

## Appendix A. Required Environmental Permits and Consultations

### A.1. Required Environmental Permits

Table A-1 includes a summary of federal, state, and local permits or approvals that are required for Project implementation.

**Table A-1 Required Environmental Permits and Consultations for the Proposed Project**

Agency/Regulatory Authority	Permit/Approval	Status
<b>Federal (Portions of the Project within Federal Jurisdiction)</b>		
BOEM	COP Approval	COP filed with BOEM on August 15, 2019. Updates to the COP were submitted on March 13, 2020, September 24, 2020, March 24, 2021, November 16, 2021/December 10, 2021, and May 27, 2022.
BSEE	Oil Spill Response Plan	Planned
FAA	FAA Form 7460-1, Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration (for Hazard to Air Navigation Determination)	Submitted in October 2020
NMFS	MMPA Section 101(a)(5) Letter of Authorization	Complete application received February 2022
USACE	CWA Section 404 and RHA Section 10 Individual Permit	Submitted in April 2022
USACE	Section 408	Submitted in April 2022
USCG	PATON authorization	Planned
USCG	Local Notice to Mariners per Ports and Waterways Safety Act	Planned
USEPA	CAA OCS Air Permit	Submitted in March 2022
<b>State (Portions of the Project within State Jurisdiction)</b>		
NJDEP, DLUR	Waterfront Development Permit and Coastal Consistency Determination	Planned
NJDEP, DLUR	Coastal Areas Facility Review Act Permit and Coastal Consistency Determination	Planned
NJDEP, DLUR	Coastal Wetlands Permit	Planned
NJDEP, DLUR	Flood Hazard Area Permit	Planned
NJDEP, DLUR	Freshwater Wetlands Permit	Planned
NJDEP, DLUR	Section 401 Water Quality Certification	Planned
NJDEP, Division of Water Quality	Stormwater Construction General Permit (5G3)	Planned
NJDEP, Division of Water Quality	Short Term De Minimis General Permit (B7)	Planned

Agency/Regulatory Authority	Permit/Approval	Status
NJDEP, Bureau of Water Allocation and Well Permitting	Temporary Dewatering Permit	Planned
NJDEP, Bureau of Tidelands Management	Tidelands License	Planned
NJDEP, Green Acres Program	Major Diversion of Parkland	Planned
NJDEP, Division of Parks and Forestry, Natural Heritage Program	New Jersey Endangered Species Conservation Act, threatened and endangered species consultation	Correspondence dated December 2021 will be included with the DLRP permits
NJDEP, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office	NHPA Act Section 106 Review and New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act	Ongoing BOEM coordination as part of NHPA Section 106 process. Historic and cultural resources assessment also part of the DLRP permits
NJDEP, Site Remediation and Waste Management Program	Linear Construction Project Notification	Planned
NJDEP, Division of Parks and Forestry	Consultations and approvals for activities on State Lands and Parks	State House Commission Initial Review of Lease Summary prepared by NJDEP
New Jersey Department of Transportation	Highway Occupancy Permit	Planned
New Jersey Pinelands Commission	Development Application	No development application required.
New Jersey Department of Community Affairs	Construction Permit	Planned
<b>Local (Portions of the Project within Local Jurisdiction)</b>		
Ocean County Soil Conservation District	Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Certification	Planned
Cape Atlantic Soil Conservation District	Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Certification	Planned
Atlantic County Division of Engineering	Utility Opening/Highway Occupancy Permit	Planned
Ocean County Engineering Department	Road Opening Permit	Planned
Municipal/county building and zoning permits and approvals	Lacey Township, Ocean Township, Ocean City, Upper Township, Ocean County, Atlantic County, Cape May County	Planned

CAA = Clean Air Act; DLRP = Division of Land Resource Protection; DLUR = Division of Land Use Regulation

## **A.2. Consultation and Coordination**

### **A.2.1 Introduction**

This section discusses public and agency involvement leading up to the preparation and publication of the Draft EIS, including formal consultations, cooperating agency exchanges, the public scoping comment period, and correspondence. This section discusses public involvement in the preparation of this EIS, including BOEM's responses to public comments, formal consultations, and cooperating agency exchanges. Interagency consultation, coordination, and correspondence throughout the development of this Draft EIS occurred primarily through virtual meetings, teleconferences, and written communications (including email). BOEM coordinated with numerous agencies throughout the development of this document, as listed in Section A.2.3.2, *Cooperating Agencies*.

### **A.2.2 Consultations and Authorizations**

#### **A.2.2.1. Coastal Zone Management Act**

The Coastal Zone Management Act requires that any applicant for a required federal license or permit to conduct an activity, within the coastal zone or within the geographic location descriptions (i.e., areas outside the coastal zone in which an activity would have reasonably foreseeable coastal effects), affecting any land or water use or natural resource of the coastal zone be consistent with the enforceable policies of a state's federally approved coastal management program. Although the Project's Lease Area does not fall within a Geographic Location Description for purposes of 16 USC 1456(c)(3)(A) and the implementing regulations at 15 CFR 930 Subparts D and E, following a request by NJDEP, Ocean Wind voluntarily submitted a federal consistency certification and a copy of the COP on March 30, 2021. Ocean Wind 1's COP (Ocean Wind 2022) provided the necessary data and information under 15 CFR 930.58. NJDEP will review the reasonably foreseeable effects of the Project on coastal use or resources for consistency with the enforceable policies of the New Jersey coastal zone management program. On March 31, 2021, NJDEP notified BOEM that NJDEP and Ocean Wind mutually agreed to stay NJDEP's 6-month consistency review period consistent with 15 CFR 930.60(b), and provided BOEM with a copy of the stay agreement. Pursuant to the stay agreement, the NJDEP consistency decision is due no later than October 28, 2022, unless NJDEP and Ocean Wind mutually agree in writing to another later date. The state's concurrence is required before BOEM may approve or approve with conditions the Ocean Wind 1 COP per 30 CFR 585.628(f) and 15 CFR 930.130(1).

#### **A.2.2.2. Endangered Species Act**

Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531 et seq.), requires that each federal agency ensure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by the agency is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat of those species. When the action of a federal agency may affect a protected species or its critical habitat, that agency is required to consult with either NMFS or USFWS, depending upon the jurisdiction. Pursuant to 50 CFR 402.07, BOEM has accepted designation as the lead federal agency for the purposes of fulfilling interagency consultation under Section 7 of the ESA for listed species under the jurisdiction of NMFS and USFWS. BOEM is consulting on the proposed activities considered in this Draft EIS with both NMFS and USFWS and has prepared biological assessments for listed species under their respective jurisdictions.

### **A.2.2.3. Government-to-Government Tribal Consultation**

Executive Order 13175 commits federal agencies to engage in government-to-government consultation with tribes when federal actions have tribal implications, and Secretarial Order No. 3317 requires U.S. Department of the Interior agencies to develop and participate in meaningful consultation with federally recognized tribes where a tribal implication may arise. A June 29, 2018, memorandum outlines BOEM's current tribal consultation policy (BOEM 2018). This memorandum states that "consultation is a deliberative process that aims to create effective collaboration and informed federal decision-making" and is in keeping with the spirit and intent of the NHPA and NEPA, Executive and Secretarial Orders, and U.S. Department of the Interior Policy (BOEM 2018). BOEM implements tribal consultation policies through formal government-to-government consultation, informal dialogue, collaboration, and other engagement.

On March 19, 2021, BOEM initiated formal consultation with nine tribes under the NHPA and invited them to be NHPA Section 106 consulting parties to the Project through individual letters mailed and emailed to tribal leaders with the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Delaware Nation, Delaware Tribe of Indians, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Rappahannock Tribe, Shawnee Tribe, Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians, the Narragansett Indian Tribe, and the Shinnecock Indian Nation. Three tribal leaders responded that they would like to participate as consulting parties to the Project: the Delaware Nation, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, and the Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians.

On March 30, 2021, BOEM sent another set of letters and emails to tribal leaders notifying them that the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the Project was issued that day and noted that the scoping comment period was open until April 29, 2021. BOEM then sent an email to tribal leaders on May 5, 2021, offering a government-to-government consultation meeting to discuss the public scoping information for the Project. BOEM held a government-to-government meeting with the tribes that responded, the Delaware Tribe of Indians and the Delaware Nation, on June 17, 2021. Both tribes expressed interest in continuing consultation for offshore wind, and emphasized the importance of early consultation in Project development. The Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head Aquinnah notified BOEM that they would like to participate as a consulting party to the Project. Additional attempts were made to contact the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Shawnee Tribe, Narragansett Indian Tribe, and Shinnecock Indian Nation via phone and email in August and September 2021; however, no responses have been received to date.

BOEM separately contacted the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation on August 17, 2021, in response to a request to participate as a cooperating agency. The Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation confirmed they would like to consult with BOEM as a Cooperating Tribal Nation under NEPA and an NHPA Section 106 consulting party. However, in a letter dated November 22, 2021, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation indicated that they no longer wanted to consult on the Project.

### **A.2.2.4. National Historic Preservation Act**

Section 106 of the NHPA (54 USC 306108) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) require federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment. BOEM has determined that the proposed Project is an undertaking subject to Section 106 review. The construction of WTGs and OSS, installation of inter-array cables, and development of staging areas are ground- or seabed-disturbing activities that may adversely affect archaeological resources. The presence of WTGs may also introduce visual elements out of character with the historic setting of historic structures or landscapes; in cases where historic setting is a contributing element of historic properties' eligibility for the NRHP, the Project may adversely affect those historic properties.

The Section 106 regulations at 36 CFR 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA substitution process to fulfill a federal agency’s NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR 800.3 through 800.6. This process is commonly known as “NEPA substitution for Section 106” and BOEM is using this process and documentation required for the preparation of this EIS and the ROD to comply with Section 106. Appendix N of this Draft EIS contains BOEM’s Finding of Adverse Effect, which includes a description and summary of BOEM’s consultation so far. BOEM will continue consulting with the New Jersey SHPO, ACHP, federally recognized tribes, and the consulting parties regarding the Finding of Adverse Effect and the resolution of adverse effects. BOEM has and will be conducting Section 106 consultation meeting(s) on the Finding of Adverse Effect and the resolution of adverse effects, and the agency will be requesting the consulting parties to review and comment on the Finding of Adverse Effect and proposed resolution measures.

BOEM fulfilled public involvement requirements for Section 106 of the NHPA through the NEPA public scoping and public meetings process, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.2(d)(3). The Scoping Summary Report (BOEM 2021), available on BOEM’s Project-specific website, summarizes comments on historic preservation issues. On March 19, 2021, BOEM initiated consultation with nine federally recognized tribes: Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Delaware Nation, Delaware Tribe of Indians, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Rappahannock Tribe, Shawnee Tribe, Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians, the Narragansett Indian Tribe, and the Shinnecock Indian Nation (Section A.2.2.3). The Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) notified BOEM of their interest in participating as a consulting party on September 27, 2021. BOEM requested information on sites of religious and cultural significance to the tribes that the proposed Project could affect, and BOEM offered its assistance in providing additional details and information on the proposed Project to the tribes. The Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation later contacted BOEM to request participation as a sovereign tribal nation in the NEPA cooperating agency review process, and BOEM added this tribal nation to the Project as a participant in the cooperating agency review process as well as a consulting party. However, in a letter dated November 22, 2021, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation indicated that they no longer wanted to consult on the Project.

On March 30, 2021, BOEM contacted representatives of local governments, state and local historical societies, economic development commissions, and other federal agencies to solicit information on historic properties and determine their interest in participating as consulting parties. Participants that have accepted consulting party status for the NHPA Section 106 Consultation are listed in Table A-2.

**Table A-2 NHPA Section 106 Consulting Parties**

<b>Participants in the Section 106 Process</b>	<b>Participating Consulting Parties</b>
SHPOs and state agencies	NJDEP, Historic Preservation Office
Federal agencies	ACHP National Park Service USEPA USCG
Federally recognized tribes	Delaware Nation Delaware Tribe of Indians Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)

Participants in the Section 106 Process	Participating Consulting Parties
Local governments	Atlantic County Cape May City Cape May County Harvey Cedars Borough Linwood City Margate City Ocean City Sea Isle City Somers Point City Stafford Township
Nongovernmental organizations or groups	Absecon Lighthouse Garden State Seafood Association Long Beach Island Historical Association The Noyes Museum of Art Vassar Square Condominiums

**A.2.2.5. Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act**

Pursuant to Section 305(b) of the MSA, federal agencies are required to consult with NMFS on any action that may result in adverse effects on EFH. NMFS regulations implementing the EFH provisions of the MSA can be found at 50 CFR 600. As provided for in 50 CFR 600.920(b), BOEM has accepted designation as the lead agency for the purposes of fulfilling EFH consultation obligations under Section 305(b) of the MSA. Certain OCS activities authorized by BOEM may result in adverse effects on EFH and, therefore, require consultation with NMFS. BOEM developed an EFH Assessment concurrent with the Draft EIS and transmitted the EFH Assessment to NMFS on February 11, 2022. NMFS anticipates receipt of the complete EFH Assessment from BOEM and initiation of the EFH consultation on September 12, 2022.

**A.2.2.6. Marine Mammal Protection Act**

Section 101(a) of the MMPA (16 USC 1361) prohibits persons or vessels subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from taking any marine mammal in waters or on lands under the jurisdiction of the United States or on the high seas (16 USC 1372(a)(1), (a)(2)). Sections 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA provide exceptions to the prohibition on take, which give NMFS the authority to authorize the incidental but not intentional take of small numbers of marine mammals, provided certain findings are made and statutory and regulatory procedures are met. Entities seeking to obtain authorization for the incidental take of marine mammals under NMFS jurisdiction must submit such a request (in the form of an application). Incidental Take Authorizations may be issued as either (1) regulations and associated Letters of Authorization, or (2) an Incidental Harassment Authorization. Letters of Authorizations may be issued for up to a maximum period of 5 years, and Incidental Harassment Authorizations may be issued for a maximum period of 1 year. NMFS has also promulgated regulations to implement the provisions of the MMPA governing the taking and importing of marine mammals (50 CFR 216) and has published application instructions that prescribe the procedures necessary to apply for an Incidental Take Authorization. Applicants seeking to obtain authorization for the incidental take of marine mammals under NMFS’ jurisdiction must comply with these regulations and application instructions in addition to the provisions of the MMPA.

Once NMFS determines an application is adequate and complete, NMFS has a corresponding duty to determine whether and how to authorize take of marine mammals incidental to the activities described in the application. To authorize the incidental take of marine mammals, NMFS evaluates the best available scientific information to determine whether the take would have a negligible impact on the affected marine mammal species or stocks and an immitigable impact on their availability for taking for subsistence uses. NMFS must also prescribe the “means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact” on the affected species or stocks and their habitat, and on the availability of those species or stocks for subsistence uses, as well as monitoring and reporting requirements.

Ocean Wind submitted a Letter of Authorization application to NMFS on October 1, 2021. The application was reviewed and considered complete on February 11, 2022. NMFS published a Notice of Receipt in the Federal Register on March 7, 2022.

### **A.2.3 Development of Draft Environmental Impact Statement**

This section provides an overview of the development of the Draft EIS, including public scoping, cooperating agency involvement, and distribution of the Draft EIS for public review and comment.

#### **A.2.3.1. Scoping**

On March 30, 2021, BOEM issued an NOI to prepare an EIS consistent with NEPA regulations (42 USC 4321 et seq.) to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Action and alternatives (83 *Federal Register* 13777). The NOI commenced a public scoping process for identifying issues and potential alternatives for consideration in the EIS. The formal scoping period was from March 30 through April 29, 2021. BOEM held three virtual public scoping meetings to solicit feedback and to identify issues and potential alternatives for consideration in the EIS. Throughout this timeframe, federal agencies, state and local governments, and the general public had the opportunity to help BOEM identify potential significant resources and issues, IPFs, reasonable alternatives (e.g., size, geographic, seasonal, or other restrictions on construction and siting of facilities and activities), and potential mitigation measures to analyze in the EIS, as well as provide additional information. BOEM also used the NEPA scoping process to initiate the Section 106 consultation process under the NHPA (54 USC 300101 et seq.), as permitted by 36 CFR 800.2(d)(3), which requires federal agencies to assess the effects of projects on historic properties. Additionally, BOEM informed its Section 106 consultation by seeking public comment and input through the NOI regarding the identification of historic properties or potential effects on historic properties from activities associated with approval of the COP (Ocean Wind 2022). The NOI requested comments from the public in written form, delivered by hand or by mail, or through the [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) web portal.

BOEM held three virtual scoping meetings on April 13, 15, and 20, 2021. BOEM reviewed and considered all scoping comments in the development of the Draft EIS, and used the comments to identify alternatives for analysis. A Scoping Summary Report (BOEM 2021) summarizing the submissions received and the methods for analyzing them is available on BOEM’s website at <https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/state-activities/ocean-wind-1>. In addition, all public scoping submissions received can be viewed online at <http://www.regulations.gov> by typing “BOEM-2021-0024” in the search field. As detailed in the Scoping Summary Report, the resource areas or NEPA topics most referenced in the scoping comments include NEPA/Public Involvement Process; recreation and tourism; mitigation and monitoring; commercial fisheries and for-hire recreational fishing; birds; demographics, employment and economics; and others.

#### **A.2.3.2. Cooperating Agencies**

BOEM invited other federal agencies and state, tribal, and local governments to consider becoming cooperating agencies in the preparation of the Draft EIS. According to CEQ guidelines, qualified agencies

and governments are those with “jurisdiction by law or special expertise” (CEQ 1981). BOEM asked potential cooperating agencies to consider their authority and capacity to assume the responsibilities of a cooperating agency, and to be aware that an agency’s role in the environmental analysis neither enlarges nor diminishes the final decision-making authority of any other agency involved in the NEPA process. BOEM also asked agencies to consider the “Factors for Determining Cooperating Agency Status” in Attachment 1 to CEQ’s January 30, 2002, Memorandum for the Heads of Federal Agencies (CEQ 2002). BOEM held interagency meetings on May 18, 2020, and on March 2, May 24, June 29, July 19, 2021, and January 13, 2022, to discuss the environmental review process, schedule, responsibilities, consultation, and potential alternatives.

In response to BOEM’s invitation to be a cooperating agency, NPS requested to support the environmental review as a participating agency instead. The following federal agencies and state governments have supported preparation of the Draft EIS as cooperating agencies:

- NMFS
- USACE
- BSEE
- USEPA
- USCG
- USFWS
- DOD
- NJDEP
- New York State Department of State (NYSDOS)

NMFS is serving as a cooperating agency pursuant to 40 CFR 1501.8 because the scope of the Proposed Action and alternatives involve activities that have the potential to affect marine resources under its jurisdiction by law and special expertise. As applicable, permits and authorizations are issued pursuant to the MMPA, as amended (16 USC 1361 et seq.); the regulations governing the taking and importing of marine mammals (50 CFR 216); the ESA (16 USC 1531 et seq.); and the regulations governing the taking, importing, and exporting of threatened and endangered species (50 CFR 222–226). In accordance with 50 CFR 402, NMFS also serves as the Consulting Agency under Section 7 of the ESA for federal agencies proposing action that may affect marine resources listed as threatened or endangered. NMFS has additional responsibilities to conserve and manage fishery resources of the United States, which include the authority to engage in consultations with other federal agencies pursuant to the MSA and 50 CFR 600 when proposed actions may adversely affect EFH. The MMPA is the only authorization for NMFS that requires NEPA compliance. NMFS intends to adopt BOEM’s Final EIS if, after independent review and analysis, NMFS determines the Final EIS to be sufficient to support the authorization.

USACE is serving as a cooperating agency pursuant to 40 CFR 1501.8 because the scope of the Proposed Action and alternatives involves activities that could affect resources under its jurisdiction by law and special expertise. As applicable, permits and authorizations are issued pursuant to Sections 10 and 14 of the RHA and Section 404 of the CWA. As an offshore wind energy project, the Project needs to be situated offshore in the water. Consequently, the fill activities associated with the Project, which consist of the inter-array cables, armoring at the base of the WTG foundations, protective cable armoring for the export cables, and temporary cofferdams, are water dependent. Issuance of Section 10 or Section 404 permits requires NEPA compliance, which will be met via adoption of BOEM’s EIS and issuance of the ROD.



BSEE is serving as a cooperating agency pursuant to 40 CFR 1501.8 because the scope of the Proposed Action and alternatives involves activities that could affect marine resources under its jurisdiction by law and special expertise; and safety, compliance, and enforcement issues. Pursuant to a December 2020 Memorandum of Agreement between BOEM and BSEE, BSEE conducts activities, consults, and advises BOEM on safety and environmental enforcement for renewable energy projects.

USEPA is serving as a cooperating agency pursuant to 40 CFR 1501.8 because the scope of the Proposed Action and alternatives involves activities that could affect resources under its jurisdiction by law and special expertise, including air quality and water quality.

USCG is serving as a cooperating agency pursuant to 40 CFR 1501.8 because the scope of the Proposed Action and alternatives involves activities that could affect navigation and safety issues that fall under its jurisdiction by law and special expertise.

USFWS is serving as a cooperating agency pursuant to 40 CFR 1501.8 because the scope of the Proposed Action and alternatives involves activities that could affect resources under its jurisdiction by law and special expertise. USFWS also serves as the consulting agency under Section 7 of the ESA for federal agencies proposing actions that may affect terrestrial resources listed as threatened or endangered.

DOD is serving as a cooperating agency pursuant to 40 CFR 1501.8 because it has special expertise with respect to potential impacts that may occur as a result of the Proposed Action.

NJDEP and NYSDOS are serving as cooperating agencies pursuant to 40 CFR 1501.8 because they have special expertise with respect to potential impacts that may occur as a result of the Proposed Action.

#### **A.2.3.3. Distribution of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Review and Comment**

The Draft EIS is available in electronic format for public viewing at <https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/state-activities/ocean-wind-1>. Hard copies and digital copies of the Draft EIS can be requested by contacting the Program Manager, Office of Renewable Energy in Sterling, Virginia. Publication of this Draft EIS initiates a 45-day comment period where government agencies, members of the public, and interested stakeholders can provide comments and input. BOEM will accept comments in any of the following ways:

- In hard copy form, delivered by mail, enclosed in an envelope labeled “Ocean Wind 1 COP EIS” and addressed to Program Manager, Office of Renewable Energy, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, 45600 Woodland Road, Sterling, Virginia 20166. Comments must be received or postmarked no later than August 8, 2022.
- Through the [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) web portal by navigating to <https://www.regulations.gov/> and searching for docket number “BOEM-2022-0021.” Click the “Comment” button to the right of the document link. Enter your information and comment, then click “Submit.”
- By attending one of the public hearings on the dates listed in the notice of availability and providing written or verbal comments. BOEM will hold three virtual public hearings to solicit feedback and identify issues for consideration in preparing the Final EIS.

BOEM will use comments received during the public comment period to inform its preparation of the Final EIS, as appropriate. EIS notification lists for the Project are provided in Appendix K.

### A.3. References Cited

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM). 2018. *Tribal Consultation Guidance*. June 29, 2018. Available: <https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/about-boem/Public-Engagement/Tribal-Communities/BOEM-Tribal-Consultation-Guidance-with-Memo.pdf>.

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM). 2021. *Ocean Wind Construction and Operations Plan Scoping Report*. June 2021. Available: <https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/state-activities/ocean-wind-1>.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). 1981. Memorandum to Agencies: Forty Most Asked Questions Concerning CEQ's National Environmental Policy Act Regulation. Amended 1986. Available: <https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2018/06/f53/G-CEQ-40Questions.pdf>. Accessed: August 2021.

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