

**DOCKETED**

<b>Docket Number:</b>	17-MISC-01
<b>Project Title:</b>	California Offshore Renewable Energy
<b>TN #:</b>	250548
<b>Document Title:</b>	AB 525 Permit Roadmap
<b>Description:</b>	CEC AB 525 Permit Roadmap June 2, 2023 Workshop_Presentations_Combined_Final
<b>Filer:</b>	susan fleming
<b>Organization:</b>	California Energy Commission
<b>Submitter Role:</b>	Commission Staff
<b>Submission Date:</b>	6/8/2023 8:04:51 AM
<b>Docketed Date:</b>	6/8/2023



# **Workshop on Assembly Bill 525: Offshore Wind Energy Permitting Roadmap**

**June 2, 2023**



# Workshop Notes

- **Workshop is being recorded**
- **Workshop recording and all presentations will be available on Docket #17-MISC-01**
- **Zoom's closed captioning service has been enabled.**
  - **Click on the “live transcript” icon**
  - **Choosing either “show subtitle” or “view full transcript”**
- **Stop closed captioning**
  - **exiting “live transcript” or**
  - **select the “hide subtitle” icon**



# Workshop Schedule

1. **Welcome**
2. **Opening Remarks**
3. **Overview of AB 525 and Purpose of Workshop**
4. **Panel 1: Opportunities for a Coordinated, Comprehensive, and Efficient Permitting Process for Offshore Wind Energy Facilities**
  - a) Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
  - b) Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council
  - c) California State Agencies
  - d) Tribal Government
5. **Panel and Audience Questions**
6. **Break**
7. **Panel 2: Unpacking Approaches and Examples from the Permitting Roadmap**
  - a) Renewable Energy Action Team
  - b) The Bay Restoration Regulatory Integration Team
  - c) Joint CEQA/NEPA and Program Environmental Reviews
  - d) Perspectives from stakeholders
8. **Panel and Audience Questions**
9. **Public Comment**



# **Opening Remarks**

## **Commissioner Noemí Gallardo**





# **Overview of AB 525 and Workshop Purpose**

**Kristy Chew**





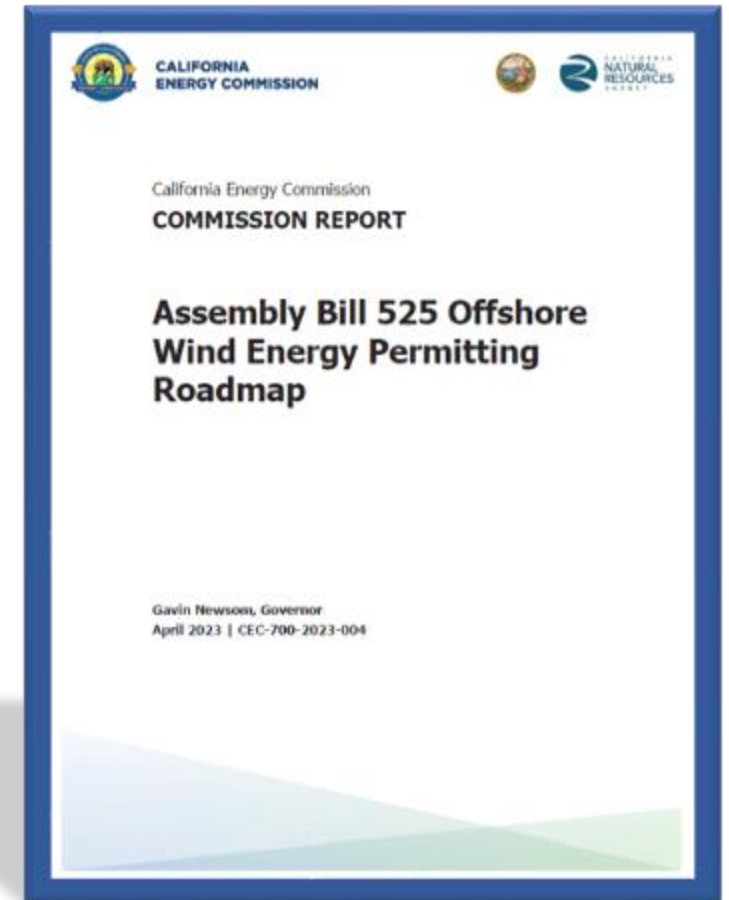
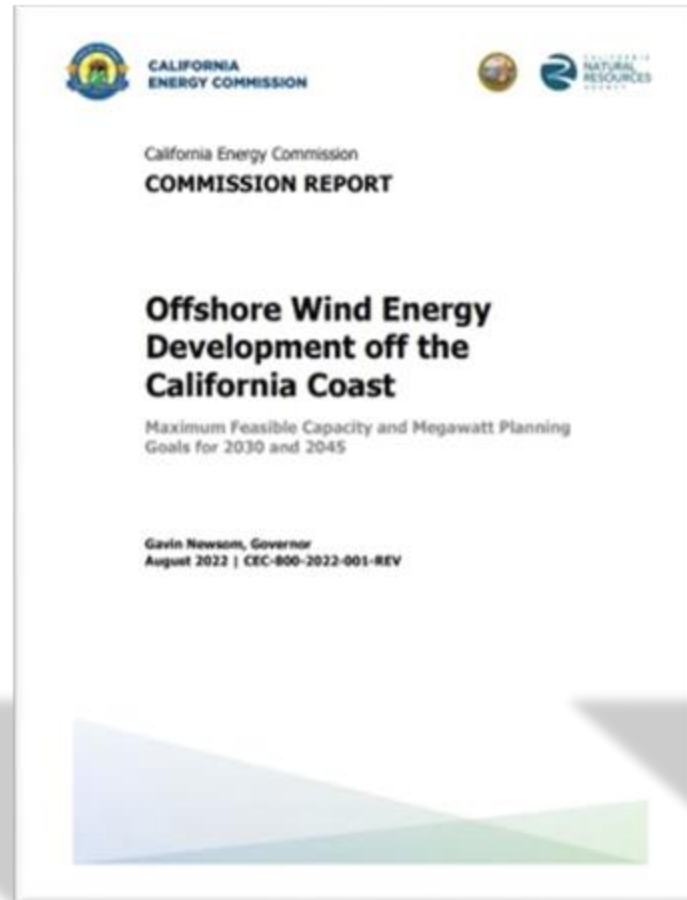
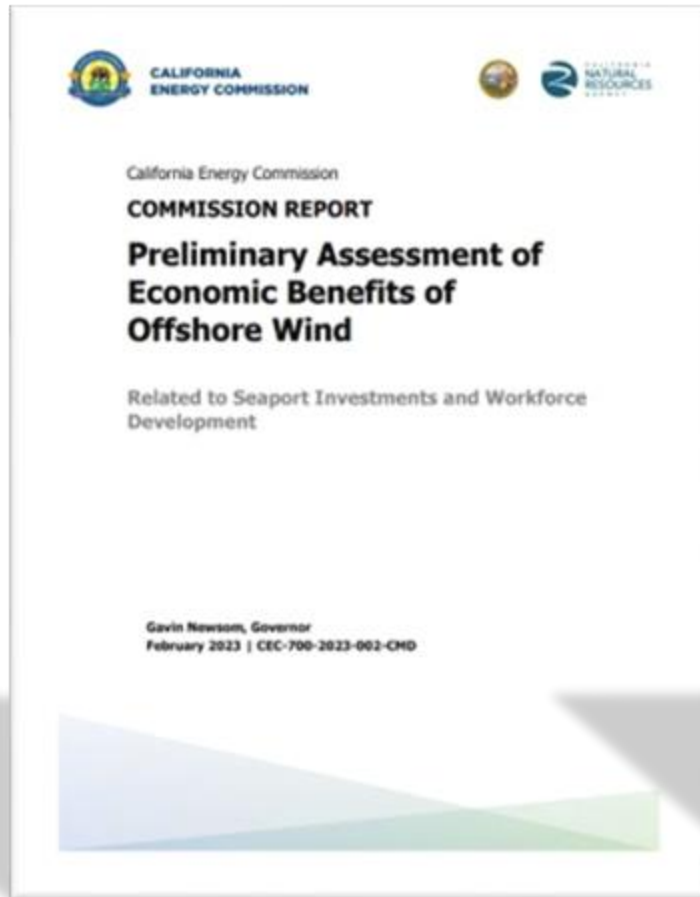
# AB 525 Legislative Findings

If developed at scale, offshore wind can:

- ✓ Provide economic and environmental benefits.
- ✓ Advance progress toward California's renewable and climate goals.
- ✓ Diversify the state's energy portfolio.
- ✓ Realize economic and workforce development benefits.
- ✓ Contribute to renewable resource portfolio that can serve electricity needs and improve air quality in disadvantaged communities.
- ✓ Offer career pathways and workforce training opportunities.

*Offshore wind should be developed in a manner that protects coastal and marine ecosystems.*

# AB 525: Offshore Wind Energy Reports







# Proposed Permitting Approaches

## Six Approaches

### Coordinated Approaches

1. State and Federal agency coordination
2. One state agency coordinator
3. One state application process

### Consolidated Permitting Approach

4. One state permitting authority

### Coordinated Environmental Review Approaches

5. Joint NEPA and CEQA document
6. Program environmental impact report



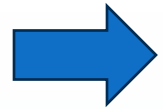
Source: Principle Power



# Permitting Roadmap Next Steps

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- Continue discussions with stakeholders, tribal governments, and federal, state, and local agencies.



- **June workshop to discuss permitting approaches.**
- Recommendations for upcoming Offshore Wind Energy Strategic Plan.



# **Panel 1: Opportunities for a coordinated, comprehensive, and efficient permitting process for offshore wind energy facilities**





**Jennifer Miller**

**Bureau of Ocean Energy Management**





**BOEM** Bureau of  
Ocean Energy Management

# Federal Offshore Wind Energy Leasing Process

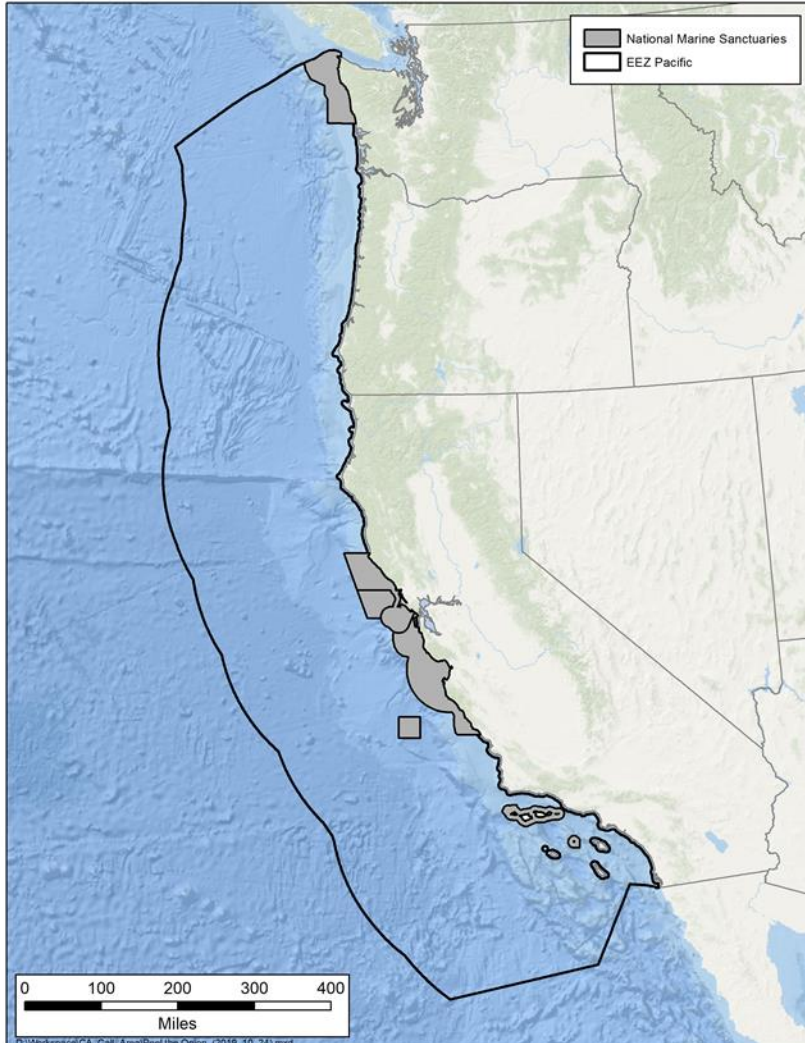
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CEC Permitting Workshop

June 2, 2023

Jennifer Miller | CEC Permitting Workshop

# Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)



**Mission: Manage the development of U.S. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) energy and mineral resources in an environmentally and economically responsible way**

## **Jurisdiction on the U.S. West Coast**

- OCS extends from 3 to 200 nautical miles off the coast of California, Oregon, and Washington
- Excludes National Marine Sanctuaries



## Federal Offshore Wind Leasing Process

- ❖ Overview
- ❖ Timelines and Milestones
- ❖ State Specific Examples
- ❖ BOEM Authorization Process – After the Sale
- ❖ BOEM Updates – Guidance and Regulations



# BOEM's Regulatory Authority

## Energy Policy Act of 2005

- Amends Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) to authorize DOI to act as “lead” agency for certain alternative energy and marine-related uses on the OCS
- DOI delegated OCSLA authority to then Minerals Management Service (now BOEM)

## Requires development of regulatory regime that:

- Ensures consultation with Tribes, states, local government, and other stakeholders
- Grants leases, easements, and rights-of-way
- Enforces regulatory compliance
- Requires financial security
- Provides fair return to the Nation







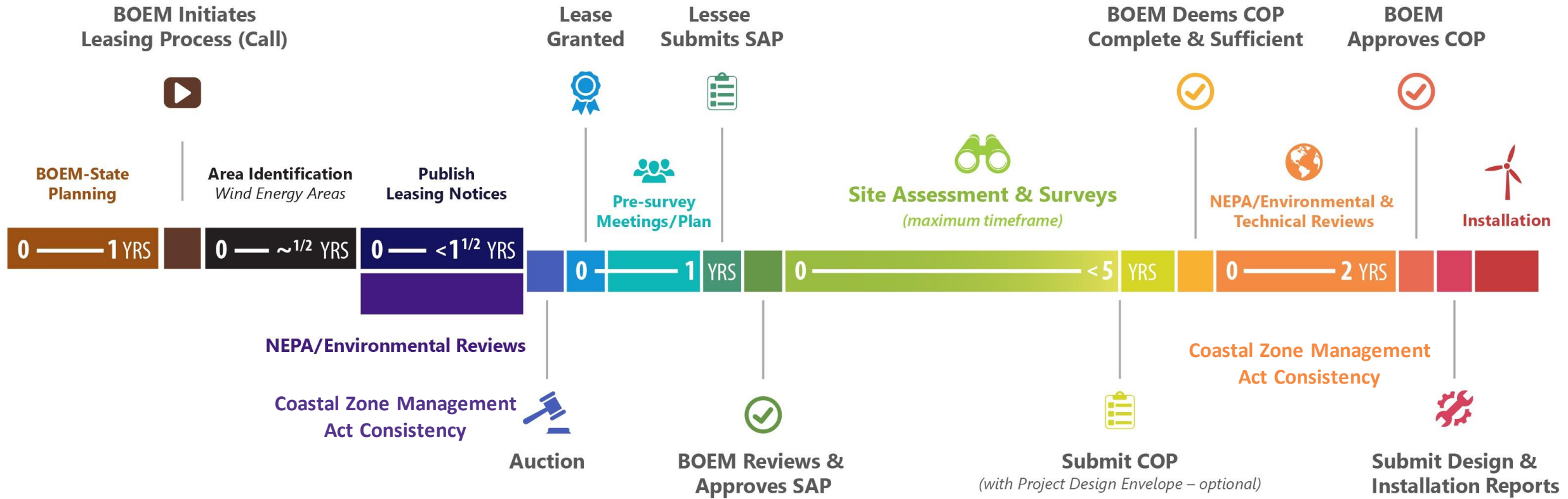
# BOEM Offshore Wind Process Milestones

[ Planning & Analysis ]

[ Leasing ]

[ Site Assessment ]

[ Construction & Operations ]



BOEM welcomes Tribal Consultation throughout the process



# Oregon Offshore Wind Planning Example



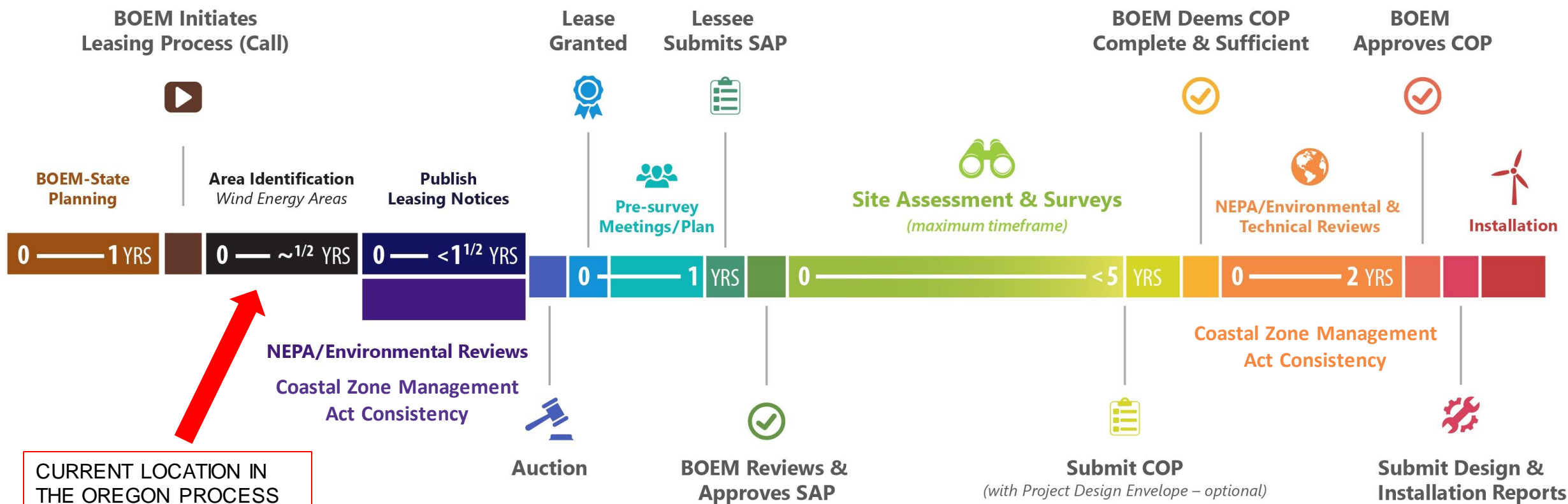
# BOEM Commercial Offshore Wind Authorization Process: Oregon Example

[ Planning & Analysis ]

[ Leasing ]

[ Site Assessment ]

[ Construction & Operations ]

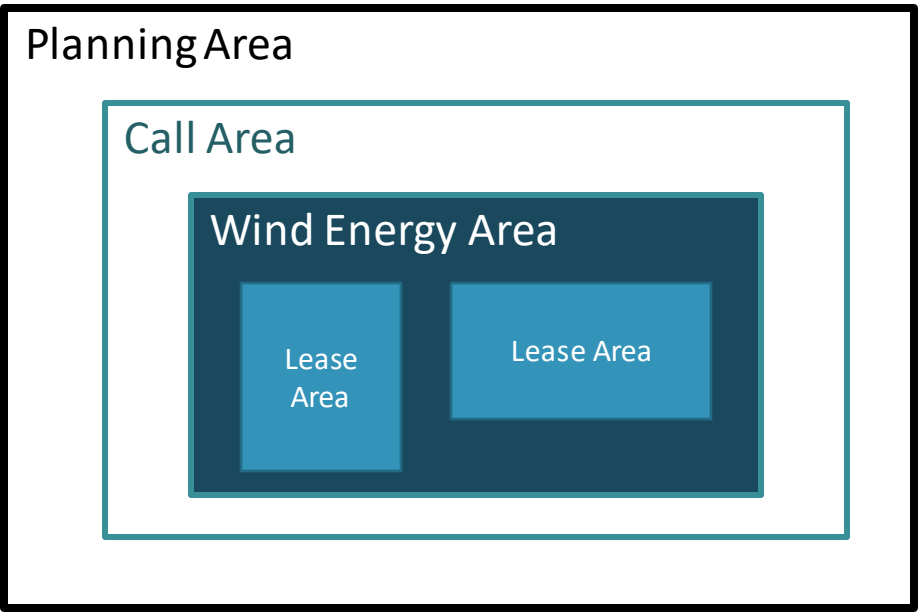
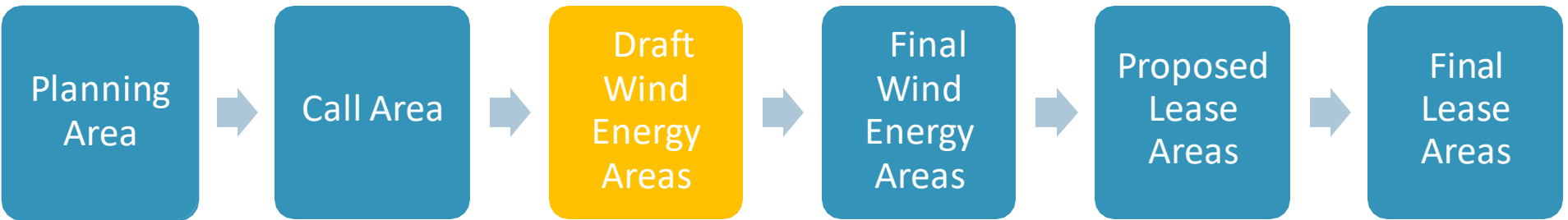


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# New Step in BOEM Oregon Planning Process – Draft Wind Energy Area



# California Offshore Wind Planning Example



# BOEM Commercial Offshore Wind Authorization Process: California Example

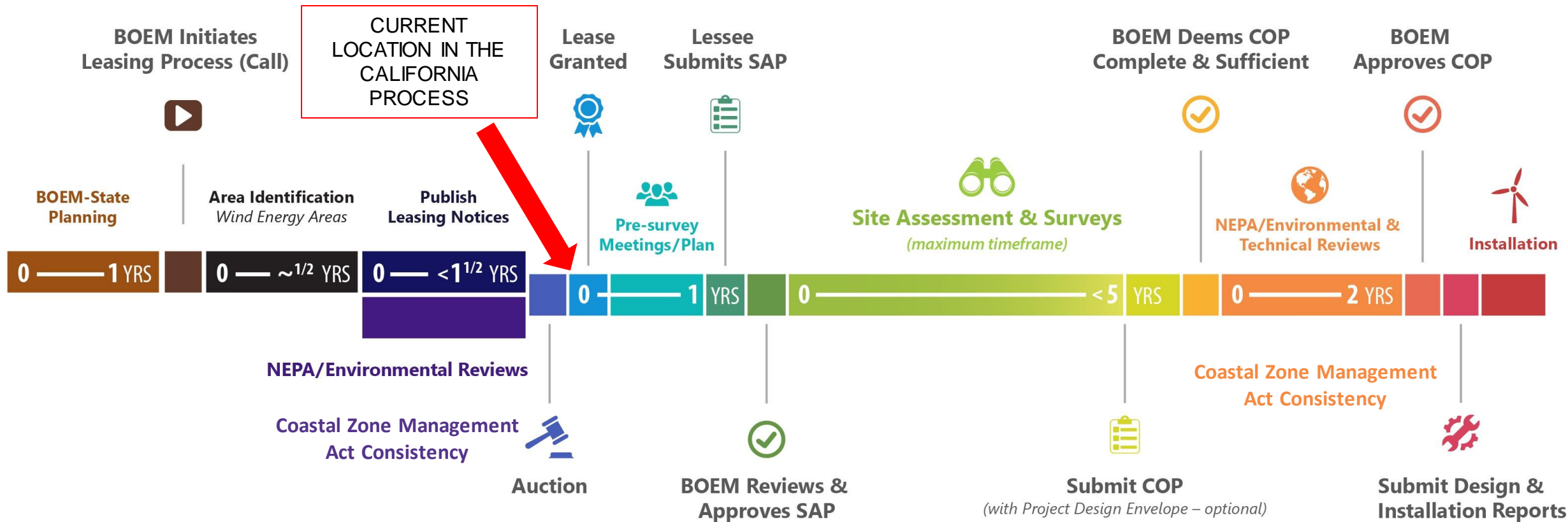
[ Planning & Analysis ]

[ Leasing ]

[ Site Assessment ]

[ Construction & Operations ]

CURRENT LOCATION IN THE CALIFORNIA PROCESS



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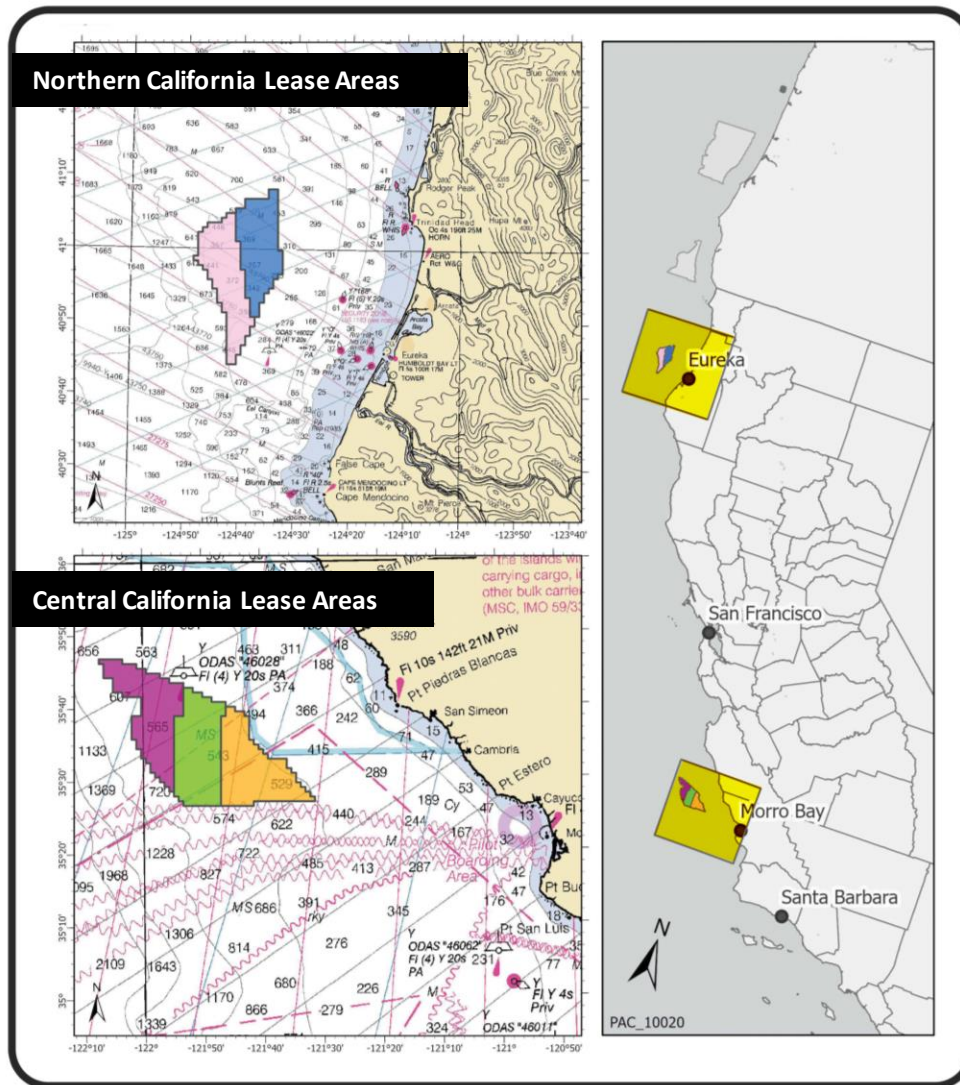




# California Lease Sale Results

## \$757,100,000 Million in High Bids

Lease Number	Lessee	Total Bid
OCS-P 0561	RWE Offshore Wind Holdings LLC	\$157,700,000
OCS-P 0562	California North Floating LLC	\$173,800,000
OCS-P 0563	Equinor Wind US LLC	\$130,000,000
OCS-P 0564	Golden State Wind LLC	\$150,300,000
OCS-P 0565	Invenergy California Offshore LLC	\$145,300,000





# California Offshore Wind Auction: Bidding Credits

**Workforce training and/or supply chain development:** 20% bidding credit for commitments to support *workforce training programs* for the *U.S. floating offshore wind industry*, development of a *U.S. domestic supply chain* for the *floating offshore wind industry*, or both.

**Lease Area Use CBA:** 5% bidding credit for executing a community benefit agreement with one or more communities, stakeholder groups, or Tribal entities *whose use of the geographic space of the Lease Area, or whose use of resources harvested from that geographic space*, is expected to be impacted by the Lessee's potential offshore wind development.

**General CBA:** 5% bidding credit for executing a community benefit agreement with one or more communities, Tribes, or stakeholder groups that are *expected to be affected by the potential impacts on the marine, coastal, and/or human environment (such as impacts on visual or cultural resources) from activities resulting from lease development that are not otherwise addressed by the Lease Area Use CBA.*





# California Lease Requirements for Communications, Engagement, and Reporting

- Three required communications plans:
  - Native American Tribes Communications Plan (Lease Addendum C, 3.1.2)
  - Agency Communications Plan (3.1.3)
  - Fisheries Communications Plan (6.2)
- **Engagement (3.1.1): The Lessee will make reasonable efforts to engage with Tribes and parties that may be potentially affected by the Lessee's project activities on the OCS, including, but not limited to:**
  - Coastal communities
  - Commercial and recreational fishing industries and stakeholders
  - Educational and research institutions
  - Environmental and public interest non-governmental organizations
  - Federal, state, and local agencies
  - Tribes
  - Mariners and the maritime industry
  - Ocean users
  - Submarine cable operators
  - Underserved communities, as defined in Section 2 of Executive Order 13985
- **Coordinated Engagement (3.1.4): To the maximum extent practicable, the Lessee must coordinate engagement activities with other regional lessees...to decrease the communication and consultation burden**
- **Progress Report (3.1): Every 6 months, describe overall progress, document engagement**



# **BOEM Authorization Process – After the Lease Sale**



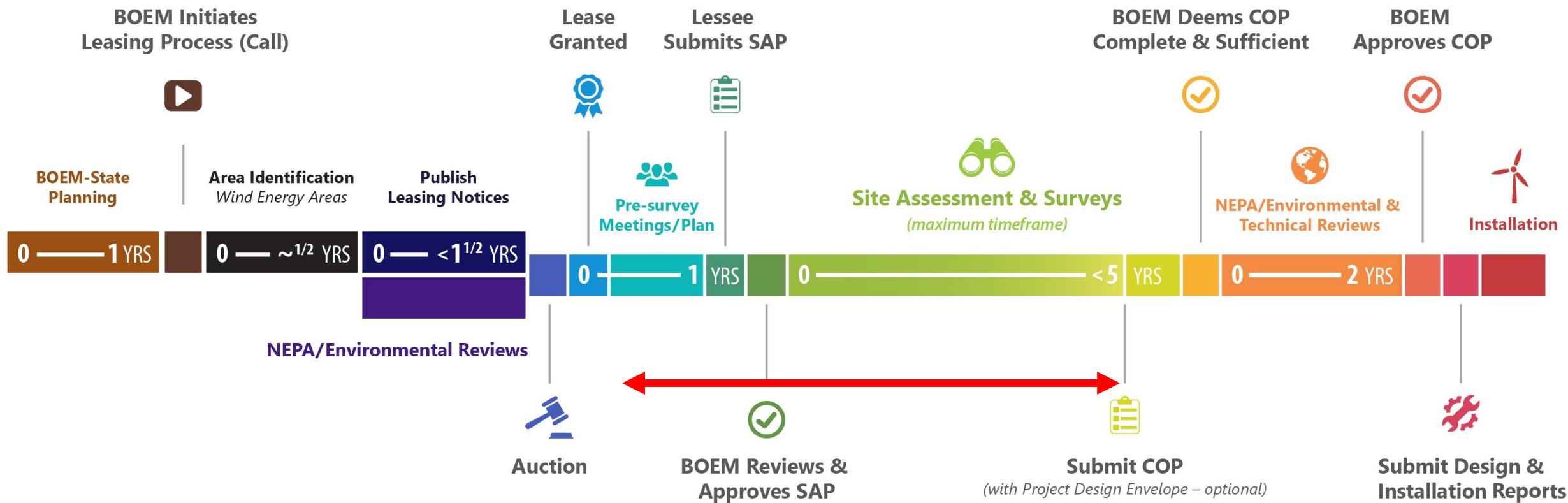
# BOEM Commercial Offshore Wind Authorization Process: Survey and Site Assessment Activities

[ Planning & Analysis ]

[ Leasing ]

[ Site Assessment ]

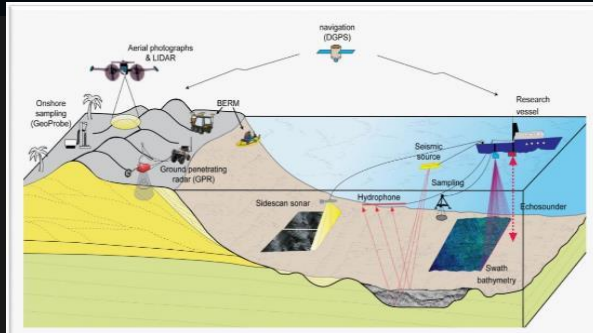
[ Construction & Operations ]



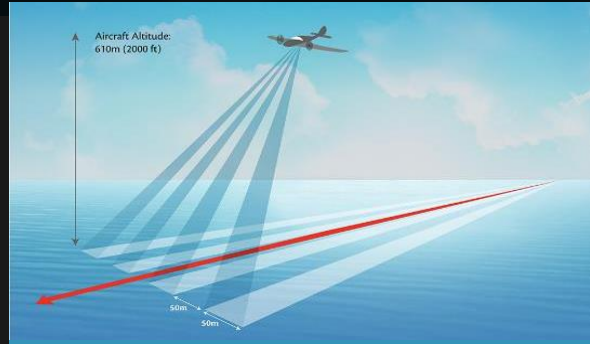
BOEM welcomes Tribal Consultation throughout the process



# Post Lease Site Assessment: Surveys and Site Assessment



Prerequisite: SAP/COP Survey Plan



Prerequisite: SAP/COP Survey Plan



Prerequisite: Approved SAP and COP

**Communications Plans:** Native American Tribes Communications Plan, Agency Communications Plan, Fisheries Communications Plan, Progress Reports

**Survey Plans:** Reviewed by BOEM prior to survey operations.

**Site Assessment Plan (SAP):** Describes resource assessment activities and technology, site assessment covers resource assessment facility area of potential effect.

The Site Assessment Phase often includes multiple survey mobilizations, purpose specific activities (such as geophysical, geotechnical, benthic habitat, and unexploded ordinance surveys) and covers the offshore wind facility area of potential effect (vertical and horizontal).





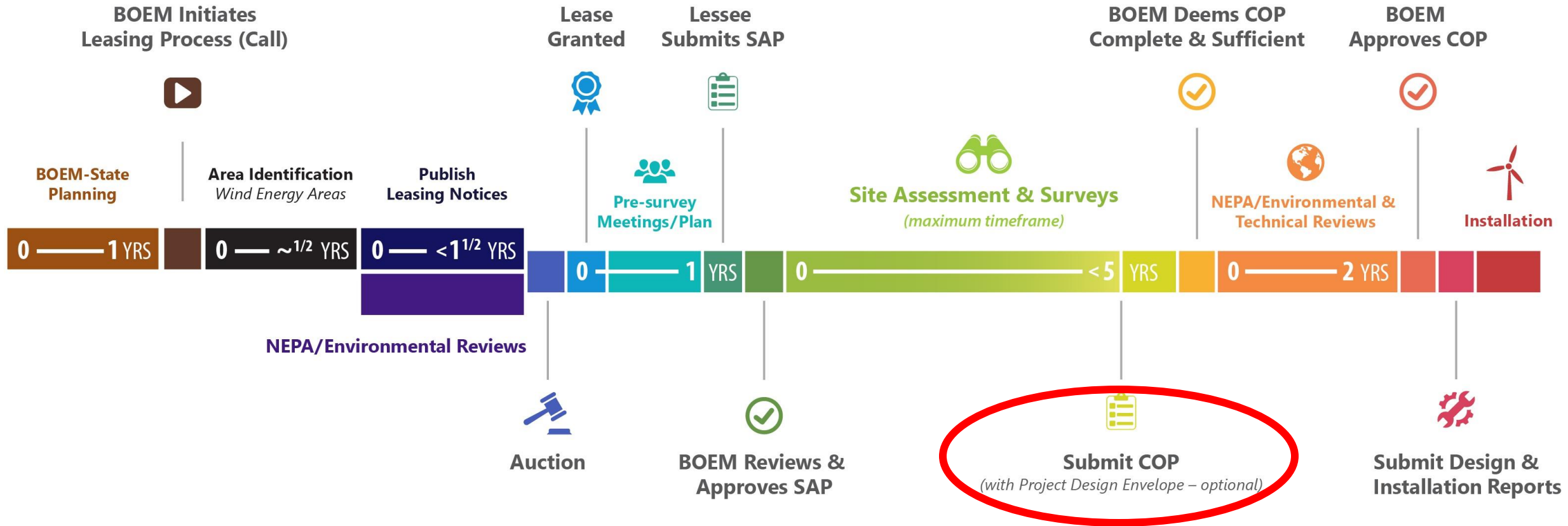
# BOEM Commercial Offshore Wind Authorization Process: Construction and Operations Plan Submission

[ Planning & Analysis ]

[ Leasing ]

[ Site Assessment ]

[ Construction & Operations ]



BOEM welcomes Tribal Consultation throughout the process





# A Construction and Operations Plan Must Demonstrate

**Conform to applicable laws, regulations, and lease provisions**  
30 CFR 585.621(a)

**Does not unreasonably interfere with other uses of the OCS, including national security**  
30 CFR 585.621(c)

**Uses best available and safest technology**  
30 CFR 585.621(e)

**Uses properly trained personnel**  
30 CFR 585.621(g)



**Adherence to safety**  
30 CFR 585.621(b)

**Does not cause undue harm or damage to natural resources; life; property; the marine, coastal, or human environment**  
30 CFR 585.621(d)

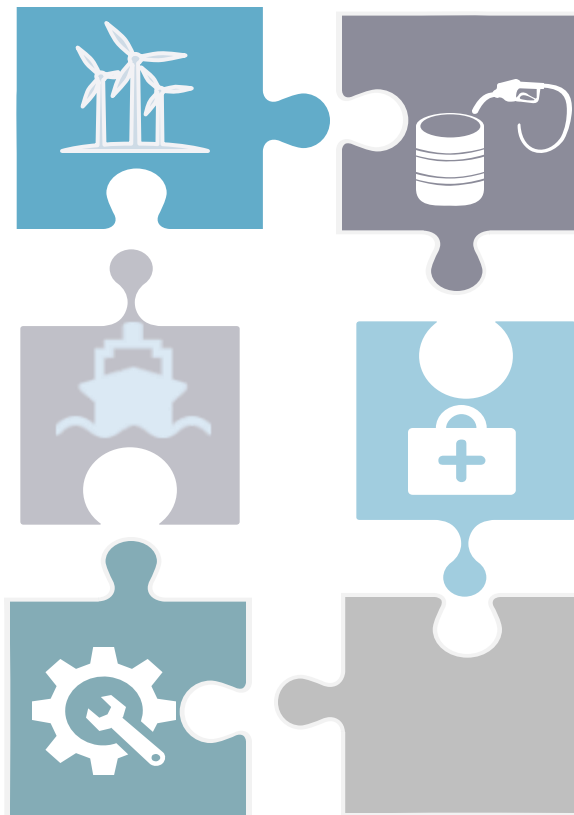
**Uses best management practices**  
30 CFR 585.621(f)



# Contents of a Construction and Operations Plan

30 CFR 585.626 and 585.627

- 1 Project Information**  
Describes all planned facilities and proposed activities, including onshore and support facilities, and the construction, operations, and the conceptual decommissioning plans, including project easements
- 2 Survey Results**  
Results and data derived from site characterization surveys performed by the Lessee
- 3 Certification Verification Agent (CVA) Nomination**  
For Reports required in 30 CFR 585 Subpart G



- 4 Oil Spill Response Plan (OSRP)**  
As required by 30 CFR Part 254
- 5 Safety Management System (SMS)**  
As required in 30 CFR 585.810
- 6 Other Information & Certifications**  
Information needed to conduct process for NEPA & other relevant laws

Guidelines: [www.https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/national-and-regional-guidelines-renewable-energy-activities](https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/national-and-regional-guidelines-renewable-energy-activities)





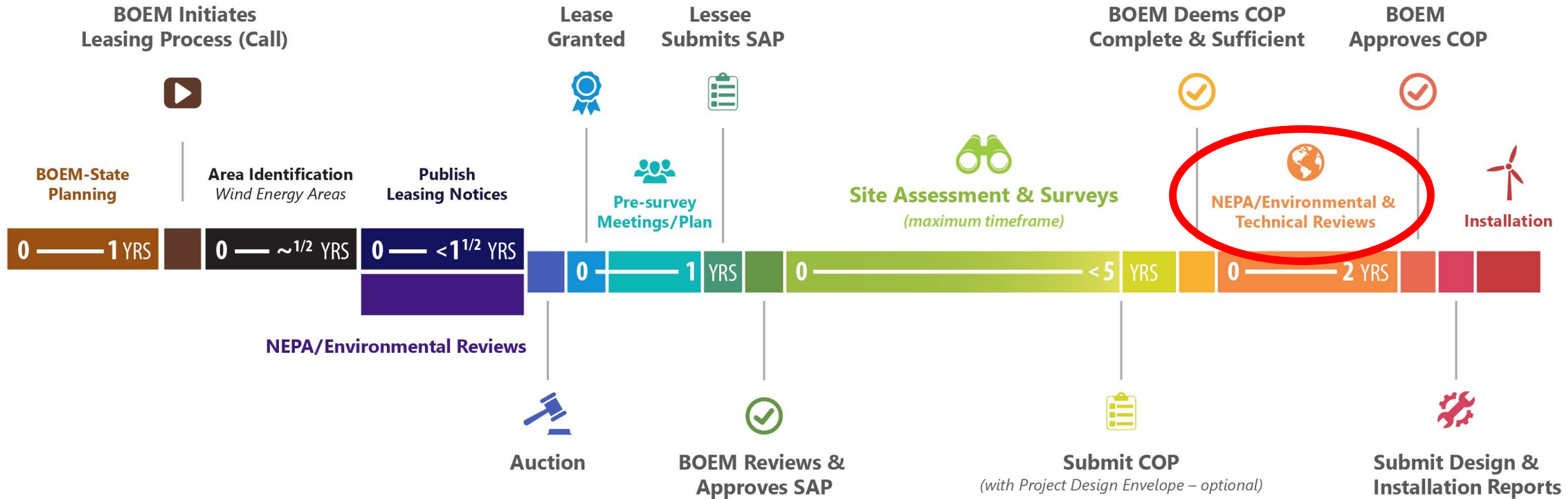
# BOEM Commercial Offshore Wind Authorization Process: Construction and Operations Plan Submission

[ Planning & Analysis ]

[ Leasing ]

[ Site Assessment ]

[ Construction & Operations ]



BOEM welcomes Tribal Consultation throughout the process





# Environmental Review and Approval Process for COP

BOEM Seeks Public Comment on Proposed Guidance for Submission of Offshore Wind Project Plans by December 12, 2022  
<https://www.boem.gov/newsroom/notes-stakeholders/boem-seeks-public-comment-proposed-guidance-submission-offshore-wind>

~2 YEARS

## COP Submittal

- Completeness and sufficiency review

## Public Scoping

- Publish Notice of Intent in *Federal Register*
- 30-day public comment period
- Hold public meetings
- Receive input on issues and alternatives

## Draft EIS

- Prepare with cooperating agencies
- Publish Notice of Availability in *Federal Register*
- 45-day public comment period
- Hold public hearings

## Final EIS

- Address public comments with cooperating agencies
- Publish Notice of Availability in *Federal Register*

## Record of Decision

- Minimum 30-day waiting period

24 MONTHS



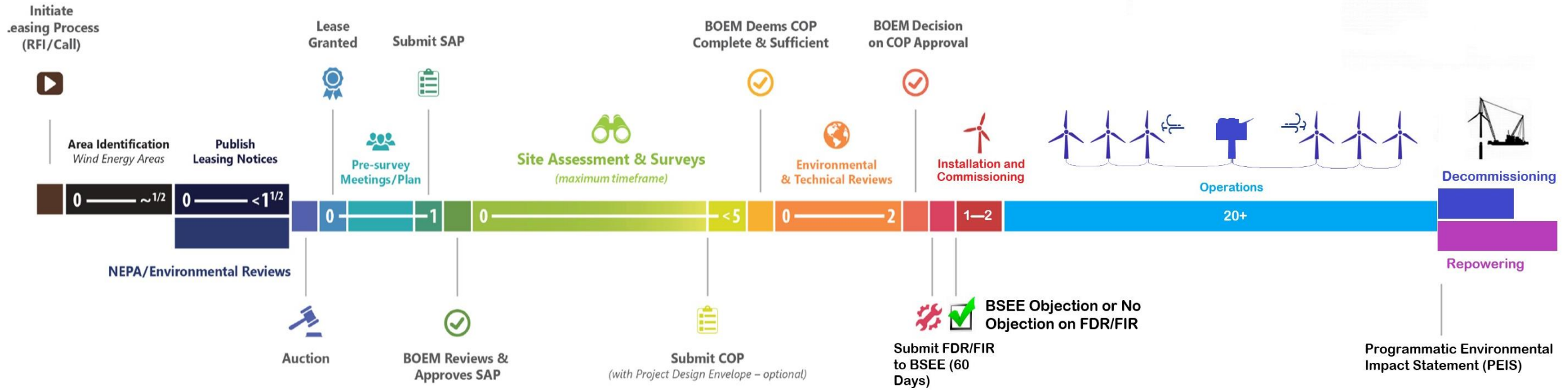
# BOEM COP Decision

After completing COP review, BOEM may:

- Approve the plan(s)
  - Approve the plan(s) with modifications
  - Disapprove the plan(s)
- The lessee must also submit both the Facility Design Report and Fabrication and Installation Report to BSEE prior to conducting installation activities.
  - Facilities proposed in a COP also require the use of a Certified Verification Agent.
  - If BSEE does not object to the Facility Design Report and a Fabrication and Installation Report, the lessee may begin construction and operation of their planned facility.



# Offshore Wind Authorization Process and Lifecycle Milestones



# **BOEM Updates: Guidelines and Regulations**



# Renewable Energy Regulations and Guidance

- Current Renewable Energy Guidance
  - [www.boem.gov/guidance](http://www.boem.gov/guidance) under “Renewable Energy Guidance” tab
- Final Rule on Reorganization of Title 30—Renewable Energy and Alternate Uses of Existing Facilities on the Outer Continental Shelf (“BOEM/BSEE split”)
  - Final Rule 88 FR 6376: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/01/31/2023-00871/reorganization-of-title-30-renewable-energy-and-alternate-uses-of-existing-facilities-on-the-outer>
  - Notice to Lessees: <https://www.bsee.gov/sites/bsee.gov/files/notices-to-lessees-ntl/ntl-2023-n01.pdf>
  - Press Release: <https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/interior-department-finalizes-offshore-wind-safety-and-environmental-responsibilities>
- Proposed Renewable Energy Modernization Rule
  - Rulemaking Docket BOEM-2023-0005: <https://www.regulations.gov/docket/BOEM-2023-0005>
  - Press Release: <https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/interior-department-takes-steps-strengthen-offshore-clean-energy-development>
- Forthcoming Guidance on Information Needed for Issuance of a Notice of Intent (NOI) Under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for a Construction and Operations Plan (COP) (“NOI Checklist”)
  - Docket BOEM-2022-0056: <https://www.regulations.gov/document/BOEM-2022-0056-0001>
- Forthcoming Guidelines for Mitigating Impacts to Commercial and Recreational Fisheries on the Outer Continental Shelf
  - Relevant materials: <https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/reducing-or-avoiding-impacts-offshore-wind-energy-fisheries>





# Proposed Renewable Energy Modernization Rule

The proposed rule contains eight major components:

1. Eliminating unnecessary requirements for the deployment of meteorological buoys
2. Increasing survey flexibility
3. Improving the project design and installation verification process
4. Establishing a public Renewable Energy Leasing Schedule
5. Reforming BOEM's renewable energy auction regulations
6. Tailoring financial assurance requirements and instruments
7. Clarifying safety management system regulations
8. Revising other provisions and making technical corrections



# Guidance on Information Needed for Issuance of a Notice of Intent

- Guidance on Information Needed for Issuance a Notice of Intent (NOI) Under NEPA for a COP (“NOI Checklist”)
- Describes how BOEM will process incomplete COP submissions to:
  - (1) improve the efficiency of reviews; and
  - (2) provide clarity to COP applicants and cooperating agencies participating in BOEM’s environmental reviews.
- Identifies the minimum threshold for a partial COP submission that an applicant is expected to meet before BOEM will initiate the formal environmental and technical review process through publication of a NOI to prepare a NEPA document for the project.
- BOEM will consider conformance with the NOI Checklist when considering acceptance of FAST-41 Initiation notices, where applicable.



# BOEM/BSEE Split Rule - Background

- In December 2020, the Principal Deputy ASLM, determined that the increased level of development activity . . . has reached the threshold envisioned by S.O. 3299 as amended, and direct[ed] the transfer of safety and environmental compliance responsibilities from BOEM to BSEE.
- That transfer of authority was effectuated in September 2022, through revised chapters in the Departmental Manual.
- BOEM/BSEE “Split Rule” (AA03): This final rule transfers certain safety and environmental oversight, compliance, and enforcement regulations for the Department’s Offshore Renewable Energy Program from BOEM (30 CFR 585) to BSEE (30 CFR 285), with no substantive changes.
- AA03 also reorganizes certain sections pertaining to Alternate Use RUEs in BOEM’s regulations, transferring them from 30 CFR part 585 to a new 30 CFR part 586. In BSEE’s regulations, Alternate Use is covered in the new 30 CFR 285 regulations.





# BOEM

Bureau of Ocean Energy  
Management

BOEM.gov



Jennifer Miller | [Jennifer.miller@boem.gov](mailto:Jennifer.miller@boem.gov) | (820) 222-6674



**Christine Harada  
and  
Jennifer Mallard**

**Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council**





# FAST-41 and the Permitting Council



# What is FAST-41?



# The Goals of FAST-41 and the Permitting Council

**Permitting Council  
& FAST-41**



**Permitting  
Predictability**

**Efficient Issue  
Resolution**

**Transparency  
and  
Accountability**

**Federal Agency  
Collaboration  
and Coordination**

# The Permitting Council



Office of Management and Budget



Permitting Council  
Office of the Executive Director  
(Council Chair)



Council on Environmental Quality



Advisory Council on Historic Preservation



Department of Agriculture



Department of Army



Department of Commerce



Department of Defense



Department of Energy



Department of Housing and Urban Development



Department of Homeland Security



Department of the Interior



Department of Transportation



Environmental Protection Agency



Nuclear Regulatory Commission



Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

# Benefits of FAST-41 Coverage



**Increased predictability:** Federal agencies required to collaborate on the creation and management of the permitting timetable.



**Focused attention of agency leadership:** to drive issue resolution, direct resources, and maintain internal accountability.



**Enhanced coordination:** Permitting timetable is a one-stop shop for project sponsors and Federal agencies to coordinate on project progress and timeline extensions.



**Increased transparency & accountability:** Permitting timetables and Federal decisions are accessible to the public. Timetable oversight from Permitting Council and annual report to Congress on compliance of agencies.



**Resources:** Funding can be transferred to Federal, state, local government agencies, and Tribes to support work related to federal environmental authorizations.



**Dispute resolution:** Clearly defined escalation procedures for resolving permitting timetable issues (roadblocks).

# How FAST-41 Increases Predictability & Accountability

Current Stage of the Project & Estimated Completion Date


Status of Environmental Review and Federal Permits

All Relevant Federal Agencies Clearly Identified


### New England Wind

PERMITTING DASHBOARD PROJECT POSTING DATE: MARCH 15, 2021


All dates below are specific to the schedule of the Environmental Review and Permitting processes for this project.




ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND PERMITTING STATUS  
IN PROGRESS




ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND PERMITTING  
12/28/2023




Coordinates  
Primary Location  
Coordinates  
41.028127, -70.818195




ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND PERMITTING PROCESSES COMPLETED  
0 out of 9



SECTOR  
Renewable Energy Production




CATEGORY  
Project Category FAST-41 Covered Projects




LEAD AGENCY  
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

[View FAST-41 Postings by Agencies](#)


**Other Agencies with Actions or Authorizations:**




Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration



Department of the Army, US Army Corps of Engineers - Regulatory



Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service



Environmental Protection Agency

**Lead Agency Information:**

**POC Name:** Christine Crumpton  
**POC Title:** Environmental Protection Specialist  
**POC Email:** christine.crumpton@boem.gov  
**Agency/Department:** Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

**Sponsor Contact Information:**

**Project Sponsor:** Park City Wind, LLC  
**POC Name:** Stephanie Wilson  
**POC Title:** Director of Permitting, Offshore Avangrid Renewables  
**POC Email:** stephanie.wilson@avangrid.com

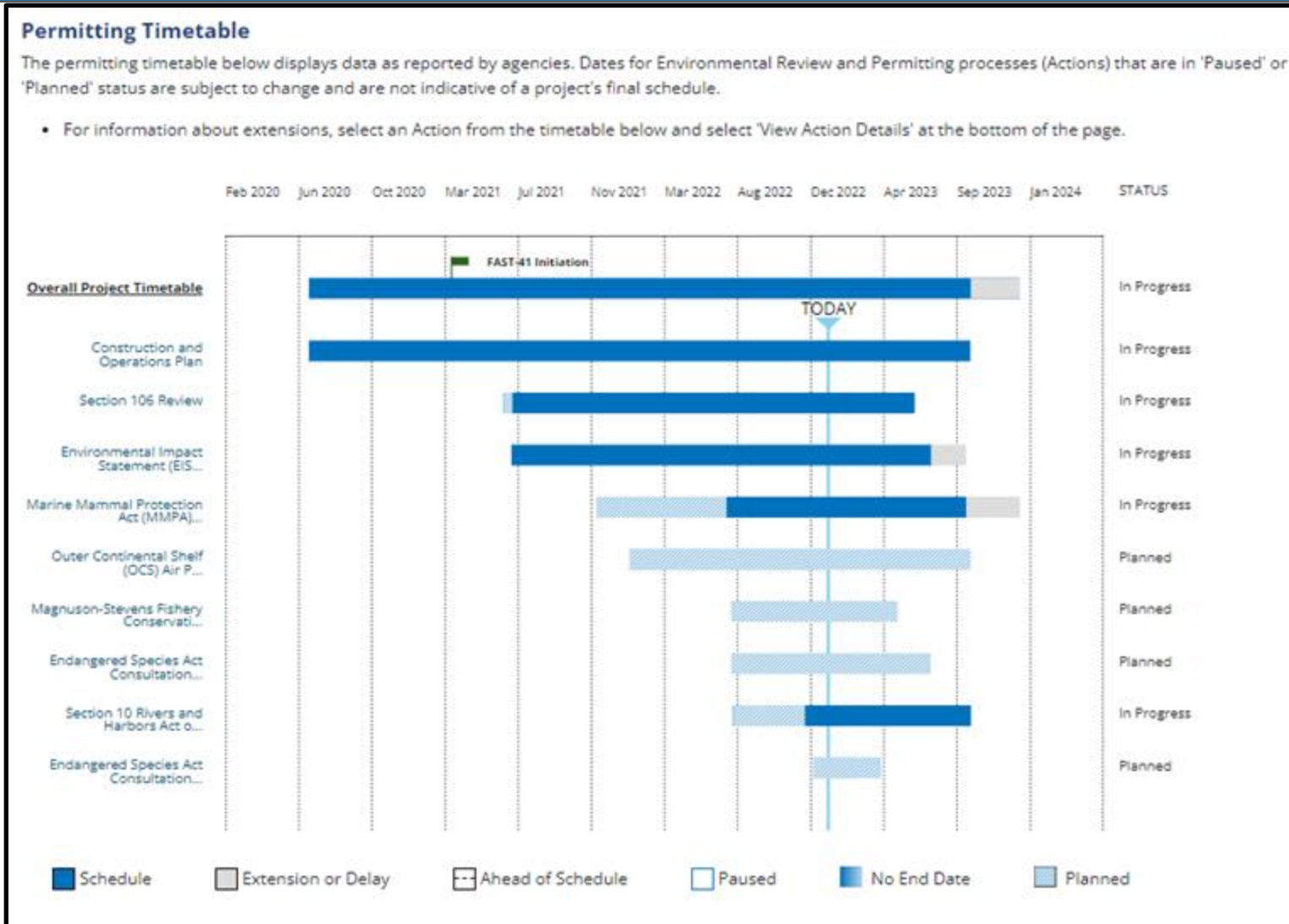
Easy to Access Contact Information



# How FAST-41 Increases Predictability & Accountability

Federal reviews & authorizations clearly posted

Each authorization or review hyperlinks to a list of actions needed to complete the overall authorization or review, and describes the progress of each action.



Status

Executive Director provides oversight and coordination through the administration of the permitting timetable.

# FAST-41 Sectors

- Renewable energy production
- Conventional energy production
- Electricity transmission
- Surface transportation
- Aviation
- Ports and waterways
- Water resource
- Broadband
- Pipelines
- Manufacturing
- Mining
- Carbon capture
- Semiconductors
- Artificial intelligence and machine learning
- High-performance computing and advanced computer hardware and software
- Quantum information science and technology
- Data storage and data management
- Cybersecurity

(\*) WRDA funded and DOT-led projects are excluded from FAST-41.



# Eligibility: FAST-41 Project Criteria

Criteria Category	Definition	Examples
<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subject to NEPA</li> <li>• Requires investment of \$200M+</li> <li>• Project not eligible for abbreviated environmental review or authorization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offshore Wind projects</li> <li>• Interstate Electricity Transmission Lines</li> <li>• Utility-Scale Solar Fields</li> </ul>
<b>Tribal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subject to NEPA</li> <li>• Sponsored by Tribe &amp; located at least partially on land within their jurisdiction</li> <li>• \$200M threshold does <u>not</u> apply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tribal broadband</li> <li>• Tribal energy projects</li> <li>• Tribal water infrastructure</li> </ul>
<b>Discretionary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$200M threshold does not apply</li> <li>• Council determines that project is of size and complexity that would benefit from coverage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural broadband projects that require an EIS that are not valued at \$200 million or more</li> <li>• Middle Mile Broadband Infrastructure</li> </ul>
<b>Carbon Capture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Includes construction of: any facility, technology, or system that captures, utilizes, or sequesters carbon dioxide emissions, including projects for direct air capture and carbon dioxide pipelines.</li> <li>• Project is covered by a programmatic plan or environmental review development for the primary purpose of facilitating development of carbon dioxide pipelines.</li> <li>• No NEPA requirement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsurface injection &amp; storage projects</li> <li>• Coal plant capture &amp; injection</li> <li>• Refinery capture &amp; injection</li> </ul>

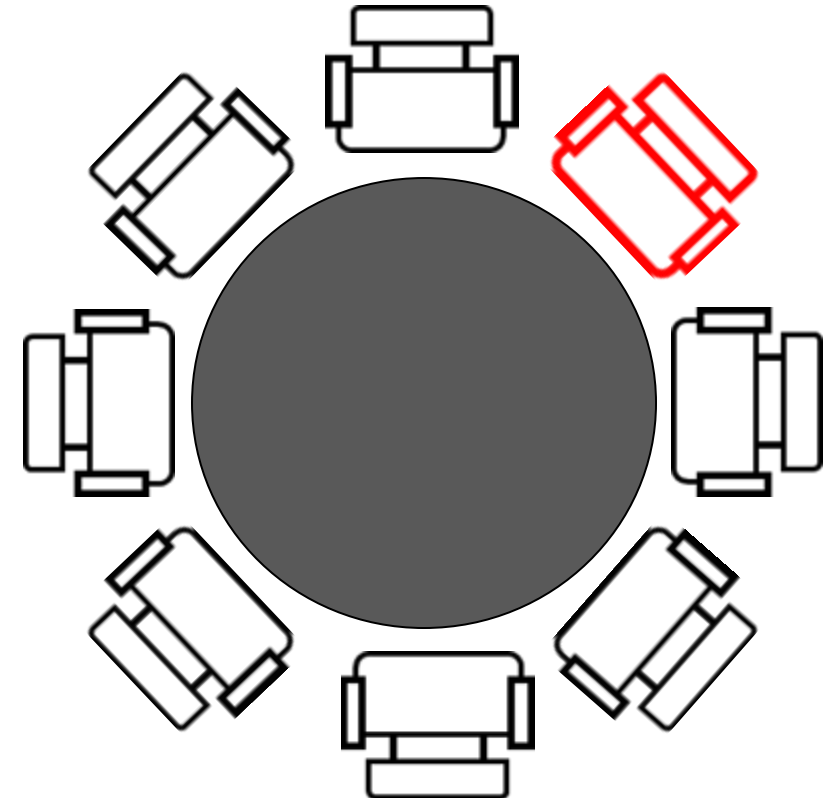
# Seat at the Decision Making Table

## **Project Sponsors Consulted:**

- in creating the permitting timetable
- on all permitting timetable modifications

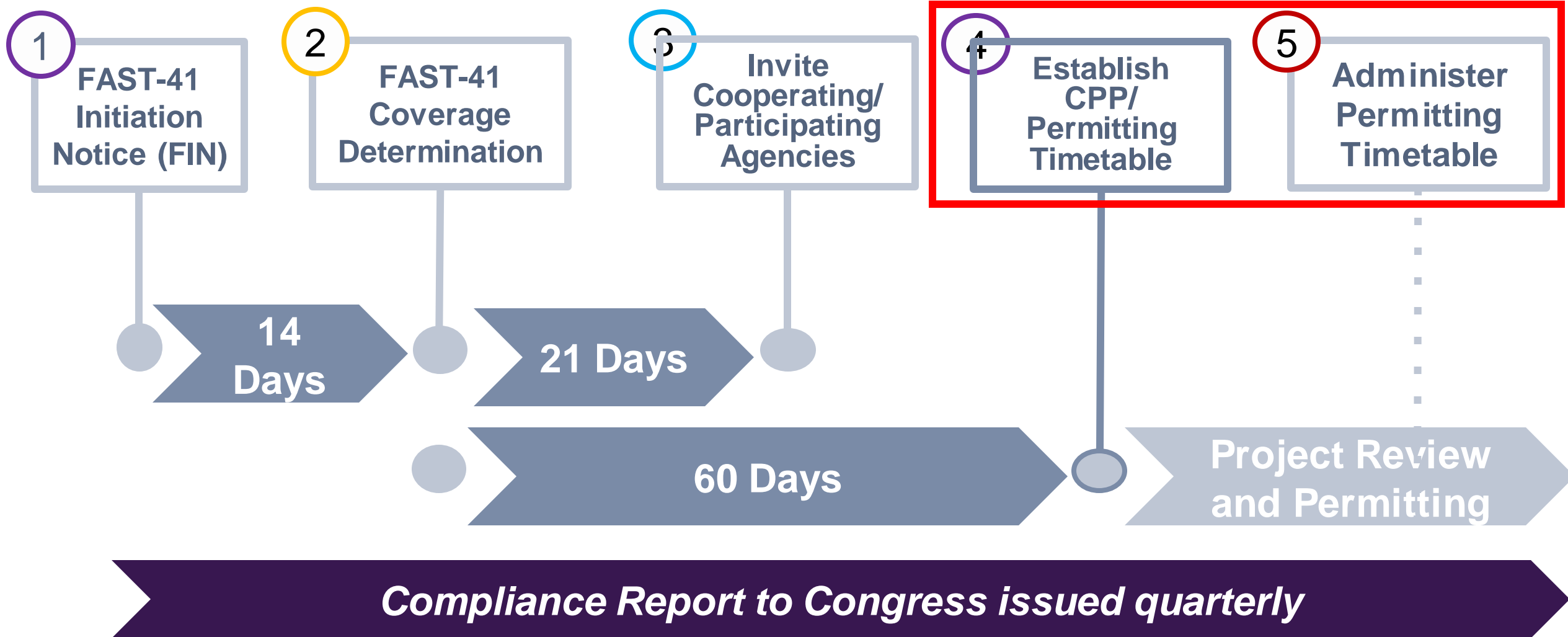
## **Permitting Timetable Modifications Require:**

- Executive Director approval for certain date changes in excess of 30 days.
- OMB approval for extensions by more than 150% of original length, and notification to Congress.





# FAST-41 Process Covered Project Stages



# Funding to Support FAST-41 Projects

## Environmental Review Improvement Fund (ERIF)

The Executive Director may transfer funds to facilitate timely and efficient environmental reviews and authorizations for FAST-41 covered projects.



### Who's Eligible?

- Federal agencies
- Tribal Governments
- State agencies
- Local governments



# FAST-41 MythBusting



## FAST-41 does *not*:

- Cut corners or reduce the quality of project review and permitting processes.
- Dictate the outcome of any environmental review or authorization process.
- Reduce engagement with Tribes and other stakeholders.
- Prescribe deadlines.
- Modify or set rigid timeframes for NEPA or other processes.

## The Office of the Executive Director does *not* play a role in:

- Substantive aspects of decision making in the project review processes.
- Selecting or prioritizing certain types of projects for FAST-41 coverage or agency review.
- Advocating for a project.
- Underlying environmental review and authorization processes, which is administered by the relevant agencies pursuant to applicable law.



# How to become a FAST-41 project?

- To join this voluntary program, interested project sponsors for potential covered projects should submit the following information by email or [online form](#) required under FAST-41:
  - Project Information: Title, Sector, Type, Location
  - Project Sponsor Name and Contact Information
  - Statement of the purposes and objectives of the project
  - Concise description including general location and/or a summary of geospatial information, if available, and the locations, if any, of environmental, cultural, and historic resources
  - Statement regarding the technical and financial ability of the project sponsor to construct the proposed project
  - Statement of any Federal Financing, environmental reviews, and authorizations anticipated to be required; and
  - Assessment that the project meets the definition of a covered project as defined in 42 U.S.C. §4370m(6)(A) and a statement of reasons supporting the assessment.
- The FIN should be emailed to both [FAST.FortyOne@fpisc.gov](mailto:FAST.FortyOne@fpisc.gov) and the appropriate facilitating agency.
- Open for pre-application consultations or any questions



# Appendix





# FAST-41 Policy Context

	Action
<b>1995</b>	Reinventing Environmental Regulation
<b>2002</b>	Executive Order on Environmental Stewardship and Transportation Infrastructure Project Reviews (Executive Order 13274)
<b>2005</b>	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU)
<b>2011</b>	Presidential Memorandum on Speeding Infrastructure Development through More Efficient and Effective Permitting and Environmental Review
<b>2011</b>	Interagency Rapid Response Teams launched
<b>2012</b>	Executive Order on Improving Performance of Federal Permitting and Review of Infrastructure Projects
<b>2012</b>	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21)
<b>2015</b>	Title 41 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST-41) establishes the Permitting Council
<b>2017</b>	Executive Order 13766, Expediting Environmental Reviews and Approvals for High Priority Infrastructure Projects (Rescinded)
<b>2017</b>	Executive Order 13807, Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects (a.k.a., "One Federal Decision") (Rescinded)
<b>2021</b>	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Permanently reauthorizes Permitting Council, updates FAST-41
<b>2022</b>	S.3451 signed into law. Six technology-related infrastructure sectors added to FAST-41



# Permitting and Environmental Review Process

## **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA):**

- “Major” projects: Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a complex Environmental Assessment (EA); Many of these added to FAST-41 process.
  - ~1% of all projects require an EIS
  - ~5% of all projects require an EA (and many of these are not “major/complex”)
- Remaining ~95% are categorical exclusions (CatEx/CE)

## **Duration of Environmental Review Process:**

- From 2010-2018, an EIS took an average of 4.5 years (median = 3.5 years). Wide variation, with some taking 10+ years, some taking <2 year.
- EAs generally take less time; CEs often take just a few months. But wide variation here too.

**Federal Permitting:** 60+ Federal permitting/review processes across 15+ federal agencies (e.g. Endangered Species Act; Section 106 historic properties review; Section 404 Clean Water Act; rights-of-way authorizations; special use permits; etc.)



# FAST-41 Best Practices Recommendations

- At least annually, the Permitting Council issues recommendations for infrastructure permitting best practices in eleven categories, including:
  - Enhancing early stakeholder engagement, including engaging with Native American stakeholders to ensure that project sponsors and agencies identify potential natural, archeological, and cultural resources and locations of historic and religious significance in the area of the covered project.
  - Improving coordination between Federal and non-Federal government entities.
  - Increasing transparency.
  - Creating and distributing training materials useful to Federal, State, Tribal, and local permitting officials.
- Agencies must report to Congress annually re agency progress implementing Permitting Council best practices





# Permitting Dashboard

[www.permitting.gov](http://www.permitting.gov)

# California State Agencies



**Jennifer Mattox**

**State Lands Commission**

**Holly Wyer**

**California Coastal Commission**

**Jay Staton**

**Department of Fish and Wildlife**

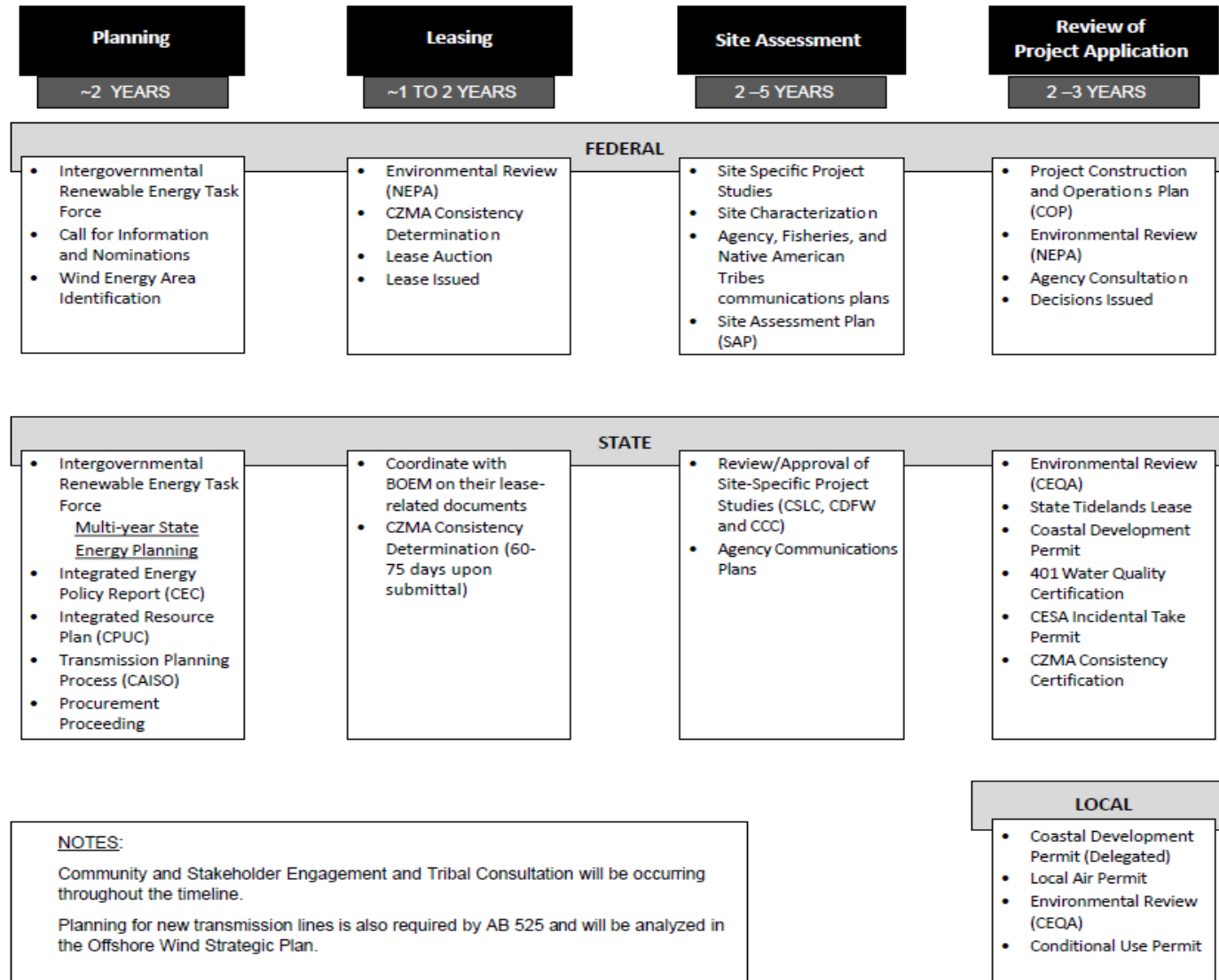
**Yi-Hui Wang**

**Ocean Protection Council**



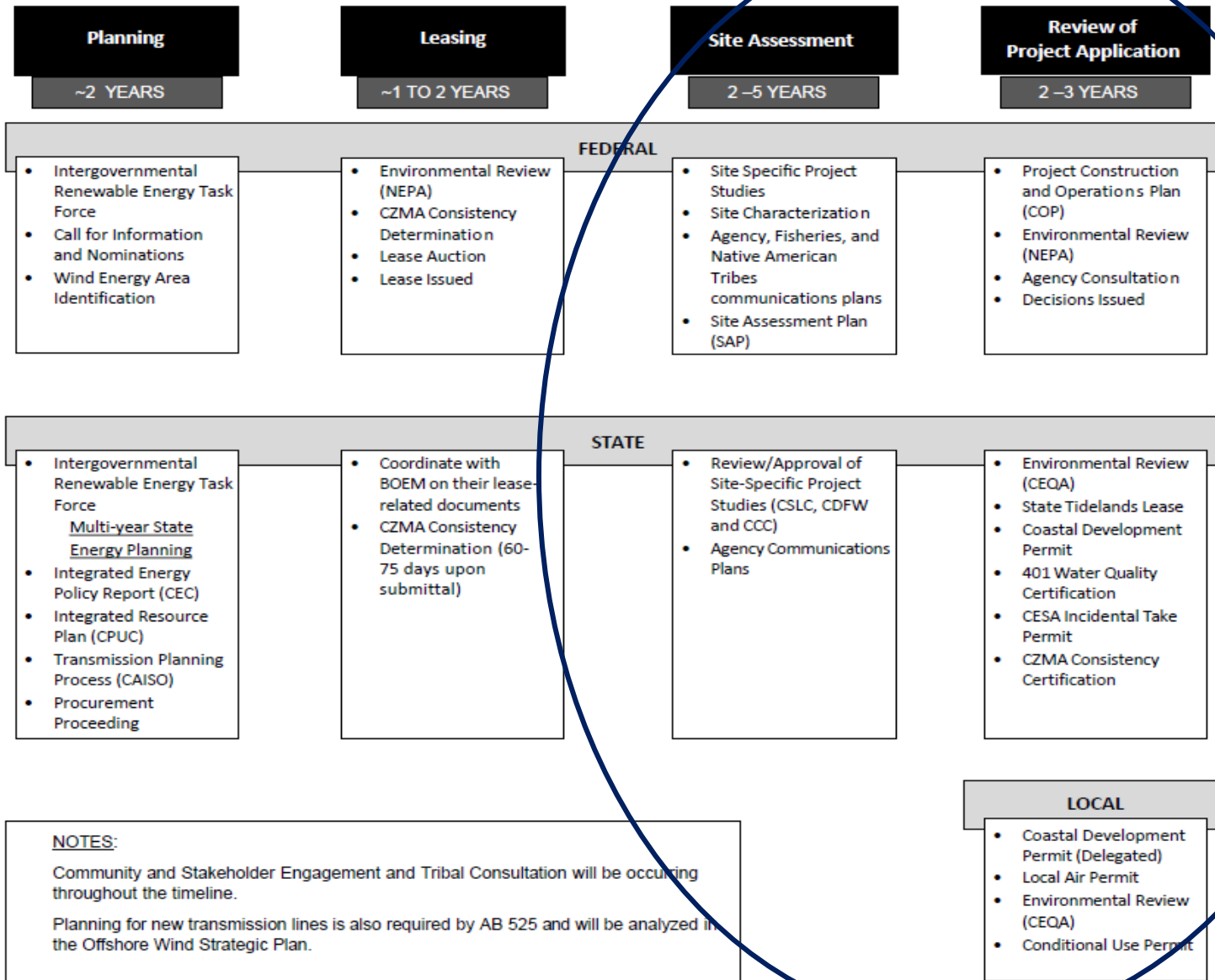


## Generalized Offshore Wind Energy Leasing and Project Review Timelines





## Generalized Offshore Wind Energy Leasing and Project Review Timelines







# Generalized Timeline for Leased Area Phases

## Site Assessment Phase: 2 to 5 years

### Federal

- **Site Specific Project Studies**
- **Site Characterization**
- **Agency, Fisheries, and Native American Tribes communications plans**
- **Site Assessment Plan (SAP)**

### State/Local

- **Review/Approval of Site-Specific Project Studies (CSLC, CDFW and CCC)**
- **Agency Communications Plans**

## Review of Project Application Phase: 2 to 3 years

### Federal

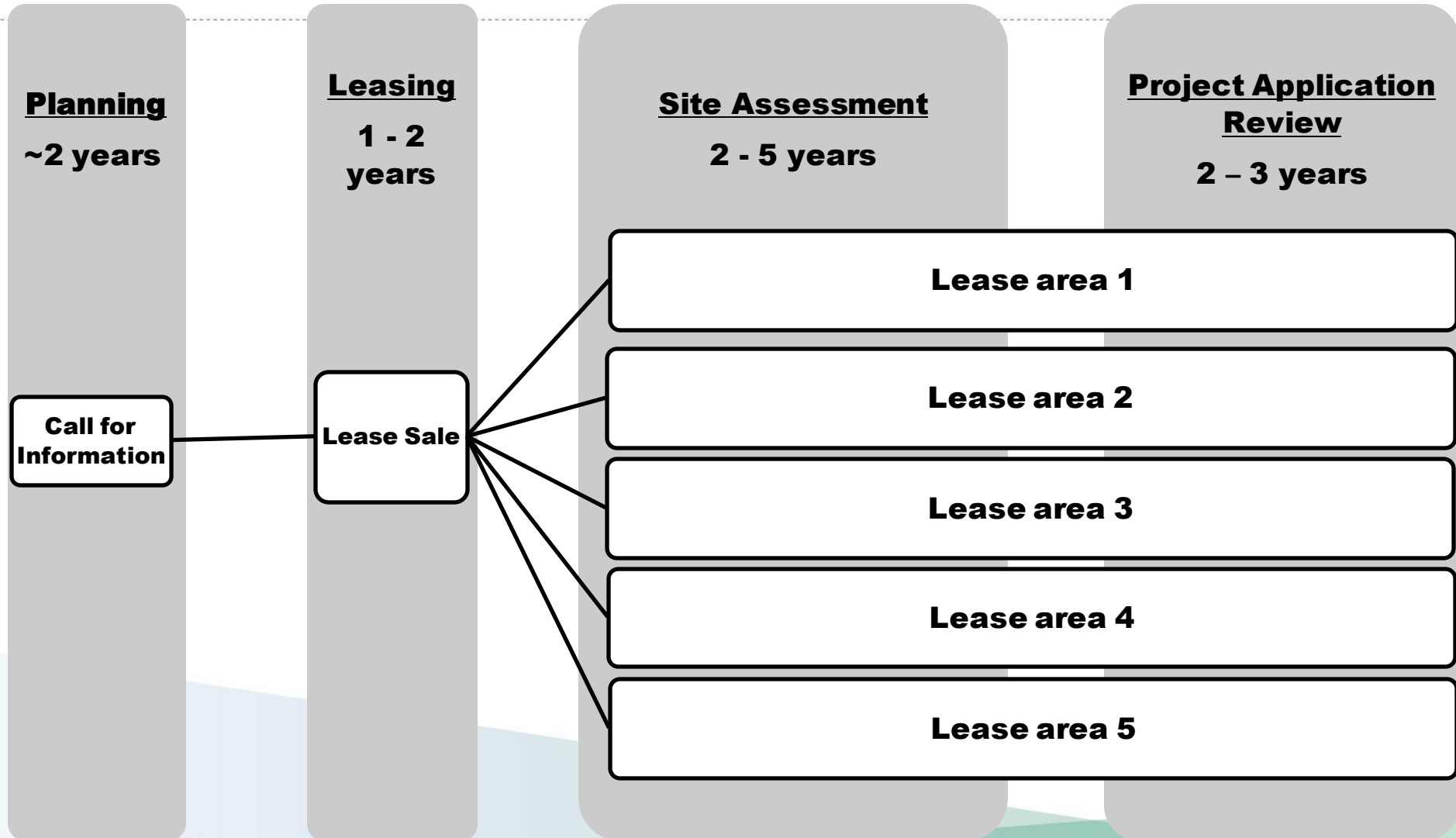
- **Project Construction and Operations Plan (COP)**
- **Environmental Review (NEPA)**
- **Agency Consultation**
- **Decisions Issued**

### State/Local

- **Environmental Review (CEQA)**
- **State Tidelands Lease**
- **Coastal Development Permit**
- **401 Water Quality Certification**
- **CESA Incidental Take Permit**
- **Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement**
- **CZMA Consistency Certification**



# Illustration of Phases for PACW-1 Leases



# California State Agencies



**Jennifer Mattox**

**State Lands Commission**

**Holly Wyer**

**California Coastal Commission**

**Jay Staton**

**Department of Fish and Wildlife**

**Yi-Hui Wang**

**Ocean Protection Council**





**Sam Cohen**

**Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians**





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# Questions and Answers



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# Break



# **Panel 2: Unpacking Approaches and Examples from the Permitting Roadmap**





# Proposed Permitting Approaches

## Six Approaches

### Coordinated Approaches

1. State and Federal agency coordination
2. One state agency coordinator
3. One state application process

### Consolidated Permitting Approach

4. One state permitting authority

### Coordinated Environmental Review Approaches

5. Joint NEPA and CEQA document
6. Program environmental impact report



Source: Principle Power





# **Background and Description of the Renewable Energy Action Team**

**Scott Flint**  
**California Energy Commission**



**Luisa Valiela  
and  
Sahrye Cohen**

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

# Bay Restoration Regulatory Integration Team (BRRIT)

Facilitating multi-benefit restoration projects in  
San Francisco Bay through enhanced agency collaboration

Offshore Wind Energy Permitting Workshop  
June 2, 2023

Luisa Valiela, EPA Region 9 San Francisco Bay Program Lead  
Sahrye Cohen, EPA Region 9 Wetlands and Oceans Section Manager

# BRRIT Basics

*“Tidal marshes that are established by 2030 are more likely to provide ongoing benefits when sea level rise accelerates at mid-century. To achieve this goal, the planning, permitting, and construction of restoration projects must be accelerated.”*

- Baylands Ecosystem Habitat Goals Science Update, 2015

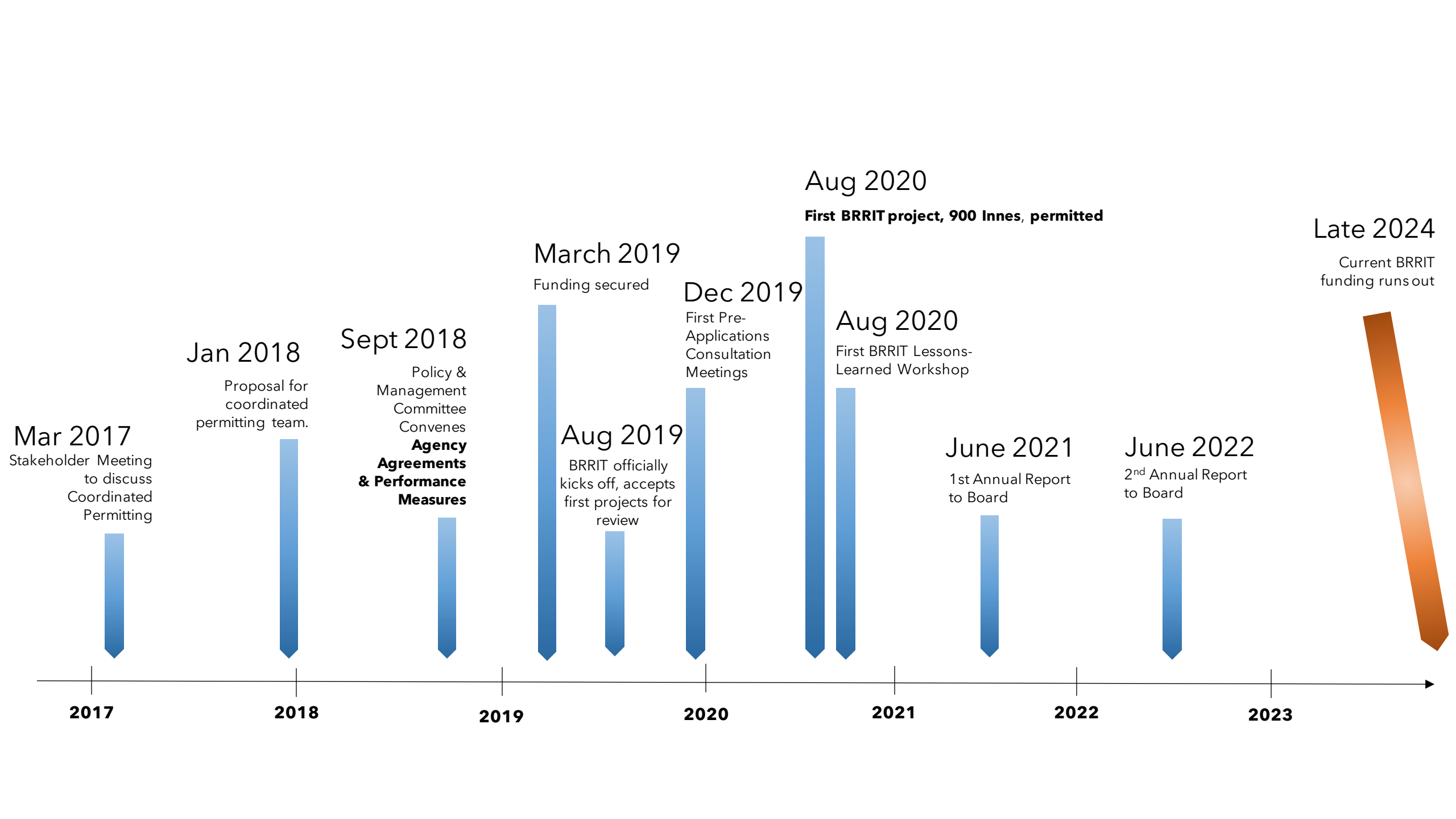
- **WHO:** Seven state and federal regulatory agencies
- **PURPOSE:** Improve permitting process for multi-benefit tidal restoration projects along shoreline of the San Francisco Bay



# BRRIT Budget

- 5 years of funding: 2019 – 2024 = \$6M
- All agency agreements are set to expire at the end of 2024
- Funders: Measure AA (SF Bay Restoration Authority), State Coastal Conservancy, Bay Toll Authority, East Bay Regional Park District, and Santa Clara Valley Water District
- Policy & Management Committee (PMC) representatives of each agency meet monthly





Mar 2017  
Stakeholder Meeting  
to discuss  
Coordinated  
Permitting

Jan 2018  
Proposal for  
coordinated  
permitting team.

Sept 2018  
Policy &  
Management  
Committee  
Convenes  
**Agency  
Agreements  
& Performance  
Measures**

March 2019  
Funding secured

Aug 2019  
BRRIT officially  
kicks off, accepts  
first projects for  
review

Dec 2019  
First Pre-  
Applications  
Consultation  
Meetings

Aug 2020  
**First BRRIT project, 900 Innes, permitted**

Aug 2020  
First BRRIT Lessons-  
Learned Workshop

June 2021  
1st Annual Report  
to Board

June 2022  
2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Report  
to Board

Late 2024  
Current BRRIT  
funding runs out

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

# Regulatory Context



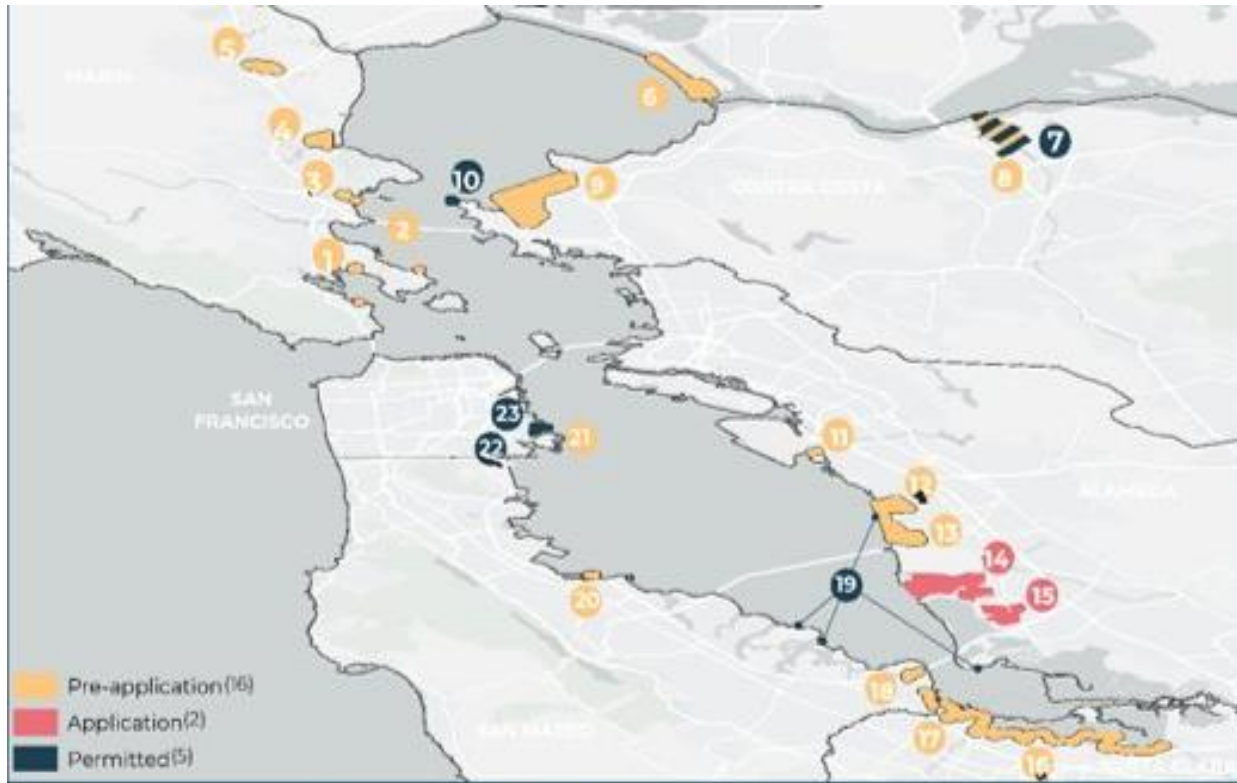
Breaching of levee at the Lower Walnut Creek Restoration Project, Martinez, CA Oct. 2021

## Complex environment and regulations

- Many agencies, many regulations
- Agencies have differing mandates
- Regulations were not developed with restoration in mind
- Innovation/Uncertainty increases cost
- SLR and Infrastructure Constraints



# BRRIT Successes



## Improved Permitting EFFICIENCY

- Identify conflicts BEFORE design is fixed (**Pre-application meetings**)
- Agencies and applicants work collaboratively to resolve issues
- Dedicated permit managers



# Challenges & Lessons Learned

**Challenge:** Perceptions and expectations

**Response:**

- Increased outreach to restoration community, open discussions of constraints in regulations and policies
- Encouraging feedback to improve coordination

**Challenge:** Statutes and Regulations do not reflect current needs – e.g., CA Fully Protected species

**Response:**

- Developed Elevation Process with Policy and Management Committee (PMC)
- Elevation of issues from BRRIT to PMC for discussion and resolution; policy improvements; identification if legislative fixes are needed
- CDFW representatives worked internally with their agency to resolve and develop Restoration RMP



# Challenges & Lessons Learned

**Challenge:** Post-Construction Monitoring Requirements – perceived as a burden by project proponents

**Response:**

- Discuss monitoring needs with applicants early to avoid surprises
- Work collaboratively to align monitoring requirements across agencies and to find solutions that meet mandates but allow flexibilities and affordability

**Challenge:** Improving Coordination with other agencies

**Response:**

- Addition of CDFW Marine Region to PMC
- Need for coordination with agencies that may intersect with restoration projects (flood control districts, utilities, etc.)
- Interaction and incorporation of other programmatic efforts (Cutting the Green Tape, Statewide Restoration Order, etc.) with BRRIT projects



# Take-home messages

Key to BRRIT's success is...

- Close coordination with applicants - early and often
- Close collaboration between BRRIT members
- PMC to work on policy-level issues
- Dedicated funding, staff and management!

# Thank you!

<https://www.sfbayrestore.org/san-francisco-bay-restoration-regulatory-integration-team-brrit>





**Susan Lee**

**Aspen Environmental Group**



# AB 525 Permitting Roadmap Joint & Programmatic Environmental Documents

CEC WORKSHOP JUNE 2, 2023

**Prepared by: Susan Lee**

[Slee@Aspeneg.com](mailto:Slee@Aspeneg.com)

**Date: June 2, 2023**



# Joint CEQA/NEPA Environmental Documents

# What is a Joint Document?

- ◆ A single document that meets both CEQA and NEPA requirements
  - ❖ Agencies collaborate to prepare one document rather than two separate documents
- ◆ Major projects are generally evaluated using a combined Environmental Impact Report (CEQA) and Environmental Impact Statement (NEPA) > EIR/EIS
  - ❖ Options to combine CEQA and NEPA compliance in other forms
  - ❖ Joint Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) or EIR under CEQA, with an Environmental Assessment (EA) or EIS (under NEPA)



# Joint Environmental Review: Statutes

Joint processes are encouraged by both CEQA and NEPA statutes

- ◆ **CEQA Guidelines** (PRC 15226): State and local agencies should cooperate with federal agencies to the fullest extent possible to reduce duplication between the California Environmental Quality Act and the National Environmental Policy Act.
- ◆ **NEPA** (40 C.F.R. § 1506.2) encourages cooperation with state and local agencies in an effort to reduce duplication in the NEPA process.
- ◆ **Both statutes** support streamlining of the environmental review process by encouraging joint planning processes, sharing of research and studies, holding joint public meetings and hearings, and publishing a shared environmental document.

# Joint Environmental Review: Purpose

## When Should a Joint Document be Prepared?

- ◆ The project is jointly carried out by a local or State agency and a federal agency
- ◆ The project requires federal permits or other entitlements, or receives federal funds
- ◆ The project will occur on federal land, or will require a lease or right-of-way from a federal agency

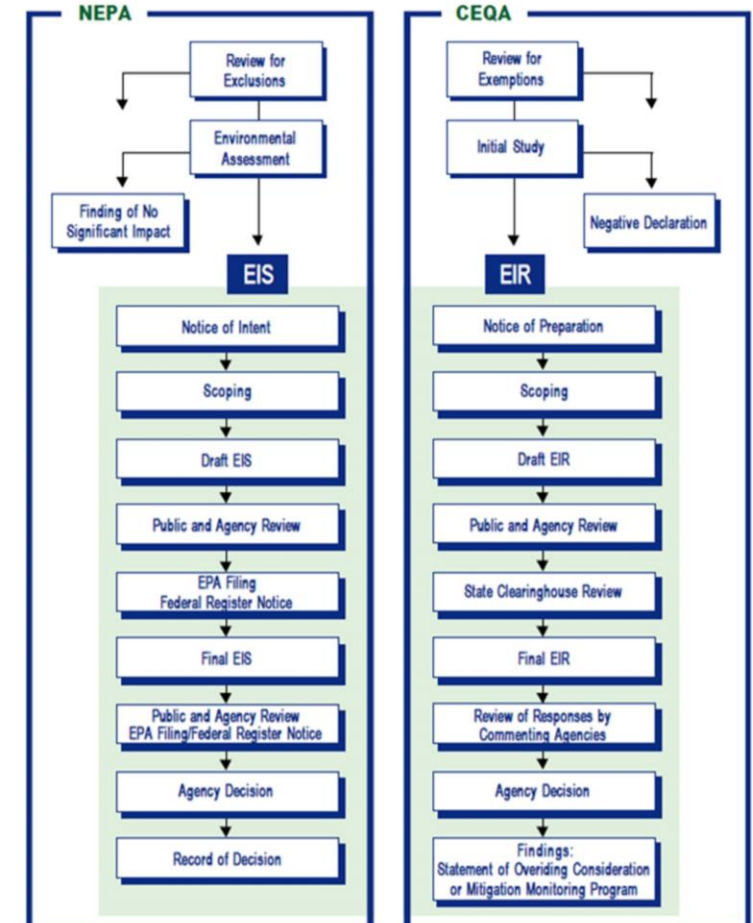
## What is the Purpose of a Joint Document?

- ◆ Improve efficiency and interagency cooperation; avoids duplication of effort
- ◆ Simplify and facilitate public involvement
- ◆ Create consistency in addressing issues

# Joint Environmental Review: Process

- ◆ Define agencies with jurisdiction and permitting responsibilities
- ◆ Align key process steps and schedules
- ◆ Develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
  - ❖ Define management team (e.g., Joint Review Panel) for EIR/EIS preparation
  - ❖ Develop outline that meets all agencies' requirements

## NEPA and CEQA: Parallel Processes



# Major Differences Between CEQA and NEPA

## CEQA

- ❖ Defining significance of impacts is required
- ❖ Mitigation must be implemented
- ❖ Alternatives can be analyzed in less detail than proposed project
- ❖ Details driven by case law

## NEPA

- ❖ Impacts must be disclosed, but no significance determination should be made
- ❖ Mitigation must be identified
- ❖ Alternatives must be analyzed at equal level of detail
- ❖ Details driven by agency-specific guidelines/directives

# Challenges with Joint Environmental Reviews

- ◆ Aligning schedules
  - ❖ Federal Register noticing is required at 3 points: Notice of Intent to Prepare, publication of Draft EIS and Final EIS
- ◆ Developing outline and terminology to align alternatives, impact descriptions, significance conclusions, and mitigation approaches
- ◆ Implementing different requirements for consultation with Native American tribes
- ◆ Working with Joint Review Panels (JRPs; used for offshore oil and gas in the 1980's-1990's) can be cumbersome and time-consuming due to the large number of state and federal agencies involved (BOEM, NMFS, USFWS, CSLC, CCC, Counties, etc.)

# Examples of Joint Environmental Reviews

- ◆ Oil and Gas Development in the Santa Barbara Channel
  - ❖ Minerals Management Service (now BOEM), CA State Lands Commission, CA Coastal Commission, and Santa Barbara or San Luis Obispo County
    - Point Arguello Field and Gaviota Processing Facility Area Study and Chevron/Texaco Development Plans EIR/EIS
    - San Miguel Project and Northern Santa Maria Basin Area Study EIS/EIR
- ◆ Electric Transmission
  - ❖ CPUC and BLM and/or USDA Forest Service
  - ❖ Sunrise Powerlink EIR/EIS, Devers-Palo Verde No. 2
- ◆ Water Conveyance (Bureau of Reclamation & Water Districts)
  - ❖ Delta-Mendota Canal EA/IS
  - ❖ North Drainage Canal Lift Pump Station Project IS/MND and EA

# Programmatic Environmental Documents

# What is a Programmatic Environmental Document?

- ◆ A Program EIR (PEIR) or Program EIS is an environmental document that broadly describes the effects of a series of related activities such as a plan or program with multiple components
- ◆ Subsequent project-specific environmental documents would tier from the programmatic document
- ◆ Tiering can reduce the scope and complexity of the subsequent documents (resulting in shorter documents and shorter review processes)



# Programmatic Environmental Reviews

- ◆ Programmatic document preparation is defined in both CEQA and NEPA statutes:
  - ❖ **CEQA Guidelines** (PRC 15168): A program EIR may be prepared on a series of related actions that can be characterized as one large project
  - ❖ Under **NEPA** (40 CFR 1502.4[b]), a Programmatic EIS is prepared to consider “broad federal actions such as the adoption of new agency programs or regulations... timed to coincide with meaningful points in agency planning and decision making”
- ◆ Programmatic documents do not usually support project-level approval, but they can streamline future project approvals

# Project Types Covered by Programmatic Documents

## CEQA

- (1) Projects grouped geographically
- (2) Projects that are logical parts in a chain of contemplated actions
- (3) Rules, regulations, plans, or other general criteria to govern the conduct of a continuing program
- (4) Individual activities carried out under the same authority and with environmental effects that can be mitigated in similar ways

## NEPA

- (1) Proposals grouped geographically, including actions occurring in the same general location, such as body of water or region
- (2) Proposals with similarities in timing, impacts, alternatives, methods of implementation, media, or subject matter
- (3) Proposals in similar stages of technological development, including research, development or demonstration programs for new technologies

# Advantages to Use of Programmatic Documents

- ◆ Provide for a more exhaustive consideration of effects and alternatives than would be practical in an EIR on an individual proposed action
- ◆ Ensure consideration of cumulative impacts on a broad scale
- ◆ Allow consideration of broad policy alternatives and program-wide mitigation measures
- ◆ Avoid duplicative reconsideration of basic policy considerations in subsequent project-specific documents

# Program EIRs for Offshore Wind

- ◆ A PEIR for offshore wind could define :
  - ❖ A range of construction activities and facilities that may be developed, and the range of potential impacts
  - ❖ Consideration of a range of components of offshore wind development
  - ❖ Mitigation approaches for anticipated impacts
  - ❖ Description of cumulative effects from defined development scenarios (alternatives)
- ◆ Even given current uncertainties in floating turbine technology and transmission interconnections, a PEIR could define a range of impact parameters that are known at the time of its writing
- ◆ A PEIR can provide efficiencies (saving permitting time) during project-level reviews

# Challenges with Programmatic Documents for OSW

- ◆ Multiple agencies with permitting/approval authority would likely require a potentially cumbersome JRP-like management process
- ◆ Complexity of impact analysis driven by the varied areas affected:
  - ❖ Offshore:
    - Construction and operation of turbines, cables, vessel traffic
    - Multiple agencies involved given state and federal jurisdictions
  - ❖ Ports and harbors: construction of ports, assembly of turbines, vessel traffic for construction and O&M
  - ❖ Onshore: construction of transmission lines, use of transportation corridors, development of O&M and manufacturing facilities

# Examples of Programmatic Environmental Reviews

- ◆ BOEM Programmatic EIS for New York Bight (offshore wind)
  - ❖ Impacts of wind energy development, and impacts that could result from programmatic avoidance, minimization, mitigation, and monitoring measures
- ◆ BOEM Programmatic EIS for Decommissioning of Oil and Gas Platforms off Southern California
  - ❖ Draft published October 2022; Final in preparation
- ◆ Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan Draft EIR/EIS and Final EIS and Land Use Plan Amendment
  - ❖ Adopted by the BLM in 2016
- ◆ General Plan EIRs for Counties and Cities



**Whitney Fiore**

**SWCA Environmental Consultants**

**Denise Toombs**

**AECOM**

A large offshore wind turbine stands in the middle of the ocean under a cloudy sky. The turbine is white with three blades. The sea is dark and choppy. A semi-transparent white banner is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the title and author information.

# **AB 525 OFFSHORE WIND PERMITTING ROADMAP**

*Whitney Fiore, SWCA Environmental Consultants*

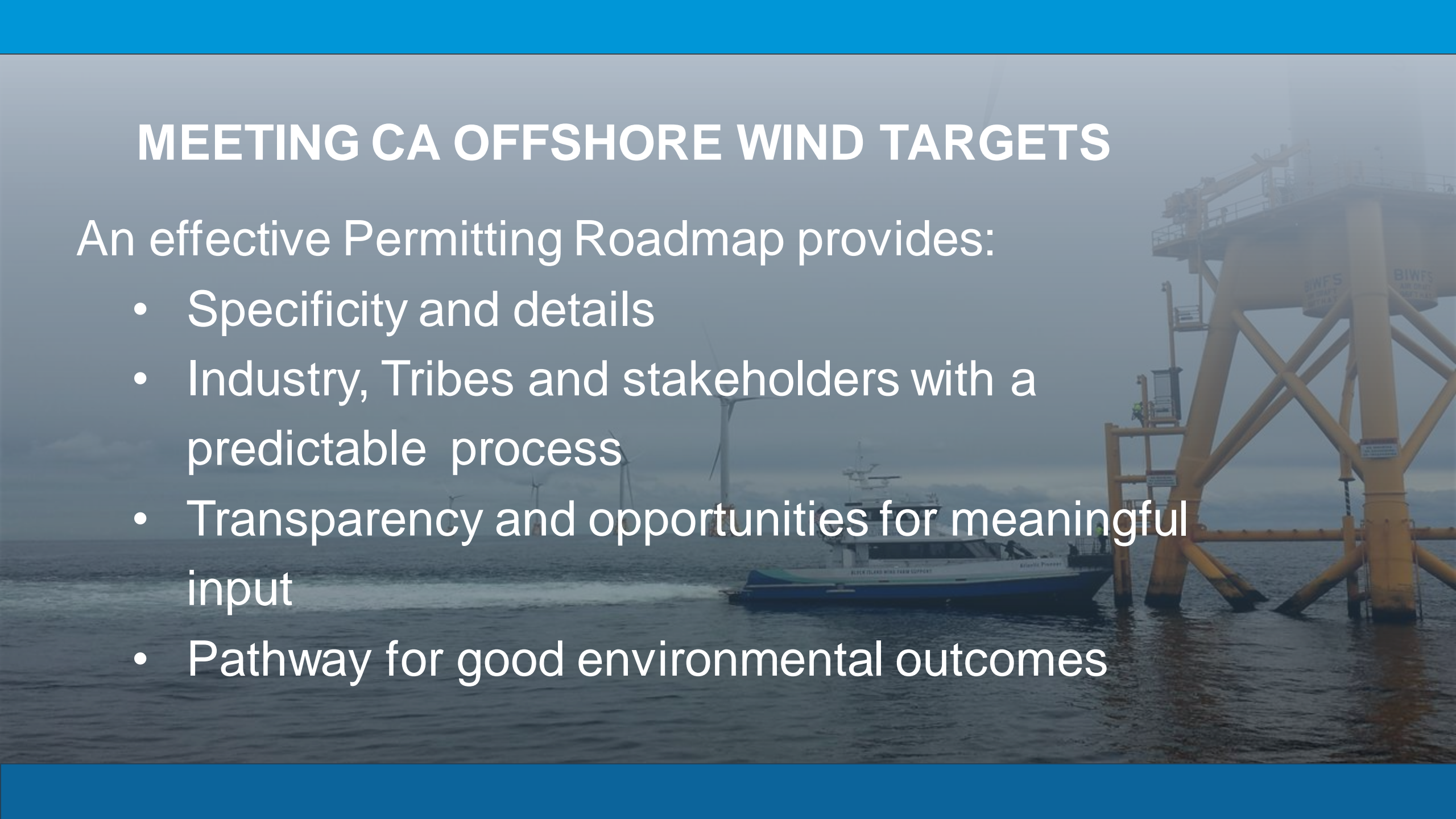
*Denise Toombs, AECOM*



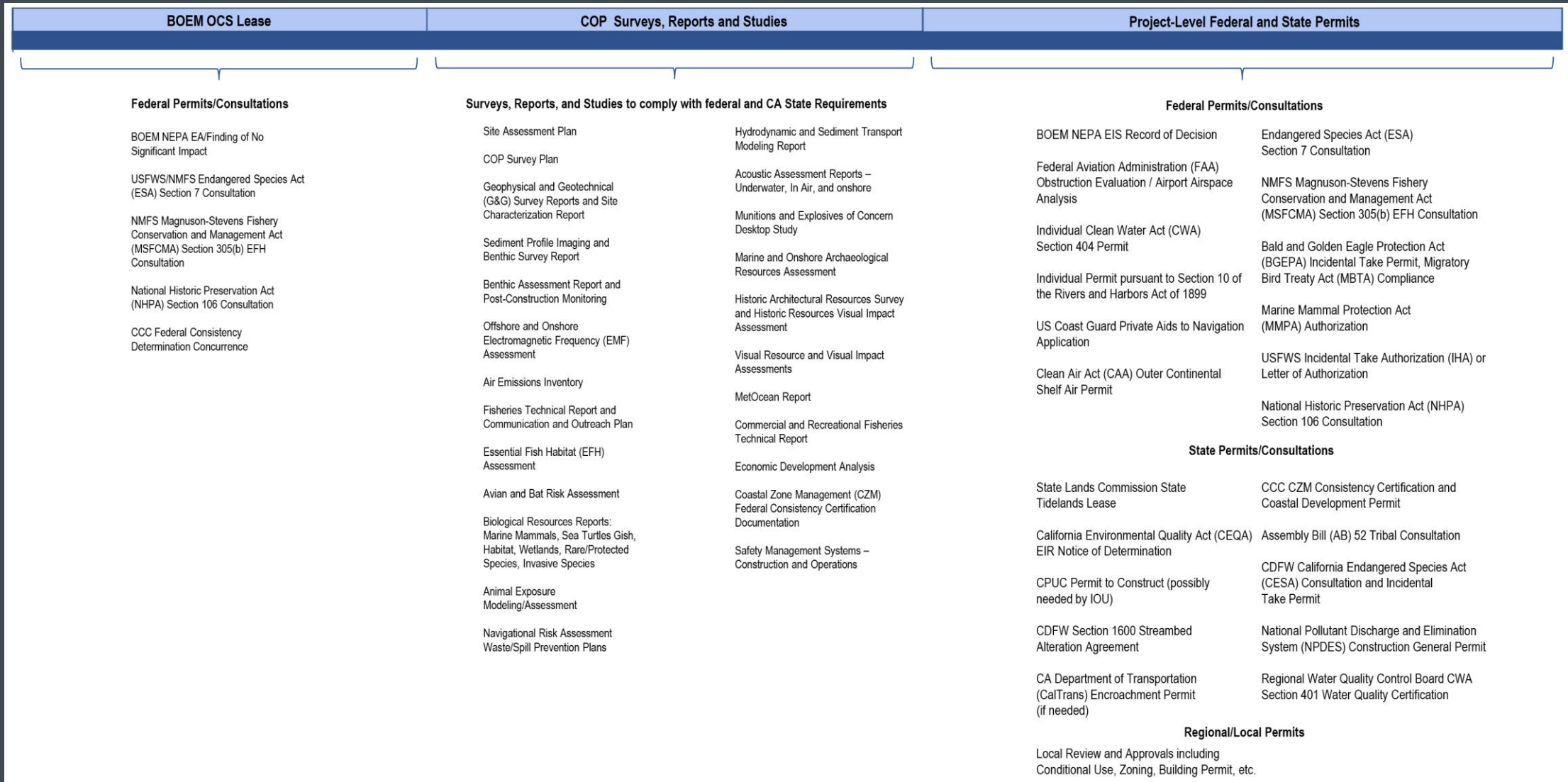
# MEETING CA OFFSHORE WIND TARGETS

An effective Permitting Roadmap provides:

- Specificity and details
- Industry, Tribes and stakeholders with a predictable process
- Transparency and opportunities for meaningful input
- Pathway for good environmental outcomes



# California Offshore Wind Development Permitting Framework



# BOEM HAS DEVELOPED GUIDANCE TO LEASEHOLDERS TO SUPPORT CONSISTENCY IN DATA GATHERING AND ANALYSIS

30 CFR part 585  
Renewable Energy and  
Alternate Uses of Existing  
Facilities on the Outer  
Continental Shelf (OCS)

Guidelines for Providing  
Benthic Habitat Survey  
Information for Renewable  
Energy Development

Guidelines for Providing  
Information on Fisheries  
for Renewable Energy  
Development

Guidelines for Providing  
Information on Marine  
Mammals and Sea Turtles  
for Renewable Energy  
Development on the  
Atlantic Outer

Guidelines for Providing  
Avian Survey Information  
for Renewable Energy  
Development

Guidelines for Providing  
Archaeological and  
Historic Property  
Information

Guidelines for Information  
Requirements for a  
Renewable Energy  
Construction and  
Operations Plan (COP)  
and GAP

Recent Guidelines for  
Mitigating Impacts on  
Fisheries

# STATE AGENCIES WITH OVERSIGHT IN MARINE ENVIRONMENT RELATED TO DATA COLLECTION

California State  
Lands Commission  
(lease of state  
submerged lands)

California Coastal  
Commission  
(Federal  
Consistency and  
CDP)

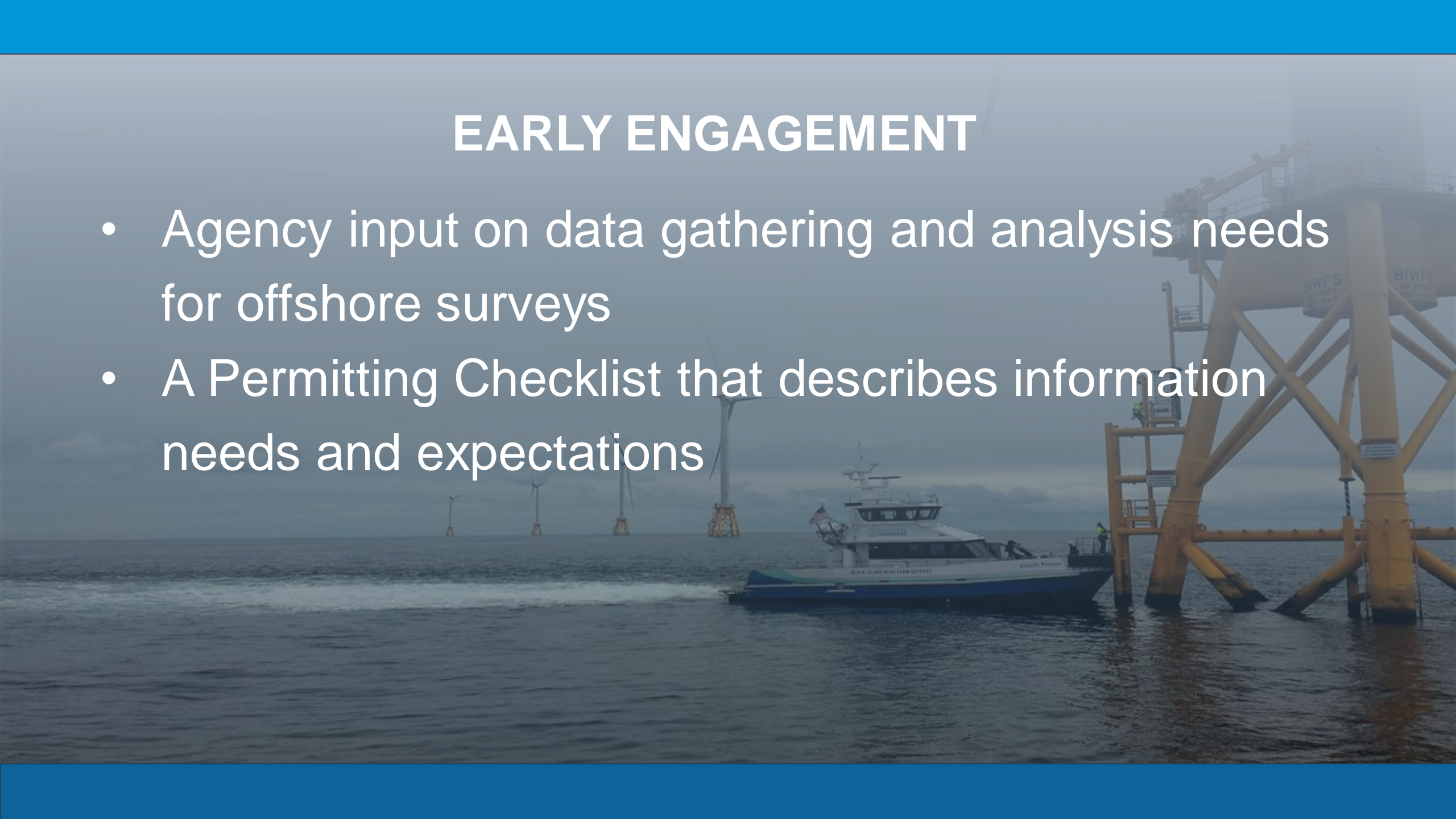
California Office of  
Historic Preservation  
(Section 106  
consultation)

Regional Water  
Quality Control  
Board (WQ  
Certification)

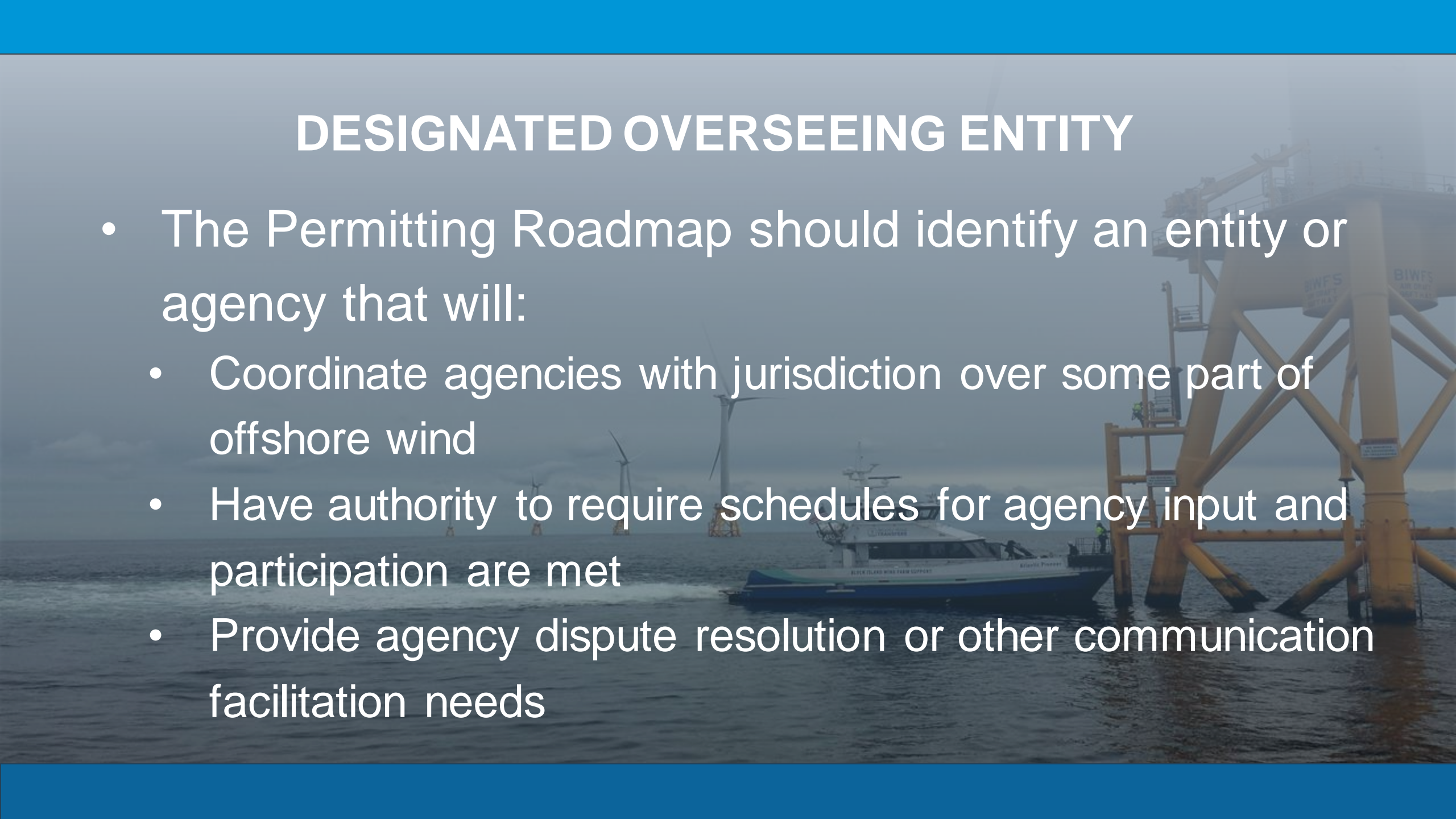
California  
Department of Fish  
and Wildlife (ITP)

## EARLY ENGAGEMENT

- Agency input on data gathering and analysis needs for offshore surveys
- A Permitting Checklist that describes information needs and expectations



## DESIGNATED OVERSEEING ENTITY

- The Permitting Roadmap should identify an entity or agency that will:
    - Coordinate agencies with jurisdiction over some part of offshore wind
    - Have authority to require schedules for agency input and participation are met
    - Provide agency dispute resolution or other communication facilitation needs
- 
- The background image shows an offshore wind farm in a grey, overcast sky. In the foreground, a blue and white support vessel is positioned near a large, yellow, lattice-structured offshore platform. The vessel has text on its side, including "BIWFS" and "BIWFS AIR OUT". The water is dark and calm. The overall scene is industrial and maritime.

# TIMELINES AND SCHEDULES

- State permitting timelines should be closely coordinated with the federal permitting timeline
- A detailed schedule that includes:
  - Gantt chart that depicts developer/agency early and ongoing engagement
  - Coordinated agency reviews
  - Sequencing
  - Milestones

# TRANSPARENCY

- An Offshore Wind Permitting Dashboard that:
  - Shows the public where a project is in the permitting process
  - Includes milestones and public participation opportunities
- The Offshore Wind Permitting Dashboard should be maintained by the designated state entity/agency responsible for coordinating offshore wind permitting



## FUNDING AND RESOURCES

- State-level Offshore wind permitting requires resources
  - Long-term funding is required to support the agencies with permitting authority
  - Data necessary for offshore wind permitting is highly technical and crosses many areas of expertise
  - Agencies need staff that has the expertise to review this information and provide feedback to applicants



**Rikki Eriksen**

**California Marine Sanctuary Foundation**





**Daniel Chandler**

**350 Humboldt**

# AB 525 Strategic Plan Workshop on Permitting

Daniel Chandler, Ph.D.

350 Humboldt

# Why 2030?

“The residual global carbon budget to remain within 1.5°C of global warming with 67% probability is given as 400 billion tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> from the start of 2020.

Global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are about 36 billion tonnes per year, and so the 400 billion tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> will last just 11 years if no reductions are made, i.e. **the global CO<sub>2</sub> budget runs out at the end of 2030.**”

[Summary by Carbon Independent.org of *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Working Group I Contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, page 98.*]

# What happens if we exceed 1.5°C warming?

## Island nations disappear:

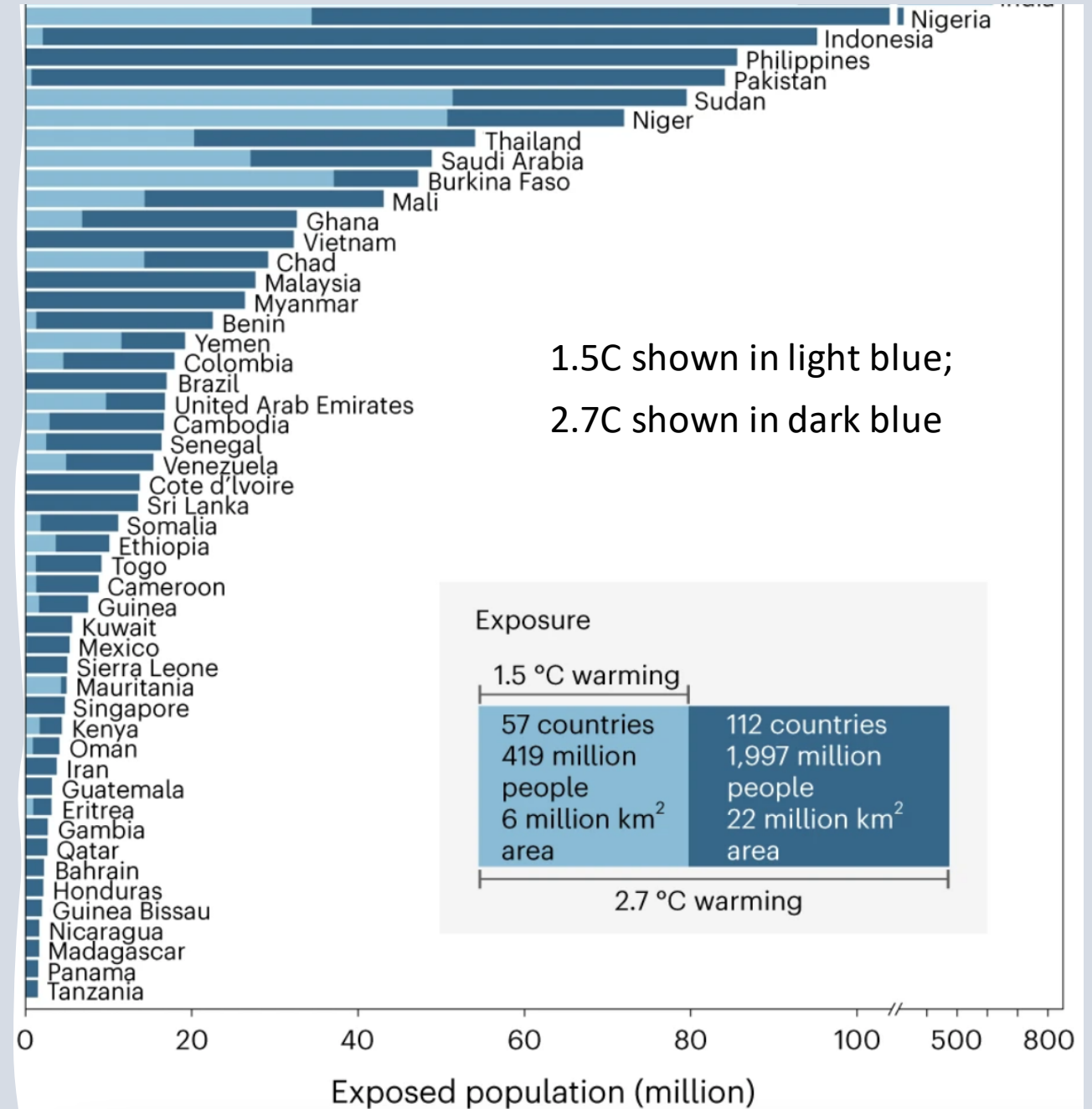
- Lennox Island
- Deal Island
- Republic of Cabo Verde
- Bissagos Islands
- Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe
- Kingdom of Bahrain
- Union of the Comoros
- Republic of Mauritius
- Republic of Seychelles
- Bhasan Char and Sandwip
- Republic of Singapore
- South China Sea Islands
- Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands
- Guahan
- Republic of Palau
- Federated States of Micronesia
- Republic of Maldives

What happens if we follow our current path toward 2.7 °C?

2 billion people experience average heat over 81 degrees F:

1.5 ° C = 419 million people

2.7 ° C = 2 billion people



# What happens if we exceed 1.5°C ?

## Tipping points are far more likely at 2 °C than 1.5 °C

- Greenland Ice Sheet
- Arctic Sea Ice
- West Antarctic ice sheet
- East Antarctic sub-glacial basins
- East Antarctic ice sheet
- North Atlantic sub-polar gyre / Labrador Sea convection
- Atlantic meridional overturning circulation
- Boreal Forest dieback
- Extinction of low-latitude coral reefs
- Amazon sequestration
- CO<sub>2</sub> and methane release from melting permafrost\*

\* Already irreversible



Again, why 2030?

Bezos Earth Fund CEO, Andrew Steer:

“This is the decisive decade...if we don’t get it right this decade, actually next decade it will be impossibly expensive to do anything and will quite frankly be too late.”

# Current best case vs. 1.5°C compatible 2030 goal

- **Current:** Elizabeth Huber, Director of the CEC Climate Initiatives Branch, has stated that California's goal is to get 4.5 GW operating by 2030 and reduce the 7-10 years permitting processes to under 7 years.
- **1.5°C Compatible Goal:** *At least* the CPUC "sensitivity portfolio" of 5 GWs on the central coast and 8 on the north coast, for a total of 13.4 GWs by 2030 is needed. Shoot for 25 GWs by 2035.

# Permitting recommendations

- Emulate the European Union's REPowerEU Action Plan, which adopted language of "overriding public interest"
- Integrated permitting should include ports, transmission and all federal state and local agencies not just the turbines.
- Permitting should be centralized one-stop shopping for all developers with a lead state agency.
- The accelerated timeline will require legislative and budget actions.
- To ensure buy in, community benefits should include a reliable power grid for coastal areas and involvement and equity for Tribal nations, fishers, and the smaller communities that will be transformed by building new ports and turbines.



Thank you.



**Eddie Ahn**

**Brightline Defense**



**Mike Conroy**

**Responsible Offshore Development Alliance**





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# Questions and Answers



# Next Steps for Permitting Roadmap



- Written comments due June 19, 2023
- Staff is preparing a chapter to address permitting as part of a draft offshore wind energy strategic plan





# Public Comment Instructions

## Rules

- 3 minutes per person

## Zoom

- Click "raise hand" 

## Telephone

- Press \*9 to raise hand
- Press \*6 to (un)mute

## When called upon

- Unmute, spell name, state affiliation, if any

## Written Comments:

- Due: **June 19, 2023 by 5:00 p.m.**
- Docket: 17-MISC-01
- Submit at:  
<https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/Ecomment/Ecomment.aspx?docketnumber=17-MISC-01>

## 3-MINUTE TIMER