

OCS-A 0483, OCS-A 0497, OCS-A 0541, and OCS-A 0542 are located beyond the extent of this map. These lease areas are determined by the Intervisibility Assessment to be beyond visible distance from the KOP. See the Intervisibility Assessment table on this sheet for more details.

**SCENARIO 1 INTERVISIBILITY ASSESSMENT FROM KEY OBSERVATION POINT**

Development	Minimum Distance from KOP to Turbines (mi)	Maximum Blade Height of Nearest Turbine (Feet)	Visibility Status This Scenario
Maryland Offshore Wind Project, OCS-A 0490	33.6	938	Not Developed
Skipjack, OCS-A 0519	23.1	853	Not Developed
Garden State Offshore Wind, OCS-A 0482	15.9	853	Not Developed
Ocean Wind 2, OCS-A 0532	25.9	906	Not Developed
Ocean Wind 1, OCS-A 0498	33.8	906	Visible
Atlantic Shores South, OCS-A 0499	45	1049	Visible
Atlantic Shores North, OCS-A 0549	55.7	1049	Not Developed
Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (C-Lease), OCS-A 0483	134.6	869	Developed But Beyond Visible Distance
Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (Research Lease), OCS-A 0497	143.4	607	Developed But Beyond Visible Distance
Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Bight (NY Bight), OCS-A 0541	73.2	853	Not Developed
Invenegy Wind Offshore (NY Bight), OCS-A 0542	74.3	853	Not Developed

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



<sup>1</sup> "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  
<sup>2</sup> Sheppard, S. 1989. Visual Simulation: A User's Guide for Architects, Engineers, and Planners. New York: Van Nostrand Rheinhold.

**SITE INFORMATION**

Site Name: Cape May Lighthouse  
 Location: Cape May Point, NJ  
 Date: 3/25/2023  
 Time: 12:20 PM  
 Coordinates (Lat/Lon WGS84): 38.931, -74.958  
 Landscape Zone: Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay) - Beach

**CUMULATIVE VISUAL EFFECTS SCENARIOS (CURRENT IS BOLD)**

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

**SCENARIO DESCRIPTION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

Scenario 1 depicts conditions that are anticipated prior to construction of the Maryland Offshore Wind Project, which includes Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (Research Lease) OCS-A 0497 constructed in 2020, Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (C-Lease) OCS-A 0483, Ocean Wind 1 OCS-A 0498, and Atlantic Shores South OCS-A 0499. From KOP 24, Cape May Lighthouse, the intervisibility assessment indicates that Ocean Wind 1 OCS-A 0498, and Atlantic Shores South OCS-A 0499 are both potentially visible, and while Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (Research Lease) OCS-A 0497 and Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (C-Lease) OCS-A 0483 projects are both constructed they are too distant to be visible. The simulations produced for Scenario 1 visualize the Ocean Wind 1 and Atlantic Shores South projects as seen from the elevated observation deck of the KOP 24 Cape May Lighthouse.

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 58.0 statute miles from a camera height above ground with an elevation of 153.8' at this KOP.

**SHEET INDEX AND VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS**

- Sheet 1 – Simulation Context Information
- Sheet 2 – Intervisibility Assessment
- Sheet 3 – Project Development and Visibility Summary
- Sheet 4 – Existing Conditions Panorama View (124°)
- Sheet 5 – 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 away<sup>1</sup>. 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 contrasts<sup>2</sup>. Typical binocular human field of view is assumed to be 124-degrees horizontal and 55-degrees vertical.

**KOP 24 CAPE MAY LIGHTHOUSE, NEW JERSEY**  
 Maryland Offshore Wind Project Cumulative Visual Effects Assessment Simulations  
 Scenario 1, Pre-Buildout of Maryland Offshore Wind Project

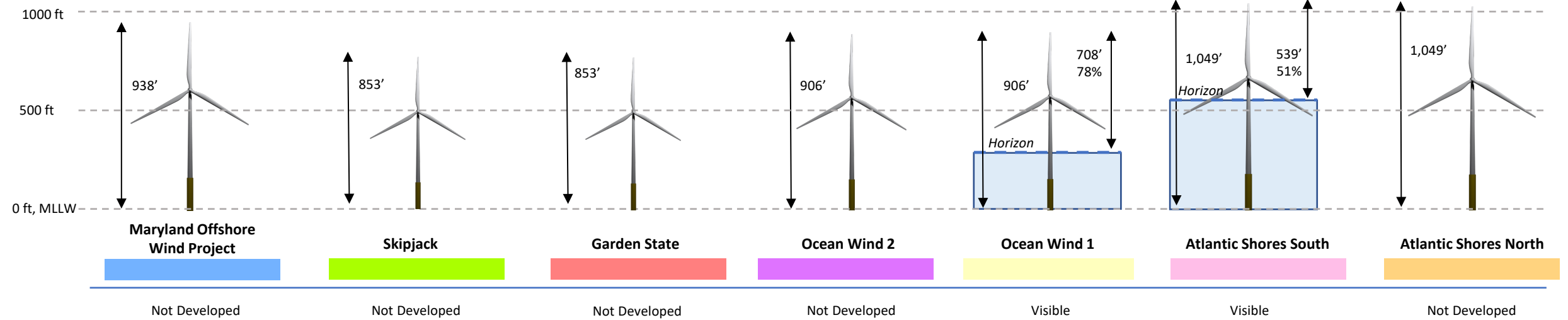
**SHEET 1 - SIMULATION CONTEXT AND INTERVISIBILITY ASSESSMENT**



Scenario 1 Visibility of Nearest Turbine to Key Observation Point

Based on findings from the Intervisibility Assessment the following developments are excluded from this visibility matrix due to their distance from the key observation point:

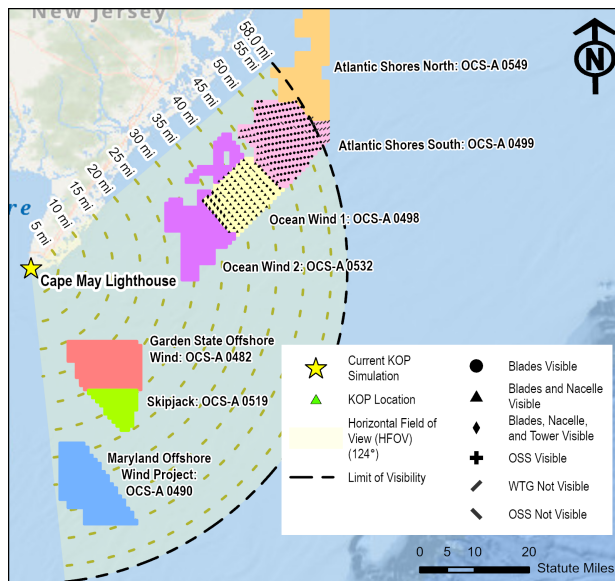
- Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (C-Lease) OCS-A 0483
- Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (Research Lease) OCS-A 0497
- Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Bight (NY Bight) OCS-A 0541
- Invenergy Wind Offshore (NY Bight) OCS-A 0542



# Turbines					108	201
# Turbines Visible					108	184
# Nacelle FAA Lights Visible					98	24
# Mid-Tower FAA Lights Visible					17	0
# Substations					3	4
# Substations Visible					0	0
Minimum Distance from KOP to Turbines (mi)					33.8	45.0
Maximum Distance from KOP to Turbines (mi)					47.9	60.7
Nearest Turbine – Vertical Extent of Turbine Visible (ft)					708	539
Farthest Turbine – Vertical Extent of Turbine Visible (ft)					296	8
Nearest Turbine – Vertical Extent of Turbine Visible (%)					78%	51%
Farthest Turbine – Vertical Extent of Turbine Visible (%)					33%	1%
Mid-Tower FAA Light Height (ft)					263	304
Hub Height (ft)					512	590
Nacelle Top FAA Light Height (ft)					525	608
Blade Tip Height (ft)					906	1049
Rotor Diameter (ft)					788	918.6

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

**KOP 24 CAPE MAY LIGHTHOUSE, NEW JERSEY**  
 Maryland Offshore Wind Project Cumulative Visual Effects Assessment Simulations  
 Scenario 1, Pre-Buildout of Maryland Offshore Wind Project



#### ENVIRONMENT

Weather Conditions:	Clear/Calm
Temperature:	54° F
Humidity:	49%
Lighting Conditions:	Clear/Sunny
Visibility:	10 Miles

#### VIEW AND CAMERA DETAILS

Ground Elevation (ft msl):	148.3
Camera/Viewing Elevation (ft msl):	153.3
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°
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 away<sup>1</sup>. 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:

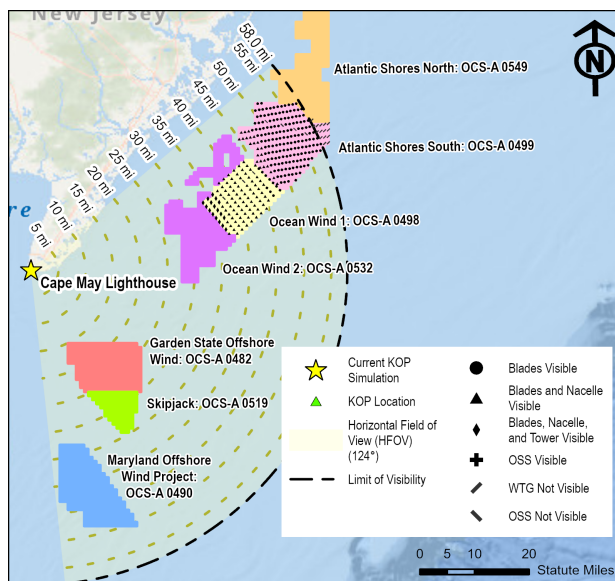
1" Measured On Screen – View from 20" Away

In all cases care must be taken to not over or underrepresent the visual contrasts<sup>2</sup>. Typical binocular human field of view is assumed to be 124-degrees horizontal and 55-degrees vertical. See Sheet 1 for citations.

**KOP 24 CAPE MAY LIGHTHOUSE, NEW JERSEY**  
 Maryland Offshore Wind Project Cumulative Visual Effects Assessment Simulations  
 Scenario 1, Pre-Buildout of Maryland Offshore Wind Project

**SHEET 3 - EXISTING CONDITIONS PANORAMA VIEW (124°)**





#### ENVIRONMENT

Weather Conditions:	Clear/Calm
Temperature:	54° F
Humidity:	49%
Lighting Conditions:	Clear/Sunny
Visibility:	10 Miles

#### VIEW AND CAMERA DETAILS

Ground Elevation (ft msl):	148.3
Camera/Viewing Elevation (ft msl):	153.3
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°
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 away<sup>1</sup>. 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:

1" Measured On Screen – View from 20" Away

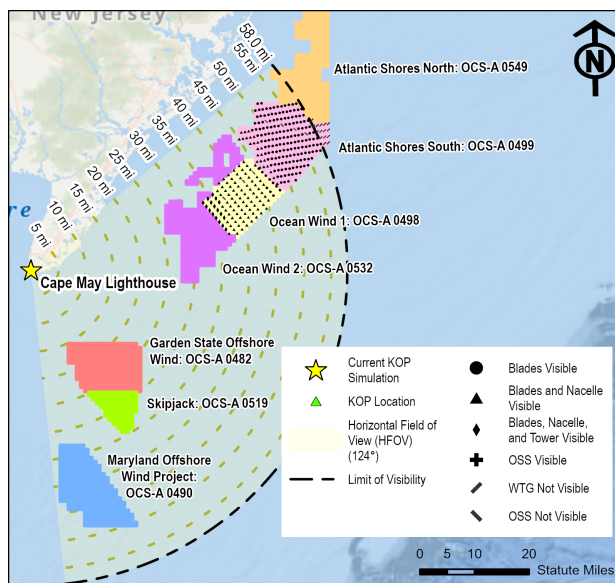
In all cases care must be taken to not over or underrepresent the visual contrasts<sup>2</sup>. Typical binocular human field of view is assumed to be 124-degrees horizontal and 55-degrees vertical. See Sheet 1 for citations.

### KOP 24 CAPE MAY LIGHTHOUSE, NEW JERSEY

Maryland Offshore Wind Project Cumulative Visual Effects Assessment Simulations  
Scenario 1, Pre-Buildout of Maryland Offshore Wind Project

## SHEET 4 – PANORAMA VIEW (124°) WITH SIMULATIONS WITHOUT PROJECT EXTENTS





ENVIRONMENT	
Weather Conditions:	Clear/Calm
Temperature:	54° F
Humidity:	49%
Lighting Conditions:	Clear/Sunny
Visibility:	10 Miles
VIEW AND CAMERA DETAILS	
Ground Elevation (ft msl):	148.3
Camera/Viewing Elevation (ft msl):	153.3
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°
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 away<sup>1</sup>. 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:

1" Measured On Screen – View from 20" Away

In all cases care must be taken to not over or underrepresent the visual contrasts<sup>2</sup>. Typical binocular human field of view is assumed to be 124-degrees horizontal and 55-degrees vertical. See Sheet 1 for citations.

**KOP 24 CAPE MAY LIGHTHOUSE, NEW JERSEY**  
 Maryland Offshore Wind Project Cumulative Visual Effects Assessment Simulations  
 Scenario 1, Pre-Buildout of Maryland Offshore Wind Project

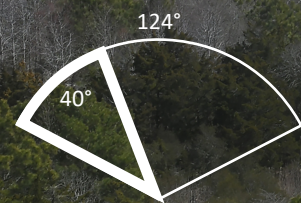
**SHEET 5 – PANORAMA VIEW (124°) WITH SIMULATIONS AND**

**PROJECT EXTENTS**



Atlantic Shores South

Ocean Wind 1



Graphic shows which specific portion of the human field of view (124°) is visible in this single frame (40°) photo.

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 away<sup>1</sup>. 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:

1" Measured On Screen—View from 20" Away

In all cases care must be taken to not over or underrepresent the visual contrasts<sup>2</sup>. Typical binocular human field of view is assumed to be 124-degrees horizontal and 55-degrees vertical. See Sheet 1 for citations.

**KOP 24 CAPE MAY LIGHTHOUSE, NEW JERSEY**  
Maryland Offshore Wind Project Cumulative Visual Effects Assessment Simulations  
Scenario 1, Pre-Buildout of Maryland Offshore Wind Project

**SHEET 6 - SINGLE FRAME (50-mm LENS) SIMULATION, LEFT VIEW AND PROJECT EXTENTS**

