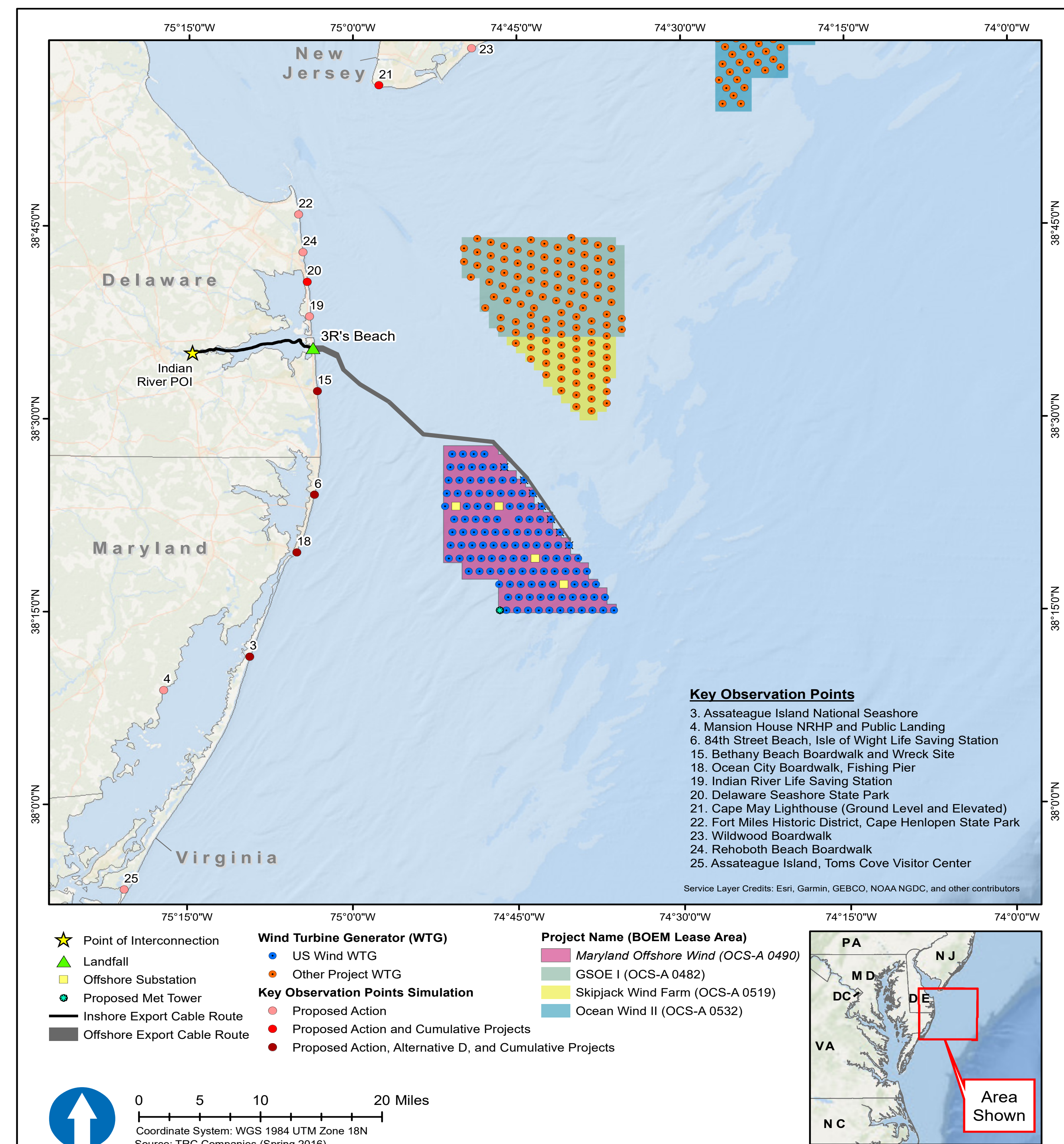


Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment (SLVIA) Affected Viewshed

Project Characteristics and Visual Impact Factors, Alternative B

KOP	Distance, miles (km) ^a	Horizontal FOV, Degrees (% of Human FOV) ^b	Vertical FOV, Degrees (% of Human FOV) ^b	Noticeable Elements	Components of VIA							Visibility ^c	Impact Magnitude
					Form	Line	Color	Texture	Scale	Contrast	Motion		
3: Assateague Island National Seashore; Assateague Island	16.4 (26.4)	39.5° (31.9%)	0.5° (1.0%)	B, N, OL, T	Strong	Strong	Medium	Medium	Medium	Strong	Medium	4	Large
4: Mansion House NRHP and Public Landing	26.3 (42.3)	30.7° (24.8%)	0.2° (0.4%)	B, N, OL	Medium	Weak	Medium	Weak	Small	Weak	Weak	2	Small
6: 84th Street Beach, Isle of Wight Life Saving Station; Ocean City	10.8 (17.4)	50.9° (41.0%)	0.9° (1.6%)	B, E, N, OL, T	Strong	Strong	Strong	Medium	Medium	Strong	Strong	5	Large
15: Bethany Beach Boardwalk and Wreck Site; Bethany Beach	12.4 (19.9)	31.8° (25.6%)	0.8° (1.4%)	B, E, N, OL, T	Strong	Strong	Medium	Weak	Medium	Strong	Strong	5	Large
18 Ocean City Boardwalk	13.0 (21.0)	51.2° (41.3%)	0.7° (1.3%)	B, E, N, OL, T	Strong	Strong	Strong	Medium	Medium	Strong	Strong	5	Large
19: Indian River Life Saving Station; Rehoboth Beach	17.0 (27.0)	22.4° (18.1%)	0.5° (0.9%)	B, E, N, OL, T	Medium	Medium	Medium	Weak	Small	Medium	Medium	4	Medium
20: Delaware Seashore State Park	19.5 (31.4)	20.7° (16.7%)	0.4° (0.8%)	B, E, N, OL, T	Medium	Medium	Medium	Weak	Medium	Medium	Strong	3	Medium
21: Cape May Lighthouse, Cape May, NJ	33.6 (54.0)	13.5° (10.9%) ground	0.1° (0.2%)	B, N, OL, T	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak	Small	Weak	Weak	2	Small
22: Fort Miles Historic District, Cape Henlopen State Park	24.9 (40.1)	16.1° (13.0%)	0.3° (0.5%)	B, N, OL, T	Medium	Medium	Weak	Weak	Small	Medium	Medium	3	Medium
23: Wildwood Boardwalk; Wildwood	36.3 (58.5)	12.6° (10.2%)	<0.1° (0.1%)	B, N, OL	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak	Small	Weak	Weak	2	Small
24: Rehoboth Beach Boardwalk	21.9 (35.2)	18.0° (14.5%)	0.3° (0.6%)	B, N, OL, T	Medium	Medium	Weak	Weak	Small	Medium	Weak	3	Medium
25: Assateague Island, Toms Cove Visitor Center	39.7 (64.0)	19.7° (15.9%)	<0.1° (<0.1%)	B, N, OL	Strong	Strong	Medium	Medium	Medium	Strong	Medium	1	Negligible
State Route 24 (Onshore Substation)	1.0 (1.6)	8.2° (6.6%)	ND	Onshore components	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak	Small	Weak	Weak	2	Small
Theoretical Offshore Location	Varies	Varies	Varies	B, E, N, NL, OL, T, Y	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strong	6	Large



B = WTG blades; E = electrical service platform; FOV = field of view; km = kilometers; KOP = key observation point; N = nacelle; ND = no data; NL = navigation light; OL = nacelle-top obstruction lights; S = Phase 1 onshore substation; T = WTG tower; VIA = visual impact assessment; WTG = wind turbine generator; Y = yellow foundation transition piece

^a This is the distance to nearest Project WTG, except for the State Route 24 KOP, which measures the distance to the Project's onshore substation sites.

^b The horizontal human FOV is approximately 124 degrees, while the vertical FOV is approximately 55 degrees (Sullivan 2021)

^c This is as defined in Table H-11 (Sullivan et al. 2012)

^d Noticeable elements for offshore viewers would vary based on the location of the viewer relative to the offshore wind projects. Based on the likely sizes of WTGs (Table H-7), all elements of an individual WTG would be visible within approximately 10.5 miles of that WTG position. Visibility rating reflects closest possible views (i.e., adjacent to or within the WTG array), but could range from 1 to 6 depending on the viewer's location.

Visibility Level Rating Scale

VISIBILITY RATING	DESCRIPTION
VISIBILITY LEVEL 1: visible only after extended, close viewing; otherwise, invisible.	An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person who was not aware of it in advance and looking for it. Even under those circumstances, the object can only be seen after looking at it closely for an extended period of time.
VISIBILITY LEVEL 2: visible when scanning in general direction of study subject; otherwise, likely to be missed by casual observer.	An object/phenomenon that is very small and/or faint, but when the observer is scanning the horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detected without extended viewing. It could sometimes be noticed by a casual observer; however, most people would not notice it without some active looking.
VISIBILITY LEVEL 3: visible after brief glance in general direction of study subject and unlikely to be missed by casual observer.	An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to most casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to compete with major landscape elements.
VISIBILITY LEVEL 4: plainly visible, could not be missed by casual observer, but does not strongly attract visual attention, or dominate view because of apparent size, for views in general direction of study subject.	An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other landscape elements, but with insufficient visual contrast to strongly attract visual attention and insufficient size to occupy most of the observer's visual field.
VISIBILITY LEVEL 5: strongly attracts visual attention of views in general direction of study subject. Attention may be drawn by strong contrast in form, line, color, or texture, luminance, or motion.	An object/phenomenon that is not of large size, but that contrasts with the surrounding landscape elements so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately, and tending to hold viewer attention. In addition to strong contrasts in form, line, color, and texture, bright light sources (such as lighting and reflections) and moving objects associated with the study subject may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby landscape elements.
VISIBILITY LEVEL 6: dominates view because study subject fills most of visual field for views in its general direction. strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, luminance, or motion may contribute to view dominance.	An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is of such large size that it occupies most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be avoided except by turning the head more than 45 degrees from a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major focus of visual attention, and its large apparent size is a major factor in its view dominance. In addition to size, contrasts in form, line, color, and texture, bright light sources and moving objects associated with the study subject may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the study subject detracts noticeably from views of other landscape elements.

Key Observation Points (KOPs) for the Maryland Offshore Wind Project visual simulations.