



# BOEM California Intergovernmental Renewable Energy Task Force Meeting

## Task Force and Meeting Goals

October 13, 2016 Sacramento Convention Center, Sacramento, California







# BOEM California Intergovernmental Renewable Energy Task Force Meeting

# BOEM and California Offshore Renewable Energy Programs and Activities

Jean Thurston, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Susan Zaleski, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Scott Morgan, Governor's Office of Planning and Research Chris Potter, California Ocean Protection Council





#### Overview

- BOEM's Mission and Jurisdiction
- Task Force Purpose and Charter
- Offshore Renewable Energy Technologies
- Overview of Pacific OCS Region
- Typical Floating Offshore Wind Facility
- BOEM's Renewable Energy Leasing Process in California
- Pacific Region Environmental Studies Program
- California Ocean Renewable Energy Conference
  - California Offshore Renewable Energy Activities





### Bureau within the Department of the Interior (DOI)

 Oversees development of nation's energy and mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)

# OCS Lands Act of 1953 as amended, including amendments per Energy Policy Act of 2005

- Renewable energy (leases, easements, ROWs)
- Marine minerals (e.g., sand and gravel)
- Conventional energy (e.g., oil and gas)





# OCS jurisdictional boundary is 3-200 nautical miles from the California coastline

**BOEM** has no jurisdiction within:

- National Park System
- National Wildlife Refuge System
- National Marine Sanctuary System
- Any National Monument







# Members of state, local and tribal governments and Federal agencies participate

Does not replace consultation under existing Federal laws and regulations

#### Forum to:

- **Discuss stakeholder issues** and concerns
- Exchange data and information about biological and physical resources, uses and priorities
- **Continual dialogue** about issues, concerns and collaboration opportunities



**BOEM considers task force input in our renewable energy leasing decisions** 





## **BOEM California Intergovernmental Renewable Energy Task Force charter includes:**

- 1. Authority and purpose
- 2. Immediate charge of action items for inaugural meeting
- 3. Subsequent activities of the Task Force
- 4. Membership and communication









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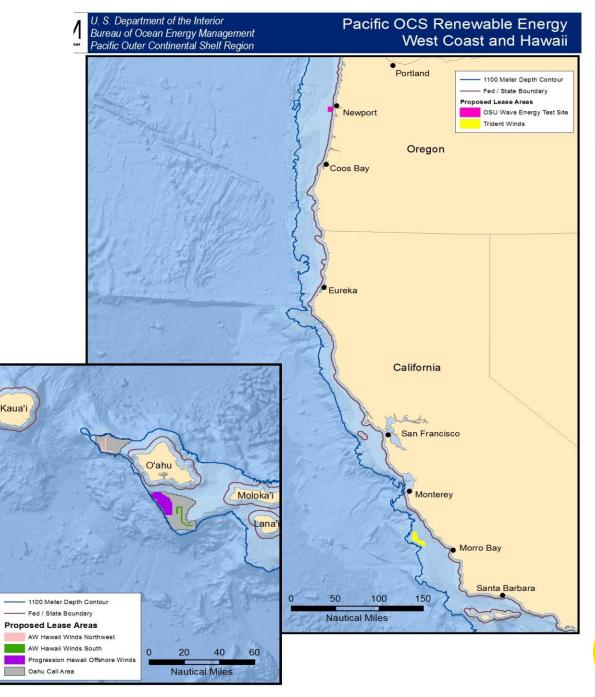
#### **Offshore Renewable Energy Technology Examples**



\*BOEM is responsible for leasing areas of the OCS for ocean current and wave energy projects and FERC regulates and issues licenses for their operation.













### **Typical Floating Offshore Wind Facility**

#### How offshore floating wind farms work Huge floating wind turbines — each about 600 feet 2 Electricity from the Power station tall - are grouped together and anchored to the turbines is transmitted ocean floor. to a floating substation. Not to scale 3 The electricity then flows through Turbines Substation a buried cable to an onshore power Electrical cable plant. Mooring lines Sources: Trident Winds, Reuters, Bay Area News Group research DOUG GRISWOLD/BAY AREA NEWS GROUP







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#### **BOEM Leases**

# **BOEM issues three types of leases for renewable energy:**

- Commercial leases
- Limited leases
- Research leases

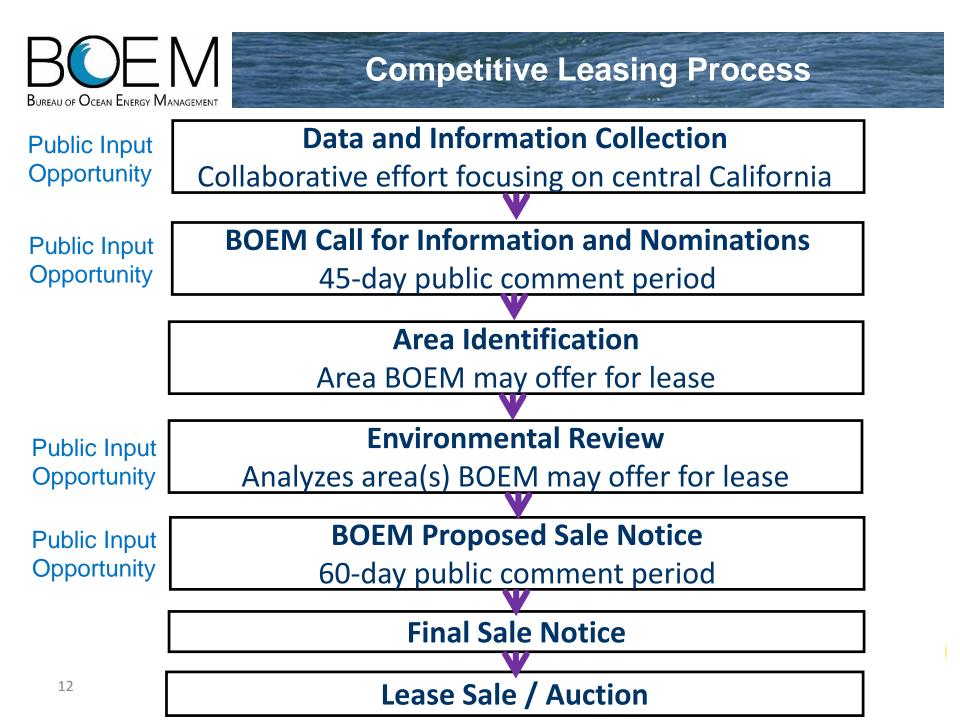
### How does someone obtain a lease on the OCS?

- 1. Submit an unsolicited lease request
- 2. Respond to a BOEM Federal Register notice

### How does BOEM issue leases?

- 1. Non-competitive process
- 2. Competitive process







**Post-Auction Process** 





# Program Goals for OCS Ocean Energy

Environmental Assessment and Environmental Studies:

- To predict, assess, and manage impacts from offshore energy production activities on ...
- Human, marine, and coastal environments





#### **Resource Areas for NEPA Review**

### **Physical**

- Air Quality
- Water Quality

### **Biological**

- Coastal Habitats
- Benthic Resources
- Marine Mammals/Migration
- Sea Turtles
- Avian and Bat Species
- Fishes and Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)

### Socioeconomic

- Cultural Resources
- Military Uses
- Environmental Justice
- Land Use and Coastal Infrastructure
- Construction Impacts (noise)
- Commercial and Recreational Fishing Activities
- Aesthetics and Visual Impacts
- Demographics and Employment
- Vessel traffic
- Transmission cables



\*\*Green highlights = issues mentioned during RFI comment period









www.boem.gov/Pacific-Studies/

#### **Perspective on Pacific Region Studies**

- > 1973 2016
- > 326 Studies Completed at> \$ 145 M
- > 31 Ongoing Studies ~ \$ 18.9 M
  - 16 renewable energy ~ \$ 10.0 M
  - 8 conventional energy~ \$ 4.1 M
  - 7 both energy programs~ \$ 4.8 M
- $\geq$  6 Studies Planned for 2017 ~ \$ 6.1 M
  - 5 renewable energy ~\$ 6.0 M
  - 1 both energy programs~ \$ 0.1 M







- Gather and synthesize existing data
- Determine data gaps and update information where needed
- Integrate studies across marine ecosystems and human dimensions

#### New research and ongoing study examples:

- Renewable energy scenarios offshore central California
- Seabird and marine mammal surveys in California
- Effects of marine renewable energy technologies
- Potential impacts of submarine power cables on crab harvest







NOVEMBER 1–2, 2016 University of California, Davis

**GOAL:** Inform and improve collaboration among stakeholders in wind and wave energy offshore California Agenda At-A-Glance

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- Explain regulatory roles and processes
- Identify strategies for effective collaboration
- Describe energy resources and technologies
- Highlight scientific research

	Day 1: Regulatory Framework,	Day 2: Environmental Sciences	
	Resources & Technology		
Morning	Regulatory Framework	Human Dimensions	
		Physical Science	
Afternoon	Offshore Wind Energy Resources & Technology	Habitat Ecology	
	Offshore Wave Energy Resources & Technology	Marine Wildlife	

WHO: Federal, state, and local representatives; marine resource managers; scientists; engineers; energy planners; educators; and the public



#### **REGISTRATION AND MORE INFORMATION:**

www.boem.gov/CORE\_Conference/ Register Online by October 26!

Free Admission





- Outreach, Stakeholder and Interested Parties
- Planning and Data Efforts
- GIS/Data Platform

All somewhat intertwined and supporting the State/Federal Task Force efforts.







#### **Outreach Interests**

# Looking for Diverse Stakeholder Involvement

- Non-Federal & Federal Tribes
- Conservation Groups
- Academia/Researchers
- Fishing and other Industries
- Local Governments
- Others?



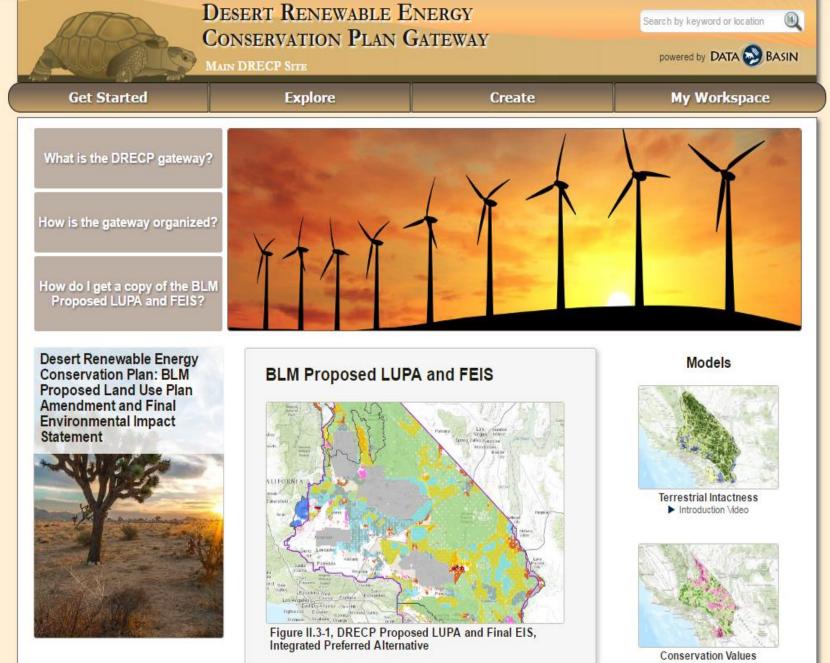


- DRECP
- San Joaquin Solar Lands
- RETI II

Looking at past experience to inform and guide landscape level planning for offshore wind energy and to support Task Force efforts.

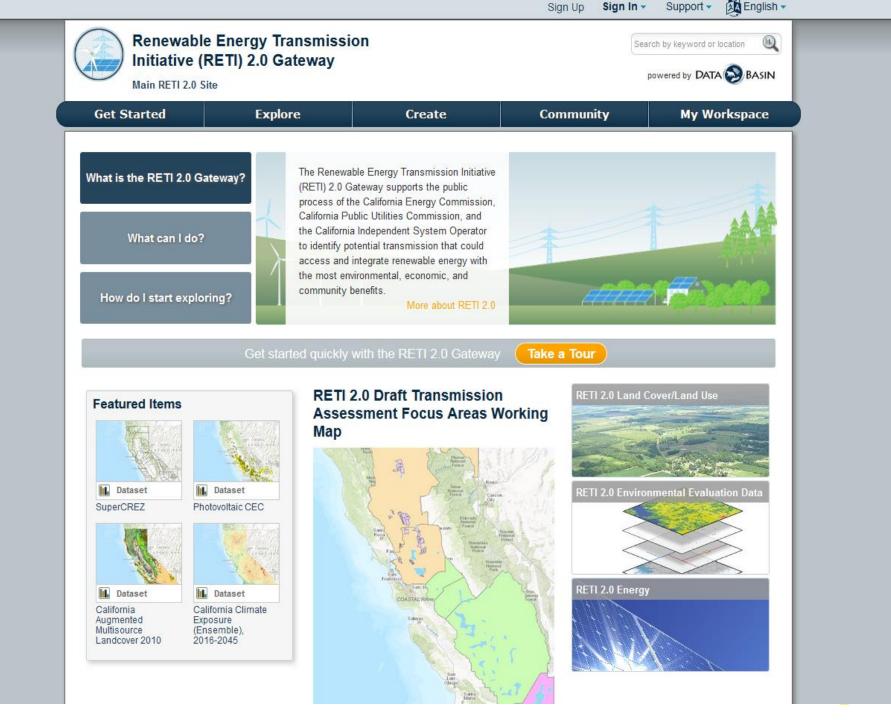






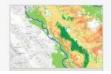
Applications

Introduction Video

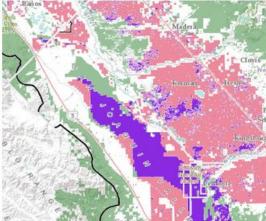


			Sign	i Up <b>Sign In                                  </b>
San Joaquin Valle	y Gateway		s	earch by keyword or location
Get Started	Explore	Create	Community	My Workspace
What is the San Joaquin Va Gateway?	been o	an Joaquin Gateway has created to support a stakeholder effort to		
What can I do?	identif solar o	identify least conflict lands for solar development in the San Joaquin Valley in Central California.		
How do I start exploring				
G	et started quickly with	h the San Joaquin Valley Gate	eway <b>Take a Tour</b>	
A PATH	Leas	st Conflict Solar Compo	Site Presentations Materials from	and Organizational the August and November
FORWARD		Madea J	Convenings	
Identifying Least-Conflict Solar PV Development in California's San Joaquin Valley		Kennan	San Joaquin V Conservation	Valley - Farmland





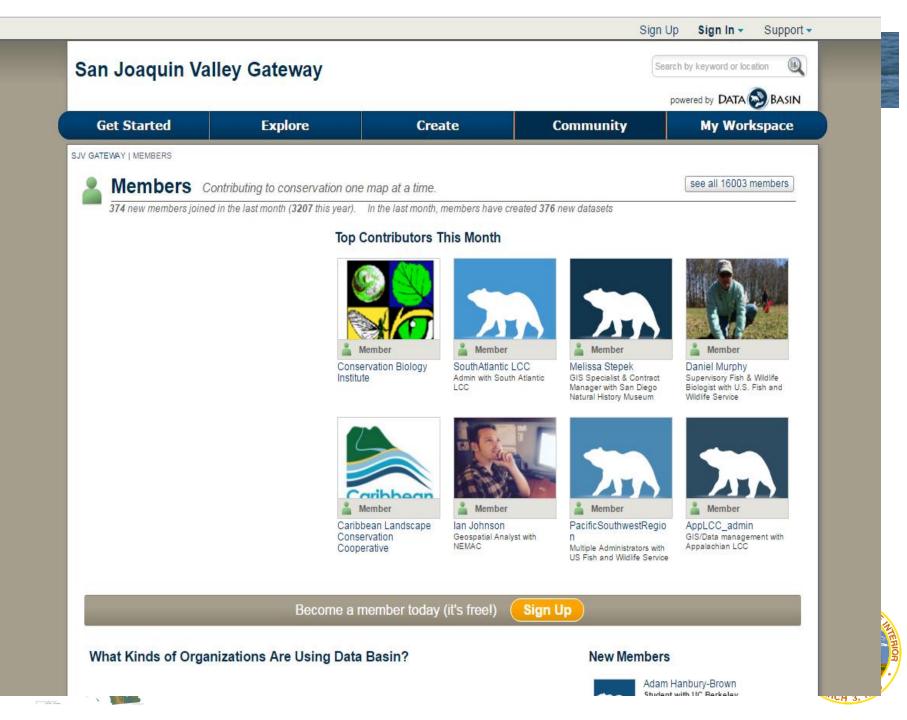






San Joaquin Valley - Environmental Conservation





- Convened by the Ocean Protection Council in 2010
- Staff from state agencies involved in planning and regulating marine renewable energy development

#### • Goals

- Address uncertainties in the regulatory processes and the information needs of state agencies and stakeholders
- Facilitate the development of agreements and joint statefederal committees to improve coordination of state and federal permitting processes



#### Products

California Permitting Guidance for Ocean Renewable Energy Test and Pilot Projects

December 16, 2011

Resolution of the California Ocean Protection Council on Ocean Renewable Energy

Approved December 16, 2011

WHEERAS, Governor Brown signed SBX:1-2 (2011) requiring that renewable energy should equal at least 33 percent (approximately 20,000 megawatts [MWI) of total electricity sold to retail customers in California by December 31, 2020, and the California Energy Commission (Energy Commission) estimates that renewable energy goals for 2050 may range from 67 percent to 79 percent;

WHEREAS, ocean renewable energy technologies (wave, tidal and offshore wind) may help California meet its long-term energy and carbon reduction goals, create new jobs, diversify the state's energy supplies, and reduce air pollution from fossil-fuel power generation;

WHEREAS, the Energy Commission's 2011 Renewable Power in California: Status and Issues report estimates California's total offshore wave and tidal technical energy potential' to be 32,763 NW and the offshore wind technical potential to be 75,400 NW;

WHEREAS, the Energy Commission is the primary state agency for energy policy and planning and is currently undertaking the develops energy polices that seek to conserve (ICPR) which evaluates market trends and develops energy policies that seek to conserve resources, protect the environment, ensure energy reliability, enhance the state's economy, and protect public health and sefve;

WHEREAS, the Ocean Protection Council recognizes that experimental ocean renewable energy projects can provide opportunity for evaluating the potential benefits and feasibility of these technologies;

WHEREAS, the Ocean Protection Council, in collaboration with the Energy Commission, has invested in facilitating the environmental review of these experimental technologies, including hunding a report on potential environmental effects, establishing the California Marine Renewable Energy Working Group, and preparing a permitting guidance document for experimental ocean nerveable energy projects;

NOW, THEREFORE the Ocean Protection Council hereby:

RESOLVES that the Energy Commission should adopt an ocean renewable energy policy that guides the state's goals for the development of these renewable energy technologies while balancing this development with the protection and conservation of ocean resources for broad public benefic;

RESOLVES to recommend that the Energy Commission consider adopting an ocean renewable energy policy for inclusion in the 2012 IEPR update, taking into account the following elements:

<sup>1</sup> Technical energy potential is the amount of generating capacity theoretically possible given resource availability, geographical restrictions, and technical limitations like energy conversion efficiencies.

#### MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION AND

THE CALIFORNIA NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY, THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITES COMMISSION

REGARDING COORDINATED REVIEW OF HYDROKINETIC FACILITY AUTHORIZATIONS IN MARINE WATERS WITHIN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

#### I. Information and Background

California has a goal of producing 33 percent of its electricity from renewable energy sources by 220. Powerful wave energy of the coast of California has the potential to serve as an additional renewable energy of the coast of California has the potential to technology developers and utilities have expressed interest in testing and deploying devices in the marine waters within the state of California in a effort to hamess the state's wave energy. California sports the development of this new energy sources if implemented effectively, efficiently, and in compliance with all state and federal environmental standards and public trust needs.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has anthority to licenses under Part 10 the Federal Pover Aci, 16 U.S.C.§ 57 JPA et zeg. (FPA) non-federal waves and tidl energy projects, also referred to as hydrokinetic projects, located in California state marine varies. California has auchority under federal law regarding hydrokinetic projects located in, and adjecent to its marine waters, including the Submerged Lands Act of 1953, 41 USC. 1981 Costat Large Act (16 U.S.C.§ 18/151 et zeg.), Act (16 U.S.C.§ 18/151 et zeg.), And the FPA. Classification of the state of the state and the state and the state and the state of the state applicable to regulating and sitting hydrokinetic projects in its marine waters, including proprietary lesion guiderization, and authorization for marine uses that may impact marine lifts (E.g. California Segmatic Aci, California Aci, California Costat J Aci, U.S. § 57 OF (206 ± 30000; et sen.)].

• Potential future activities:

- Expand work group to include other agencies
- Draft additional regulatory guidance
- Work with scientific community on identify issues of concern
- Outreach to the ocean community



# Thank you!

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