

SCENARIO 4 INTERVISIBILITY ASSESSMENT FROM KEY OBSERVATION POINT

Maryland Offshore Wind Project, OCS-A 0490	18.6	938	N/A
Skipjack, OCS-A 0519	35	853	Visible
Garden State Offshore Wind, OCS-A 0482	36.7	853	Visible
Ocean Wind 2, OCS-A 0532	63	906	Developed But Beyond Visible Distance
Ocean Wind 1, OCS-A 0498	74.5	906	Developed But Beyond Visible Distance
Atlantic Shores South, OCS-A 0499	87.1	1049	Developed But Beyond Visible Distance
Atlantic Shores North, OCS-A 0549	100.1	1049	Developed But Beyond Visible Distance
Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (C-Lease), OCS-A 0483	82.8	869	Developed But Beyond Visible Distance
Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (Research Lease), OCS-A 0497	91.2	607	Developed But Beyond Visible Distance
Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Bight (NY Bight), OCS-A 0541	107.3	853	Developed But Beyond Visible Distance
Invenergy Wind Offshore (NY Bight), OCS-A 0542	108.1	853	Developed But Beyond Visible Distance

Information on the neighboring offshore development projects is based on the most current information available.



¹ "The Best Paper Format and Viewing Distance to Represent the Scope and Scale of Visual Impacts", Journal of Landscape Architecture, 4-2019, pp. 142-151, J. Palmer ² Sheppard, S. 1989. Visual Simulation: A User's Guide for Architects, Engineers, and Planners. New York: Van Nostrand

Site Name: Location: Date: Time: Landscape Zone:

Constructed

Scenario 4 is similar to Scenario 3 in that it depicts all projects scheduled for construction through 2030, which includes Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (Research Lease) OCS-A 0497, Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (C-Lease) OCS-A 0483, Ocean Wind 1 OCS-A 0498, Atlantic Shores South OCS-A 0499, Atlantic Shores North OCS-A 0549, Ocean Wind 2 OCS-A 0532, Garden State Offshore Wind OCS-A 0482, Skipjack OCS-A 0519, Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Bight (NY Bight) OCS-A 0541, and Invenergy Wind Offshore (NY Bight) OCS-A 0542, but with the exception of the Maryland Offshore Wind Project OCS-A 0490 which is excluded. Based on the intervisibility assessment, the simulations produced for this scenario show all projects, except for the Maryland Offshore Wind Project, that are visible from KOP 3, Assateague Island National Seashore.

All simulated WTGs use monopile foundation structures, and all are oriented in the same direction with the centermost WTG facing directly towards the camera. The simulated WTGs use RAL 9010 Pure White paint color and the same lighting scheme that was outlined in US Wind's Visual Impact Assessment. As a point of reference, a 1049' tall structure drops completely below the horizon at a distance of 48.5 statute miles from a 5.1' tall viewer at this KOP. This set of figures does not include a simulation showing supplemental viewing conditions because the Maryland Offshore Wind Project is not included in this scenario.

Sheet 1 – Simulation Context and Intervisibility Assessment Sheet 2 – Project Development and Visibility Summary Sheet 3 – Existing Conditions Panorama View (124°) Sheet 4 – Panorama View (124°) with Simulations without Project Extents Sheet 5 – Panorama View (124°) with Simulations and Project Extents Sheet 6 – Single Frame (50-mm Lens) Simulation and Project Extents

To approximate the field of view represented by a 16.5" panorama it should be printed on an 11" x 17" sheet of paper and viewed from 8 inches away¹. For the most realistic experience when viewing in a digital format, position your computer screen 20" away and adjust the PDF viewing software's zoom so that the calibration bar matches what's instructed on the simulation sheet.

In all cases care must be taken to not over or underrepresent the visual contrasts². Typical binocular human field of view is assumed to be 124-degrees horizontal and 55degrees vertical

KOP 3 ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, MARYLAND

Maryland Offshore Wind Project Cumulative Visual Effects Assessment Simulations Scenario 4, Project Construction by 2030 Without Maryland Offshore Wind Project

SHEET 1 - SIMULATION CONTEXT AND INTERVISIBILITY ASSESSMENT

SITE INFORMATION

Assateague Island National Seashore Assateague, MD 3/22/2023 8:55 AM Coordinates (Lat/Lon WGS84): 38.192, -75.156 Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay) - Beach

Scenario 1, Pre-Buildout of Maryland Offshore Wind Project Scenario 2, Maryland Offshore Wind Project and Projects Already or Considered

Scenario 3, Project Construction by 2030 Scenario 4, Project Construction by 2030 Without Maryland Offshore Wind Project Scenario 5, Maryland Wind Without Other Foreseeable Future Changes





*All turbines for this development are below the horizon.

Information on the neighboring offshore development projects is based on the most current information available.

Shaded green defines projects excluded from current scenario.

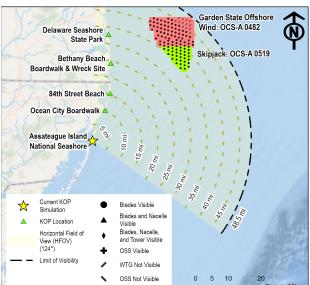
Maryland Offshore Wind Project Cumulative Visual Effects Assessment Simulations Scenario 4, Project Construction by 2030 Without Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Project Extents Visible from this KOP in the Current Scenario

KOP 3 ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, MARYLAND

SHEET 2 - PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND VISIBILITY SUMMARY **IRC**







•	ENVIRONMENT	
	Weather Conditions:	Cloudy
	Temperature:	46° F
2000	Humidity:	90%
125.00	Lighting Conditions:	Overcast
11000	Visibility:	10 Miles
1111	VIEW AND CAMERA DETAILS	
0.00	Ground Elevation (ft msl):	13.3
200	Camera/Viewing Elevation (ft msl):	18.3
N.M	Camera Used for Simulation Photography	: Nikon D850
	Camera Lens Brand, Type, Focal Length:	Nikon fixed 50 mm
ŝ	Photo Resolution:	1200 DPI
2	Horizontal Field of View (Panoramas):	124°
l	Horizontal Field of View (Single Frame 50	
	mm Lens):	39.6°
	Atmospheric Refraction Coefficient (k):	0.143

VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS: To approximate the field of view represented by a 16.5" panorama simulation, it should be printed on an 11" x 17" sheet of paper and viewed from 8 inches away¹. For the most realistic experience when viewing in a digital format, position your computer screen 20" away and adjust the PDF viewing software's zoom so that the calibration bar is 1 inch long:

In all cases care must be taken to not over or underrepresent the visual contrasts². Typical binocular human field of view is assumed to be 124-degrees horizontal and 55-degrees vertical. See Sheet 1 for citations.

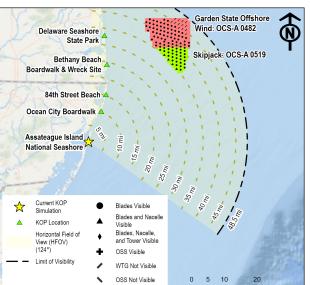
KOP 3 ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, MARYLAND

Maryland Offshore Wind Project Cumulative Visual Effects Assessment Simulations Scenario 4, Project Construction by 2030 Without Maryland Offshore Wind Project

1" Measured On Screen – View from 20" Away

SHEET 3 - EXISTING CONDITIONS PANORAMA VIEW (124°)







ENVIRONMENT		VIEV
Weather Conditions:	Cloudy	print
Temperature:	46° F	view that
Humidity:	90%	that
Lighting Conditions:	Overcast	
Visibility:	10 Miles	In al
VIEW AND CAMERA DETAILS		view
Ground Elevation (ft msl):	13.3	
Camera/Viewing Elevation (ft msl):	18.3	
Camera Used for Simulation Photography	: Nikon D850	
Camera Lens Brand, Type, Focal Length:	Nikon fixed 50 mm	
Photo Resolution:	1200 DPI	
Horizontal Field of View (Panoramas):	124°	сц
Horizontal Field of View (Single Frame 50		ЭП
mm Lens):	39.6°	
Atmospheric Refraction Coefficient (k):	0.143	

WING INSTRUCTIONS: To approximate the field of view represented by a 16.5" panorama simulation, it should be nted on an 11" x 17" sheet of paper and viewed from 8 inches away¹. For the most realistic experience when wing in a digital format, position your computer screen 20" away and adjust the PDF viewing software's zoom so at the calibration bar is 1 inch long:

all cases care must be taken to not over or underrepresent the visual contrasts². Typical binocular human field of w is assumed to be 124-degrees horizontal and 55-degrees vertical. See Sheet 1 for citations.

KOP 3 ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, MARYLAND

Maryland Offshore Wind Project Cumulative Visual Effects Assessment Simulations Scenario 4, Project Construction by 2030 Without Maryland Offshore Wind Project

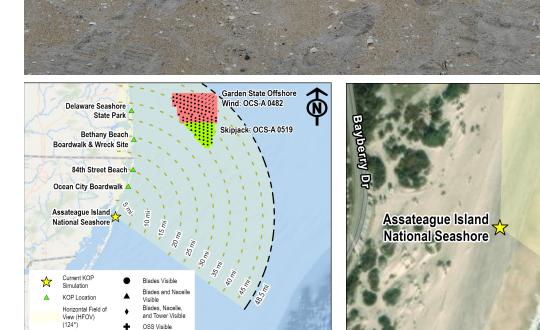
1" Measured On Screen – View from 20" Away

IEET 4 - PANORAMA VIEW (124°) WITH SIMULATIONS WITHOUT **PROJECT EXTENTS**



Garden State Offshore Wind

Skipjack



0 5 10

- Limit of Visibility

WTG Not Visible

S OSS Not Visible

A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC		and the second	1000
	ENVIRONMENT		VI
Ń	Weather Conditions:	Cloudy	pri
Ψ	Temperature:	46° F	vie tha
1.1.1.1.1	Humidity:	90%	
19 34 5	Lighting Conditions:	Overcast	
	Visibility:	10 Miles	In
	VIEW AND CAMERA DETAILS		vie
S. S. S. S.	Ground Elevation (ft msl):	13.3	
X and a	Camera/Viewing Elevation (ft msl):	18.3	
	Camera Used for Simulation Photography	: Nikon D850	
1996	Camera Lens Brand, Type, Focal Length:	Nikon fixed 50 mm	
	Photo Resolution:	1200 DPI	
1 17	Horizontal Field of View (Panoramas):	124°	
	Horizontal Field of View (Single Frame 50		
A Stall	mm Lens):	39.6°	
200	Atmospheric Refraction Coefficient (k):	0.143	
Feet			

/IEWING INSTRUCTIONS: To approximate the field of view represented by a 16.5" panorama simulation, it should be printed on an 11" x 17" sheet of paper and viewed from 8 inches away¹. For the most realistic experience when viewing in a digital format, position your computer screen 20" away and adjust the PDF viewing software's zoom so hat the calibration bar is 1 inch long:

n all cases care must be taken to not over or underrepresent the visual contrasts². Typical binocular human field of view is assumed to be 124-degrees horizontal and 55-degrees vertical. See Sheet 1 for citations.

KOP 3 ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, MARYLAND

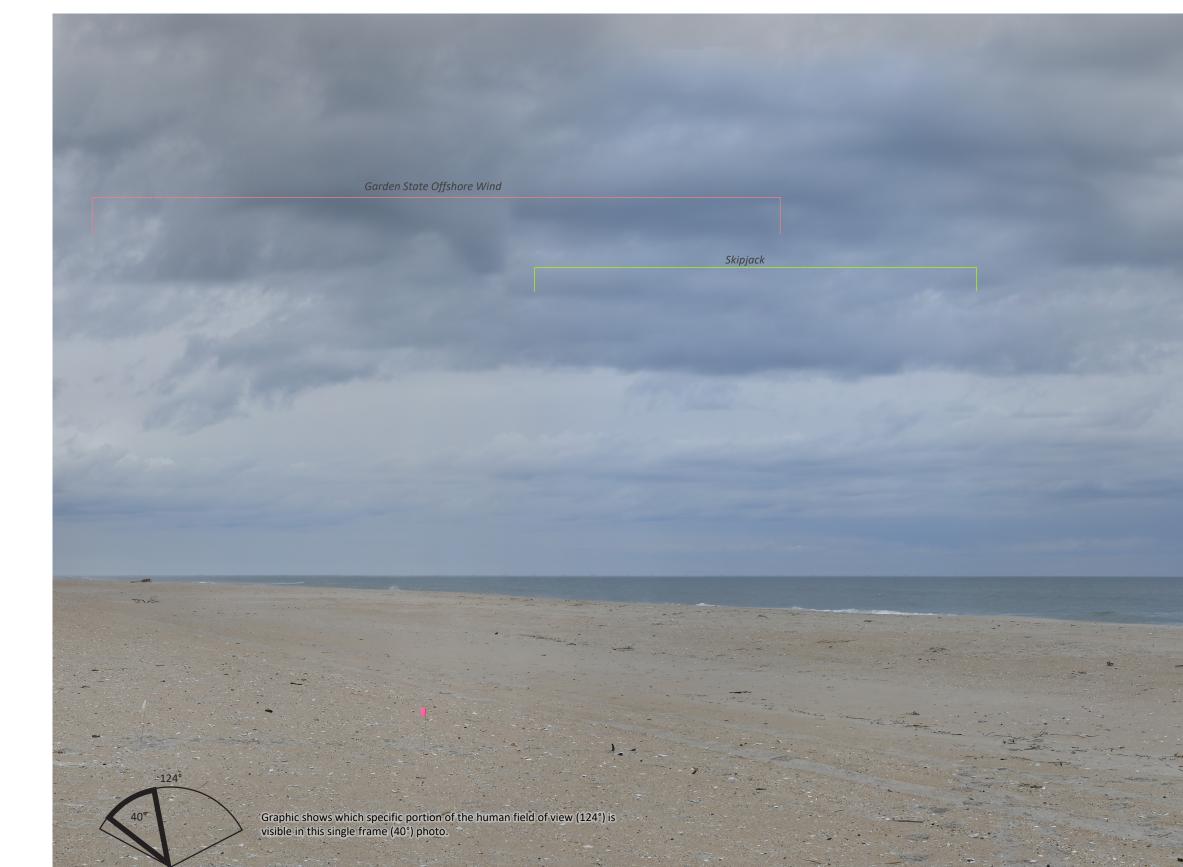
Maryland Offshore Wind Project Cumulative Visual Effects Assessment Simulations Scenario 4, Project Construction by 2030 Without Maryland Offshore Wind Project



1" Measured On Screen – View from 20" Away

SHEET 5 - PANORAMA VIEW (124°) WITH SIMULATIONS AND **PROJECT EXTENTS**





VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS: To approximate the field of view represented by a 15.7" single frame simulation captured with a 50-mm lens it should be printed on an 11" x 17" sheet of paper and viewed from 22 inches away¹. For the most realistic experience when viewing in a digital format, position your computer screen 20" away and adjust the PDFviewing software's zoom so that the calibration bar is 1 inch long:

1" Measured On Screen - View from 20" Away

In all cases care must be taken to not over or underrepresent the visual contrasts². Typical binocular human field of view is assumed to be 124-degrees horizontal and 55-degrees vertical. See Sheet 1 for citations.

-

Maryland Offshore Wind Project Cumulative Visual Effects Assessment Simulations Scenario 4, Project Construction by 2030 Without Maryland Offshore Wind Project

SHEET 6 - SINGLE FRAME (50-mm LENS) SIMULATION AND PROJECT EXTENTS

KOP 3 ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, MARYLAND

37. LF