HB 3375 – 1 Planning for Floating Offshore Wind

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Oregon House of Representatives, Committee on Energy & Environment Chair Rep. Marsh, Co-Chairs Reps Helm and Smith March 31, 2021



Pacific Ocean Energy Trust (POET)

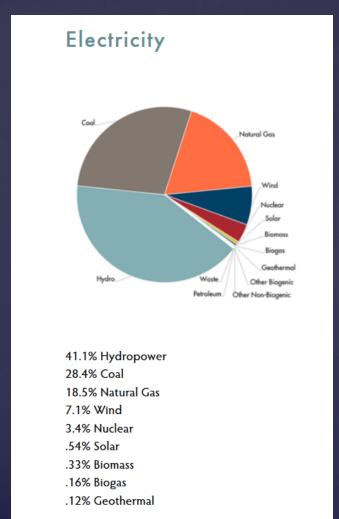
Committed to the responsible development of marine renewable energy in the Pacific Region.

OWET RESEARCH

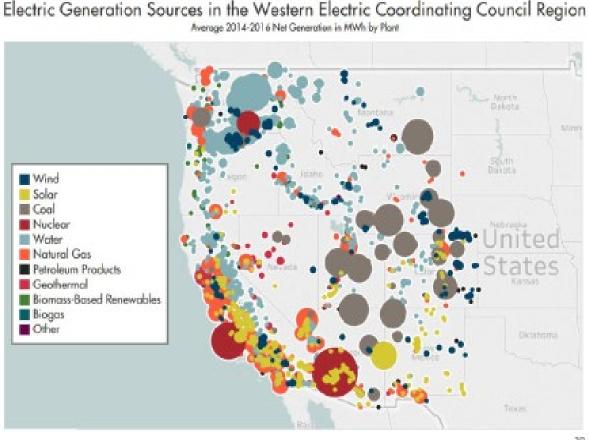


OWET funds research intended to reduce barriers to getting ocean energy projects into the water.

Oregon is an Energy Importer







almost half of which is from non-renewable generation capacity

(100% Clean to the North (Washington) and South (California))

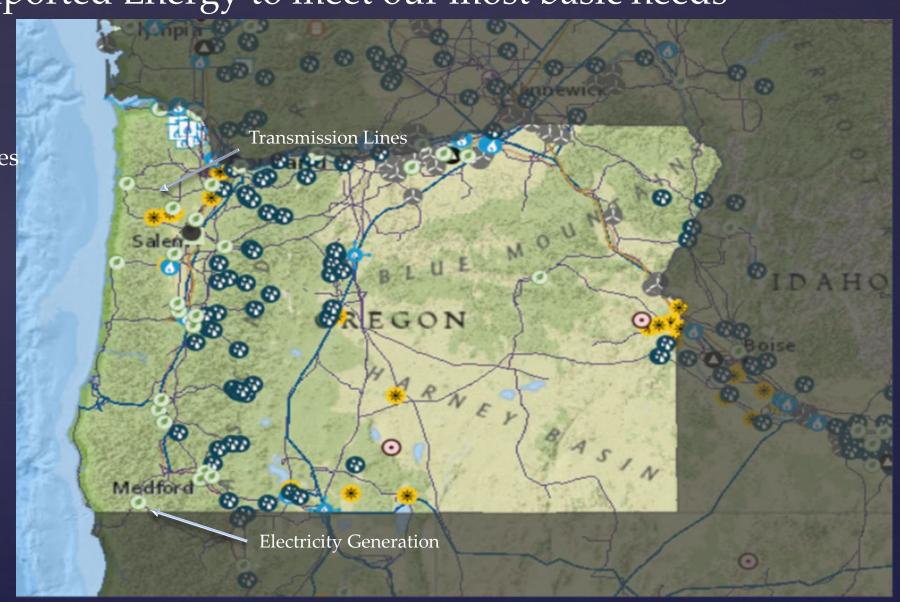
Oregon's Coastal Communities rely on Imported Energy to meet our most basic needs

via

Constrained Transmission Lines

through

Catastrophe Prone Routes

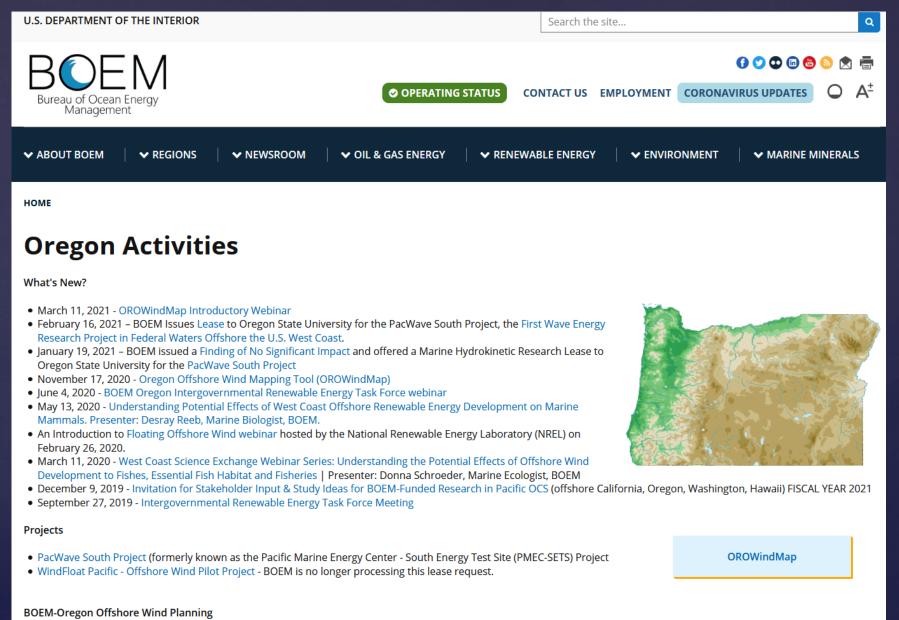


Oregon Coastal Communities are Being Hit First and Hardest by Climate Change



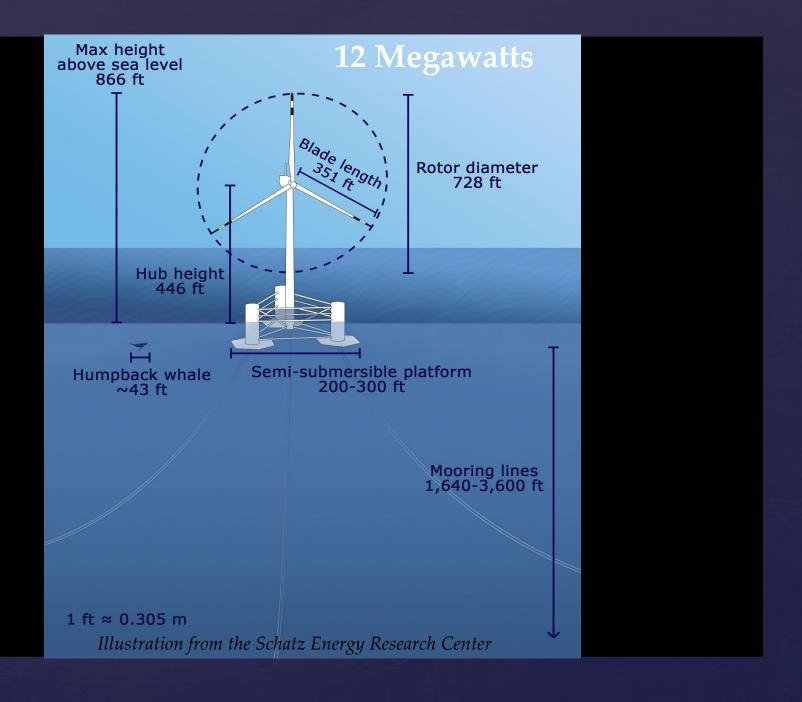
Oregon's Coastal Communities will be without energy for 3-6 months (or longer if the I-5 Corridor populations are impacted) after a Cascadia 9.0 event

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Manages the development of the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf energy and mineral resources



BOEM's Oregon Task Force is identifying areas suitable for Floating Offshore Wind (FOW) Turbines.

FOW can operate in deeper waters and located to minimize conflicts with shipping, fishing & viewsheds.



OCS Renewable Energy Authorization Process

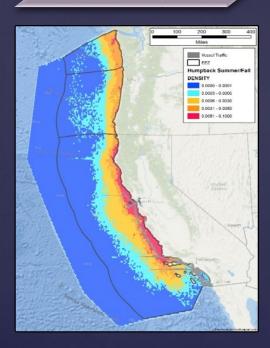
Multi-year Process

Planning & Analysis

Leasing

Site Assessment

Construction & Operations

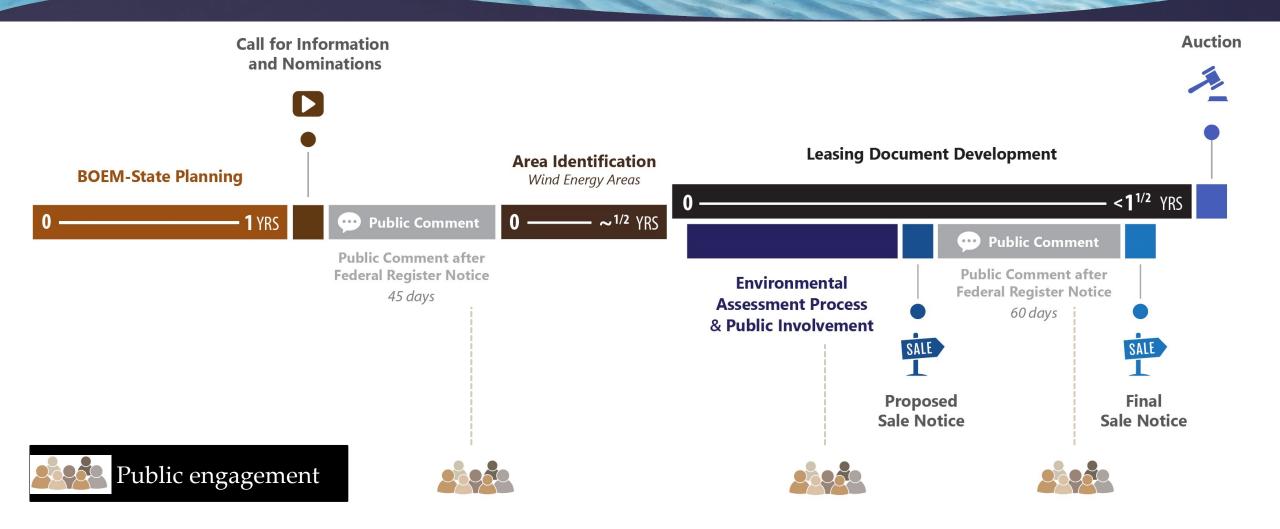








Oregon Planning and Public Input Opportunities Prior to a Lease Auction



^{*}A lease provides the lessee the right to submit a Site Assessment Plan (SAP) and a Construction and Operations Plan (COP) for technical and environmental review and approval. A lease does not, by itself, authorize any activity within the leased area.

OCEAN is a non-profit formed in 2020 by coastal citizens to expedite and influence the inquiry into the opportunities and challenges of Floating OSW.



OCEAN's purpose is to maximize and multiply the benefits and minimize the conflicts of FOW and other Advanced Energy Technologies for Oregon's Coastal Communities.

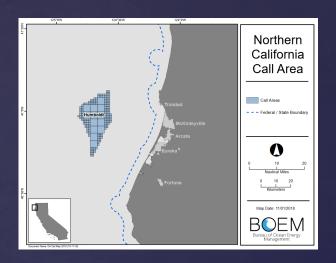
Port, Climate Action, Tribes, Maritime Commerce, Resilience, Manufacturing, Sustainable Development, Conservation, Economic, Workforce & Supply Chain Development, Labor, Public & Investment Interests

Opportunity: S. Oregon and N. California Coasts access world class wind resource California is ahead of Oregon in the process but facing Beneficial Use and Transmission barriers



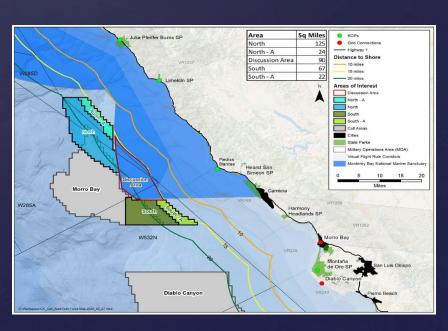
Northern California Call Area:

- Limited transmission network capacity
- Electrically isolated from market



Central California Call Area:

- Close to Market
- Beneficial Use Conflicts:
 - Department of Defense,
 - Marine Sanctuary
 - Commercial Fisheries



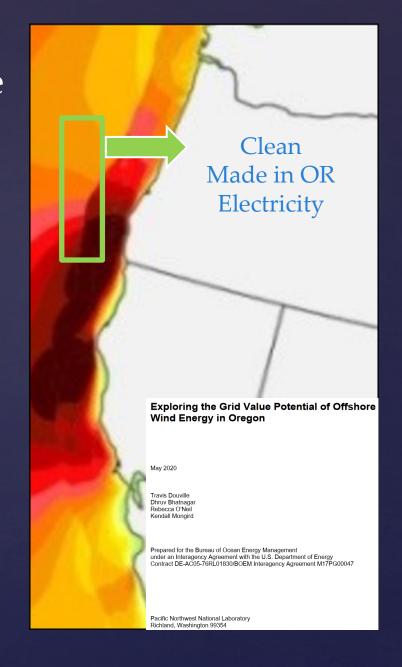
Opportunity: Oregon's Existing Transmission can Accommodate 2-3 GW of floating wind electricity

"Over 2 gigawatts of offshore wind can be carried by current transmission to

strengthen coastal grids,

allow for additional renewable energy integration from the east, and reduce power flows into Oregon without exporting significant power. "

https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/documents/regions/pacific-ocs-region/environmental-analysis/BOEM-2020-026.pdf





Summary

OSW complements regional clean energy sources

- Consistency of OSW speeds in late summer may benefit constrained hydropower
- OSW could help hydropower balance Gorge wind (and vice versa)
- OSW shows moderate complementarity with solar in winter when loads peak
- OSW indicates similar generation ramp rates to northwest "terrestrial" wind, smoother than WY wind

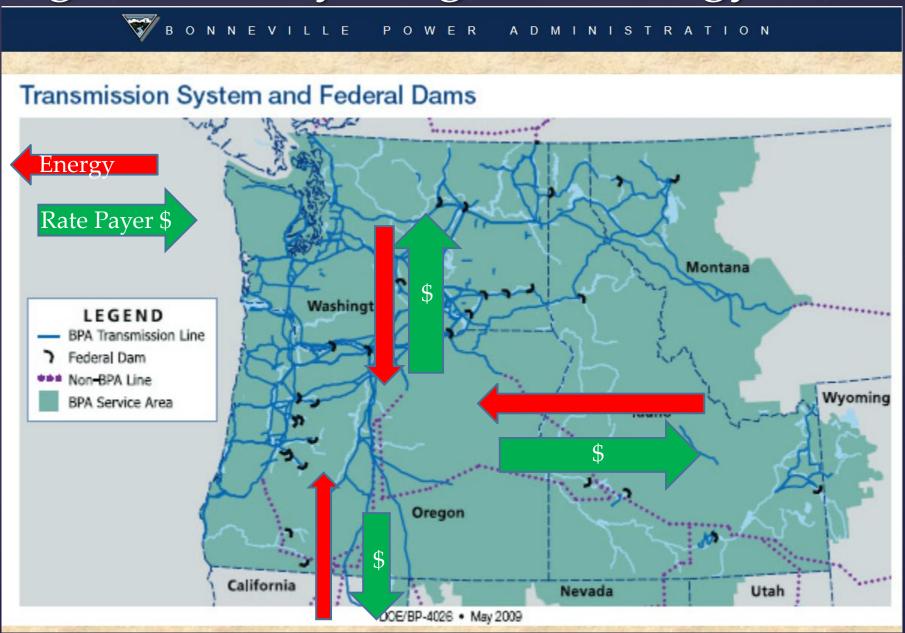
OSW naturally complements loads better than Northwest onshore wind

- Load complementarity is on par with solar in the winter, particularly for northern OSW locations
- Modest complementarity in the spring and summer
- OSW is largely uncorrelated with loads in the fall

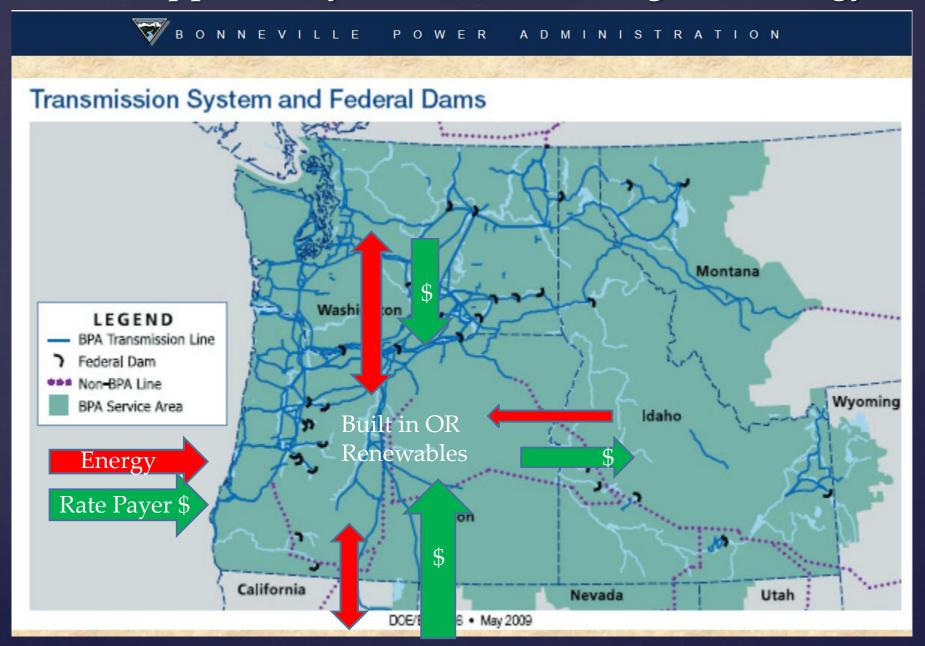
Oregon Offshore Wind Grid Integration Analysis:

- U.S. Department of Energy/National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) will comprehensively assess the potential value of offshore wind energy to the Oregon power system, specifically as a possible non-wires alternative for the electric grid.
- develop scenarios for potential offshore wind deployment in the context of the Oregon power generation and transmission landscape,
- (2) model offshore wind power generation at high spatial and temporal resolution, and
- (3) assess key potential grid benefits and challenges for the deployment scenarios via NREL's production cost models.

Oregon in today's regional energy market:



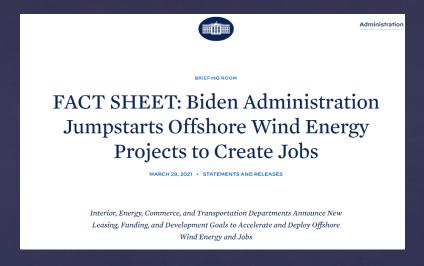
Oregon's OSW opportunity for tomorrow's regional energy market:



Opportunity: Federal Support for OSW Development

2020 Stimulus Bill creates stand alone OSW Investment Tax Credit:

30% for any projects where construction begins before 2026 (spending 5% of the total cost of project) and is not subject to any phase down.



- Investing in American infrastructure to strengthen the domestic supply chain and deploy offshore wind energy
 - Supporting critical research and development and data-sharing
 - Build next generation industries in distressed communities

Biden American Jobs Plan:

Advance ambitious wind energy projects to create good-paying, union jobs

Opportunity:

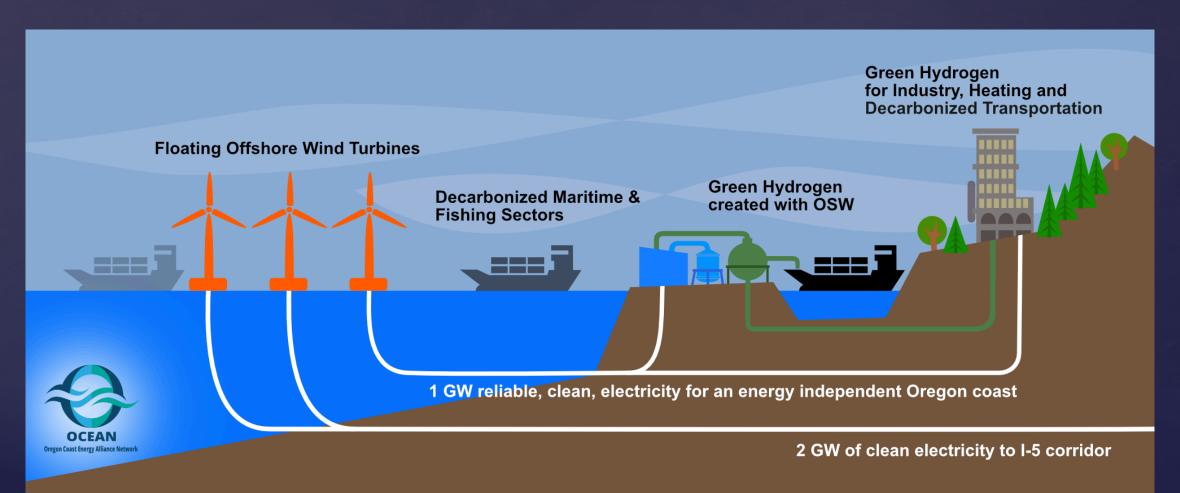
Voluntary, existing & emerging off-taker markets +

Federal investment tax credit +

technological advancements =

Floating Offshore Wind is on track to be affordable for Oregonians in time for West coast development

Surplus Floating OSW, when used to generate clean Renewable Hydrogen, supports the decarbonization of the transportation and maritime sectors and poises Oregon for greater energy independence and clean economic diversity

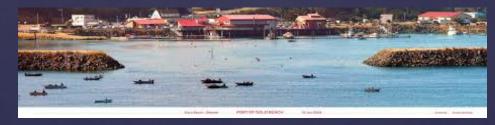


Opportunity: Oregon Ports Poised to Supply, Assemble and/or Service West Coast OSW











Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ)

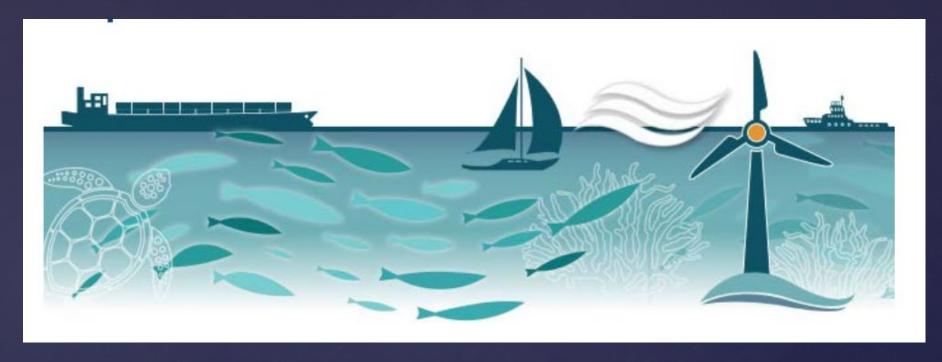


Rural Renewal Energy Development Zones (RRED)

3 GW of OSW development would infuse \$9 - \$21 Billion Dollars into Oregon's economy

Potential Barriers to Oregon OSW Development:

Compatibility with other Beneficial Users: Fishers Shippers Wildlife







Long term High Voltage Deep Sea transmission to California market

Potential Barriers to Oregon OSW Development:

Energy Sector Planning Processes Underway that may otherwise NOT be incorporating OSW

- & Clean Energy Road Maps
- & Transmission Planning
- & Coastal Infrastructure Investments
- - g Regional Resource Adequacy

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Compliments ongoing ecosystem impact assessments through BOEM funding.

Recognizes the benefits of planning for the benefit of Oregonians (rate payers, fishers, tribes, labor & ecosystems).

Acknowledges the active role of DLCD in facilitating coexistence with other Ocean users.

Identifies the values of Oregon stakeholder inclusion in early planning.

Signals immediate Federal and Private investment in Oregon renewable energy, supply chain and workforce development.

Poises Oregon for responsible, beneficial participation in a clean western energy market.

Provides Legislators with a timely update on Oregon's OSW opportunity to inform next steps.

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HB 3375 establishes a "goal of this state to plan for the development of up to 3 GW of floating offshore wind energy projects within the federal waters off the Oregon coast by 2030...in a manner that will maximize benefits to this state while minimizing conflicts between floating offshore wind energy, the ocean ecosystem and ocean users."

The bill directs Oregon's Department of Energy to:

- 1. Conduct a literature review on the benefits and challenges of integrating up to 3 GW of offshore wind into Oregon's electric grid by 2030.
- 2. Consult with other state, regional and national entities to gather input on the effects, including benefits and challenges, of integrating up to 3 GW of offshore wind on reliability, state renewable energy goals, jobs, equity, and resilience.
- 3. Hold public meetings with interested stakeholders to provide summary findings and to gather feedback on the benefits and challenges of integrating up to 3GW of offshore wind.
- 4. Provide a summary of key findings, including opportunities for future study and engagement, to Oregon's Legislative Body by September 2022.

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Thank You!

Oregon House of Representatives, Committee on Energy & Environment March 31, 2021