – Corey Niles (WDFW)
 - OR – Delia Kelly (ODFW)
 - CA – Chris Potter (CDFW)
 - NMFS – Yvonne deReynier (NWFSC)
 - PFMC Conservation (1): Megan Waters
 - PFMC Tribal (1): Steve Joner
 - Staff: Kerry Griffin





PFMC Marine Planning Committee (MPC)

- Goals of the MPC
 - Regional fisheries voices input into OSW processes
 - Shape the PFMC comments on OSW, Aquaculture, other
 - Integrate state-based lessons learned, approach
- Issues of particular interest to resolve in OSW siting
 - Essential Fish Habitat and resource sustainability
 - Fisheries use, conflicts with development/closures
 - Changing ocean conditions (and resource impacts)
- Future issues for MPC
 - Cumulative effects from developments
 - Other marine spatial planning activities





PFMC Marine Planning Committee (MPC)

- July
 - PFMC-BOEM webinars – all PFMC “family” invited to provide comment
- September
 - MPC webinar – MPC met for first time
 - PFMC comment letters – 3 California areas (2 BOEM, 1 State Lands)
 - Morro Bay call area extensions
 - Humboldt wind energy area
 - Vandenburg projects
- November (upcoming)
 - November 10 – MPC considers USCG “PARS”, Oregon OSW, other
 - November 17 – PFMC Marine Planning agenda item
- 2022
 - How will engagement continue on Oregon Call Area development?





Offshore Wind Information Resources

- Regional information resources
 - PFMC website marine planning news (roster of interest)
 - <https://www.pcouncil.org/offshore-wind-news/>
 - West Coast Ocean Data Portal
 - <https://portal.westcoastoceans.org/>
 - BOEM-Oregon task force
 - <https://www.boem.gov/Oregon>
- State-based portals
 - CA: California Offshore Wind Energy Gateway
 - <https://caoffshorewind.databasin.org/>
 - OR: OroWIND Map
 - <https://offshorewind.westcoastoceans.org/>
 - WA: marine spatial planning
 - <https://msp.wa.gov/>





Questions?



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service Update

Keith Kirkendall and Candace Nachman

