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[Tethys](#) is a knowledge hub with information and resources on the environmental effects of wind and marine energy. The bi-weekly [Tethys Blast](#) highlights announcements and upcoming events; new documents in the [Knowledge Base](#); and international energy news. [Email us](#) to contribute!

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Announcements

LEEP Fellowship

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Technology Commercialization (OTC) recently announced that applications are open for the 2027 cohort of the [Lab-Embedded Entrepreneurship Program \(LEEP\)](#), which provides innovators who have early-stage energy startups and/or emerging technologies with a two-year funded fellowship in one of four National Laboratories, supporting them as they develop and transition their ideas into the market. The 2027 program includes a *Water Power and Energy-Water Technologies* topic area. Apply by 30 October 2026.

ETIPP Applications Open

The U.S. DOE recently opened applications for the [Energy Technology Innovation Partnership Project \(ETIPP\)](#), which helps coastal, remote, and island communities develop more affordable, reliable, and secure energy systems through strategic energy planning support and deep-dive technical assistance. Apply by 18 November 2026.

Calls for Abstracts

The [Call for Abstracts](#) for the [European Energy Research Alliance \(EERA\) DeepWind 2026 Conference](#) is open until 14 October 2026. The EERA DeepWind conference will take place on 13–15 January 2027 in Trondheim, Norway.

The [Call for Abstracts](#) for the [12th International Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion \(OTEC\) Symposium](#) has been extended to 15 October 2026. The symposium will take place from 30 November to 4 December 2026 in Bora Bora, French Polynesia.

The [Call for Abstracts](#) for the [13th International Conference on Scour and Erosion \(ICSE\)](#) has been extended to 31 October 2026. ICSE will take place from 31 August to 3 September 2027 in Porto, Portugal.

The [Call for Abstracts](#) for [OCEANS 2027 Aberdeen](#) is open until 15 January 2027. OCEANS will take place from 21–24 June 2027 in Aberdeen, Scotland.

Funding & Testing Opportunities

The California Ocean Protection Council and California Sea Grant College Program have released a [Request for Proposals for Monitoring and Synthesis to Inform Offshore Development and Marine Ecosystem Management in California](#). This solicitation supports two complementary tracks to assess baseline conditions for current and/or future offshore development in California, including offshore energy. Letters of intent are due by 9 October 2026, and full proposals are due 17 November 2026.

The U.S. Testing Expertise and Access for Marine Energy Research (TEAMER) program, which supports marine energy testing and development projects, is accepting [Request for Technical Support \(RFTS\) 19](#) applications until 16 October 2026. TEAMER now provides [expertise, non-open water, and open water support](#), as well as [commercialization support](#).

The Research Infrastructure Services for Renewable Energy (RISEnergy) project has opened the [5th Transnational Access Call](#) focused on innovative solutions to improve energy systems and/or reduce the life cycle cost of energy technologies. Apply by 18 November 2026.

Net Zero Atlantic is seeking proposals from qualified consultants to undertake an [Onshore Transmission Corridors and Technology Assessment](#) to evaluate onshore transmission corridor options and HVAC and HVDC technology configurations that could support the delivery of offshore wind energy from Nova Scotia to export markets. It will also provide planning-level cost, schedule, and risk information to inform future transmission planning. Proposals are due by 23 October 2026.

Career & Internship Opportunities

Professor Jeff Dusek will be hosting an [Undergraduate Researcher](#) at Baldwin Wallace University in summer 2027 through the new [Barry Goldwater Summer Research Internship Program](#). The researcher will support the "User-Centered Design of Marine Energy for Lake Erie" project. Apply by 3 November 2026.

Ocean Renewable Power Company (ORPC) is seeking a [Regulatory Affairs Manager](#) who bridges the gap between complex science, engineering, and public policy to lead the permitting, licensing, and compliance strategies for its global portfolio.

Inspire Environmental is hiring a [Program Manager of Marine Acoustics](#) to lead the growth of its marine acoustics program; a [Senior Marine Acoustics Scientist](#) to provide technical and project management leadership to INSPIRE's contracts in offshore energy, marine construction, dredged material management, and contaminated sediments; and a [Senior Oceanographic Technician](#) to support offshore survey operations, lead field deployments, maintain specialized instrumentation, and contribute to the continued development of innovative marine monitoring systems.

Upcoming Events

The [Tethys Events Calendar](#) highlights key events from around the world related to wind and marine energy, including conferences, webinars, workshops, and more.

Upcoming Webinars

Global Initiative for Nature, Grids and Renewables (GINGR) is hosting the second webinar in its Beyond Compliance series, "[Beyond Compliance: Navigating Biodiversity Reporting for a Nature-Positive Energy Transition](#)," on 12 October 2026 from 2:00–3:00pm CET (1:00–2:00pm UTC). This webinar will introduce the new GINGR Nature-Positive Reporting Navigator, a practical tool designed to support renewable energy and grid companies.

[OES-Environmental](#) is hosting a public webinar, "[Navigating Consenting Processes for Environmental Effects of Marine Renewable Energy: Regulatory and Industry Perspectives](#)" on 13 October 2026 from 8:00–9:30am PDT (3:00–4:30pm UTC). The webinar will include presentations from OES-Environmental on ongoing research and coordination efforts, CorPower Ocean on their current projects and future developments in Portugal and Scotland, and FORCE on its work to advance next generation monitoring tools and approaches in Minas Passage.

The Pacific Offshore Wind Consortium and the Schatz Energy Research Center are hosting a webinar, "[Balancing offshore wind port infrastructure with existing coastal industries: perspectives from the Humboldt Bay shellfish industry](#)," on 13 October 2026 at 2:00pm PDT (9:00pm UTC). This webinar will include presentations from California Sea Grant and the Schatz Center about their work with Humboldt Bay shellfish farmers over the past two years, and perspectives from local shellfish farmers who have participated in these efforts and are actively engaged in the development process.

Discovery of Sound in the Sea (DOSITS) is hosting the last webinar in its *2026 DOSITS Webinar Series*, "[Acoustic Sensing on Autonomous Underwater Platforms](#)," on 14 October 2026 at 12:00pm EDT (4:00pm UTC). Join the webinar for a discussion of the use of autonomous underwater technologies for acoustic sensing of marine mammals.

Regional Wildlife Science Collaborative (RWSC) and Regional Offshore Science Alliance (ROSA) are hosting a [Research Coordination Webinar: Characterizing patterns and trends in recreational fishing/boating in the Northeast U.S.](#) on 22 October 2026 from 10:00am–12:00pm EDT (2:00–4:00pm UTC). This webinar is part of a broader coordination effort to help funders,

researchers, the fishing industry, and other interested parties understand the full picture of research underway.

Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) is hosting a webinar, “[Biodiversity risk screening and critical habitat assessment: Good practice for project finance](#),” on 4 November 2026 at 8:00am UTC and again at 2:00pm UTC. This webinar will explore how biodiversity data, insights and Critical Habitat assessment can support early-stage project screening, to help organizations and financial institutions identify and assess biodiversity-related risks with greater confidence.

The New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) Offshore Wind team is hosting the next webinars in its [Offshore Construction mini-series](#), “[Cable Installation](#),” on 5 November 2026 at 10:00am EDT (2:00pm UTC); “[Towers, Nacelles, and Blades](#),” on 3 December 2026 at 10:00am EDT (2:00pm UTC); and “[Installation Interfaces & Energization Sequence](#),” on 10 December 2026 at 10:00am EDT (2:00pm UTC).

The Offshore Coalition for Energy and Nature (OCEaN) is hosting a webinar, “[Nature-Inclusive Scour Protection: Creating Value for Nature and for the Wind Industry](#),” on 4 November 2026 from 11:00am–12:15 CET (10:00am–11:15am UTC). During the webinar, experts will dive into the existing scour protection pilot projects, the composition and actual costs of this innovative measure, and the challenges associated with implementing it at scale.

TEAMER is hosting its next [TEAMER Facilities Showcase Webinar](#) on 18 November 2026 from 11:00am–12:45pm PDT (6:00–7:45pm UTC). Join for a live webinar as representatives of TEAMER facilities share the various ways their organizations can help marine energy developers advance their technologies and their businesses.

Upcoming Conferences

One Ocean Week Seattle is hosting [Blue Horizons: The One Ocean Innovation Showcase and Exhibition](#) on 21 October 2026 in Seattle, Washington, USA.

The Renewables Grid Initiative (RGI) and TB Raab GmbH are hosting [Wingspan 2026 – From Partnerships to Practice: Accelerating Nature-Positive Energy Infrastructure](#) on 3–5 November 2026 in Berlin, Germany.

The [2026 Regional Association for Research on the Gulf of Maine Annual Science Meeting](#) is taking place on 4 November 2026 in Durham, New Hampshire, USA.

Supergen Offshore Renewable Energy is hosting its [2026 Early Career Online Forum](#) on 5 November 2026. Register by 3 November 2026.

The [2026 North Atlantic Right Whale Consortium Annual Meeting](#) is taking place on 16-17 November 2026 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

GINGR, RGI, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) are hosting [Power & Nature: A Conference on Accelerating Electrification, Offshore Wind and Grids with Nature and People as Allies](#) on 30 November 2026 in Brussels, Belgium.

New Documents on Tethys

[Tethys](#) hosts thousands of documents on the environmental effects of marine and wind (land-based and offshore) energy, including journal articles, conference papers, and reports.

Marine Energy

Marine Renewable Energy and Cumulative Effects Assessments: Summary of the State of Play – Fulton et al. 2026

Cumulative effects result from interacting human activities across space or time, potentially involving multiple sectors, which can affect ecosystem components. Cumulative effects assessments (CEAs) systematically identify and evaluate the compound effects of multiple pressures that may occur within and across industries (and via interaction with climate change induced ecosystem shifts), causing large-scale environmental change. As offshore developments, such as marine renewable energy (MRE), expand there is increasing need for informative, robust cumulative effects assessments. These CEAs may come at great cost in terms of resources and data requirements, as well as the methodological challenges relating to the complex nature of ecosystem interactions. This paper provides a review of the current state of the science for MRE-relevant CEAs.

Comparing optical camera and imaging sonar observations of animal interactions with a tidal turbine – Bassett and Cotter 2026

The potential for animal injury or mortality because of collisions with operating current energy turbines remains an important research question with consequences for management of proposed marine energy projects. During a 141-day deployment of a small-scale (1 m²) tidal turbine, a sensor package including optical cameras and imaging sonars was used to record near-field interactions between animals and the turbine. Over 1000 animal interactions were captured by the optical cameras, including several species of fish, at least two species of diving birds, and harbor seals (*Phoca vitulina*). Both seals and fish were observed in the vicinity of the turbine while it was rotating, and a range of behaviors were captured. Seals and fish were also observed while the turbine was stationary, although the observed behaviors were different. Diving birds were observed regularly, but only during daytime hours and when the turbine was stationary.

Understanding the exposure of marine life to electromagnetic fields generated by subsea cables – Caradonna et al. 2026

Electromagnetic fields (EMF) generated by wave and tidal energy subsea power cables can potentially impact marine life. The primary source of artificial EMF is subsea power cables, whose estimates of the propagating levels are typically conducted using theoretical models. However, these models must be validated with empirical data collected in situ. This study proposes a new measurement methodology that enhances the accuracy of the estimated fields in the water column. The new methodology employs two fluxgate magnetometers operating simultaneously: one stationary near the cable and the other moved around to map spatial variations. The stationary magnetometer thus serves as a reference. Changes in the magnetic field recorded by the stationary fluxgate can be attributed solely to variations in the electric current flowing through the cable.

Wind Energy

California Offshore Wind Environmental Monitoring Framework – Eriksen et al. 2026

This report was collaboratively developed by the California Marine Sanctuary Foundation (CMSF), with input from over 200 scientific experts, in coordination with the California Ocean Protection Council (OPC) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). The Framework authors received targeted input from additional contributors and state agencies. This document is a state-wide framework presenting conceptual structures and guidance for developing monitoring plans for taxa and habitats potentially affected by floating offshore wind (OSW). It will serve as a foundational resource for the OSW community in California, enabling informed decision-making to minimize and mitigate negative impacts on marine ecosystems and coastal communities.

Hoary Bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*) ecology and conservation through the lens of the full annual cycle – Felton et al. 2026

The Hoary Bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*) is the most frequently reported bat killed at North American wind energy facilities, driving the United States and Canada to consider regulatory protections for the species. The Hoary Bat is a widely distributed, long-distance migratory bat, but gaps remain about the species' ecology to inform best practices for conservation and management. We synthesize information on Hoary Bat ecology in the context of the full annual cycle, with specific attention paid to the species' interactions with wind turbines. Hoary bats generally hibernate through winter, especially at lower latitudes and in coastal areas. In spring, hoary bats migrate from winter to summer habitat. Spring is also characterized by pregnancy for females; pups are born in summer. Migration to overwintering sites and mating both occur in late summer and autumn, with adults searching for mating opportunities over large spatial expanses.

Using thermal cameras to record collisions of songbirds and bats at a wind turbine of HKZ offshore wind farm, Netherlands – Krijgsveld et al. 2026

In this pilot study, a monitoring system developed by Wildlife Imaging Systems that is based on thermal imaging cameras, was tested for its ability to detect collisions of nocturnally flying songbirds and bats with offshore wind turbines. Continuous

monitoring was conducted over a nine-month period at a single offshore turbine off the Dutch coast. A total of 22 collision events were detected, of which three were confirmed or with high confidence. The system proved technically feasible for deployment offshore and demonstrated its potential to generate reliable empirical data on collision events. This development is an important step towards addressing a key knowledge gap concerning the number of birds and bats colliding with offshore wind turbines. Monitoring across multiple wind farms and seasons is required to quantify collision rates offshore and to identify the environmental and operational conditions under which collisions occur.

News & Press Releases

Marine Energy

[IEA-OES and Ocean Thermal Energy Association Sign Memorandum of Understanding to Advance Ocean Thermal Technologies and Global Ocean Energy Development](#) – IEA-OES

The International Energy Agency's Ocean Energy Systems Technology Collaboration Programme (IEA-OES) and the Ocean Thermal Energy Association (OTEA) recently announced the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to strengthen cooperation and support the advancement of ocean thermal technologies worldwide. The MoU was signed alongside the International Conference on Ocean Energy (ICOE) 2026 in The Hague on Wednesday, 7 October 2026. This Memorandum of Understanding establishes a framework for cooperation between IEA-OES and OTEA, with the goal of promoting the advancement and deployment of ocean thermal technologies and supporting the global development of ocean energy. Through this collaboration, IEA-OES and OTEA will work together to encourage knowledge exchange, enhance awareness of ocean thermal energy opportunities, and support initiatives that contribute to the growth of sustainable ocean energy solutions.

[Wales' Marine Energy Test Area secures investment from The Crown Estate](#) – Marine Energy Test Area

Wales' Marine Energy Test Area (META), has secured a one-year investment from The Crown Estate, strengthening its position as a nationally significant asset for marine energy innovation. The investment will help sustain META's operations and support the development and testing of the next generation of energy technologies, helping to accelerate the UK's transition to net zero. Located in and around the Milford Haven Waterway in Pembrokeshire, META, Wales' national marine energy test centre, plays a critical role in advancing innovation across the sector. It offers eight unique, pre-consented sites for at-sea testing of devices and components. By providing access to these dedicated test sites, alongside extensive marine data and operational support, META helps reduce the time, risk and cost associated with technology deployment, enabling early-stage testing for wave, tidal, floating offshore wind and offshore hydrogen components.

Stony Brook Leads Two DOE Projects to Build the Ocean's Power Grid – Stony Brook University

Researchers at Stony Brook University will lead two DOE projects, totaling \$1 million, to develop the power electronics and control systems that will turn wave and tidal energy into a dependable source of electricity for coastal communities. Funded by the DOE's Marine Energy Foundational Research and Development program, the three-year projects began in March 2026. The first project is called MREvolution. The researchers will partner with Sandia National Laboratories to create a modular power converter that can draw on waves, tides and energy storage at once and coordinate itself autonomously. For the second project, with CUNY College of Staten Island, the researchers will build a real-time simulation and control framework for networks of marine-powered microgrids, capturing everything from millisecond electrical transients to long-term operating costs.

Bahamas studying ocean thermal energy conversion potential – Offshore Energy

A consortium of Global OTEC, a UK-based pioneer in ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) development, and the Oceanic Platform of the Canary Islands (PLOCAN) has been selected to study a site in the Bahamas for OTEC. This has been requested by the Government of the Bahamas to provide an evidence base for a go or no-go decision on advancing OTEC toward project implementation. According to Global OTEC, the lead technical partner, over 90% of electricity in the Bahamas is generated from imported diesel and heavy fuel oil, leaving households and businesses exposed to volatile international fuel prices and some of the highest electricity tariffs in the Caribbean. The feasibility study will assess integration with seawater reverse osmosis, seawater district cooling, and data center cooling alongside the core power system, as well as matters related to environmental and social concerns and considerations.

Wind Energy

Launch of Four New Research and Innovation Projects – France Energies Marine

The Board of Directors of France Energies Marines has approved the launch of four new research and innovation projects involving 33 public and private partners. Representing a total investment of nearly €10 million, these initiatives aim to provide offshore wind stakeholders with new methodologies and solutions to enhance installation reliability, reduce operating costs and improve integration within the marine environment. The projects will be launched in autumn 2026. They will focus on strategic issues for both fixed-bottom and floating offshore wind developments: assessing cumulative impacts on marine ecosystems, the durability of polyamide mooring lines, biofouling and biocolonisation of offshore structures, and the characterisation of atmospheric turbulence using lidar technologies.

£3 million investment to advance EMEC DeepWind test and demonstration site – European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC)

UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) have awarded EMEC £3 million to advance the development of DeepWind and unlock the next generation of offshore wind technologies. Awarded by the UK Government through UKRI's Infrastructure Fund, the funding will enable EMEC to advance the development of DeepWind, a national floating and deepwater wind test site. The UK's future offshore wind ambitions depend increasingly on projects in deeper waters, but many of the technologies required for these developments still need to be demonstrated at scale, and existing test sites across Europe lack the necessary metocean conditions for the projects in the UK's pipeline. DeepWind will help bridge the gap between innovation and commercial deployment by providing plug-and-play infrastructure in a representative environment where deepwater and floating technologies can be tested, validated and de-risked before commercial deployment.

Baltic Power Project Completes Installation of All 76 Turbines. The First Polish Offshore Wind Farm in Poland Enters the Final Stage Before Commercial Operations – Baltic Power

Baltic Power project confirmed installation of the last, 76th turbine. This milestone follows the announcement of the first power delivery to the national energy system. The first offshore wind farm in Poland of up to 1,2 GW capacity consists of 76 15 MW Vestas turbines, the largest and the most advanced model commercially available manufactured by European suppliers. In total the farm will be able to manufacture up to 4TWh of energy, which stands for approximately 3% of current demand for electrical energy in Poland. The installation of the 76th - the last turbine at the Baltic Power wind farm marks a significant milestone, not only for the Project, but for the entire offshore wind industry in Poland. Declarations and plans turned into the delivered project that supports energy transition of the country and development of the entire new business sector and jobs market.

Wind turbine taller than the Eiffel Tower aims to boost German electricity production – Associated Press

A wind turbine described by its developer as the world's tallest now rises 365 meters (1,197 feet) above the sparsely populated landscape of eastern Germany, surpassing the height of the Eiffel Tower. The colossal turbine has been built at an existing wind farm in Lusatia, southeast of Berlin. Once a major center of lignite mining, the region has increasingly turned to renewable energy in recent years. The prototype reached its full height this week and is due to be inaugurated in mid-November. Jochen Grossmann, chief executive of Gicon, the Dresden-based engineering company that built the tower, said the structure would harness the stronger, more reliable winds found at greater heights. Conventional wind turbines typically have a hub height — the distance from the ground to the center of the rotor — of well below 200 meters (656 feet).