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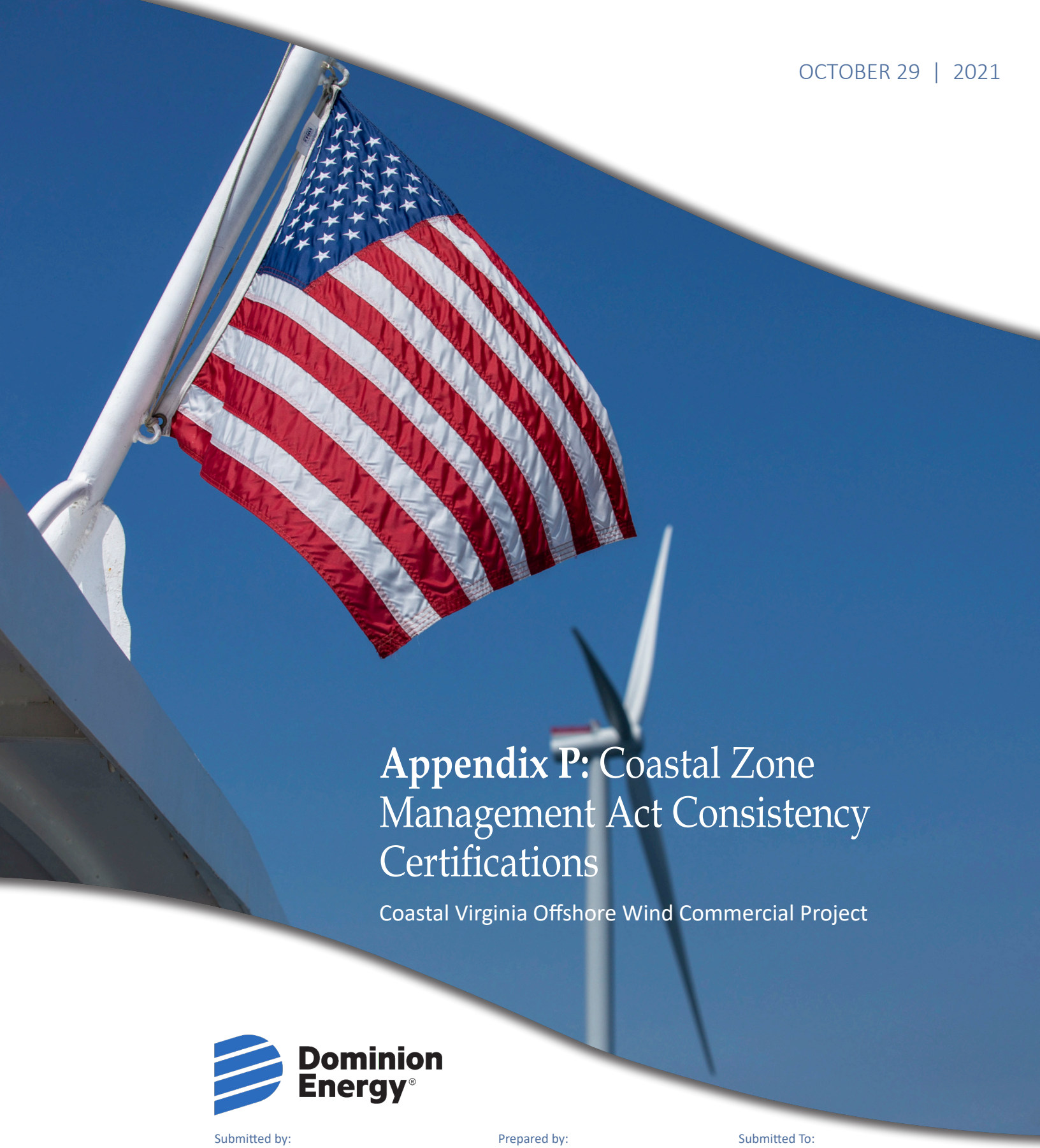

Appendix P: Coastal Zone Management Act Consistency Certifications

Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind Commercial Project

Dominion Energy®

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CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS PLAN

Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind Commercial Project

Appendix P

Request for Federal Consistency Certification Concurrence with Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ac	acre
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COP	Construction and Operations Plan
CVOW	Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972
CZMP	Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program
Dominion Energy	Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia
DSPT	Direct Steerable Pipe Thrusting
EMF	Electromagnetic Fields
FLO	Fisheries Liaison Officer
ft	feet
ha	hectare
HDD	horizontal directional drilling
km	kilometer
kV	kilovolt
Lease Area	Lease No. OCS-A-0483
m	meter
mi	mile
MW	megawatt
Navy	U.S. Navy
nm	nautical mile
O&M	operations and maintenance
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
PDE	Project Design Envelope
Project	Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind Commercial Project
ROW	right-of-way
SMR	State Military Reservation
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
T&E	threatened and endangered
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
VDCR	Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
VDWR	Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources
VMRC	Virginia Marine Resources Commission
VOC	volatile organic compound
VPDES	Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

P.1 INTRODUCTION

The Virginia Electric and Power Company, doing business as Dominion Energy Virginia (Dominion Energy), is proposing to construct, own, and operate the Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (CVOW) Commercial Project (Project). The Project will be located in the Commercial Lease of Submerged Lands for Renewable Energy Development on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Offshore Virginia (Lease No. OCS-A-0483) (Lease Area), which was awarded to Dominion Energy through the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) competitive renewable energy lease auction of the Wind Energy Area offshore of Virginia in 2013. The Lease Area covers approximately 112,799 acres (ac; 45,658 hectares [ha]) and is approximately 23.75 nautical miles (nm; 43.99 kilometers [km]) off the Virginia Beach coastline.

This federal consistency certification demonstrates that the Project development within the Lease Area and along the Onshore and Offshore Export Cable Route Corridor is fully consistent with the enforceable policies of the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program (CZMP). Enforceable policies are defined under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA) as "state policies which are legally binding through constitutional provisions, laws, regulations, land-use plans, ordinances, or judicial or administrative decisions, by which a state exerts control over private and public land and water uses and natural resources in the coastal zone" under Title 15 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 930. 11(h). This consistency certification is provided pursuant to the requirements of 15 CFR § 930.57 (the CZMA federal consistency provision).

The Project will also require federal permits and approvals by federal agencies and, as such, these federal actions are subject to consistency review pursuant to the CZMA. This consistency certification is included as Appendix P, Coastal Zone Management Act Consistency Certifications, to the Construction and Operations Plan (COP) pursuant to 30 CFR § 585.627(9), in order to assist BOEM with compliance under the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 United States Code §§ 4321 *et seq.*, and other relevant laws.

P.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this Project is to provide between 2,500 and 3,000 megawatts (MW) of clean, reliable offshore wind energy; to increase the amount and availability of renewable energy to Virginia consumers; to create the opportunity to displace electricity generated by fossil fuel-powered plants; and to offer substantial economic and environmental benefits to the Commonwealth of Virginia. This Project represents a viable and needed opportunity for Virginia to obtain clean renewable energy and realize its economic and environmental goals.

The proposed facility locations for development of the Project have been selected based on the environmental and engineering site characterization studies that have been completed to date (Figure P-1 and Figure P-2). The location of Project facilities will be further refined based on final engineering design as well as ongoing and continuing discussions, agency reviews, public input, and the National Environmental Policy Act review process.

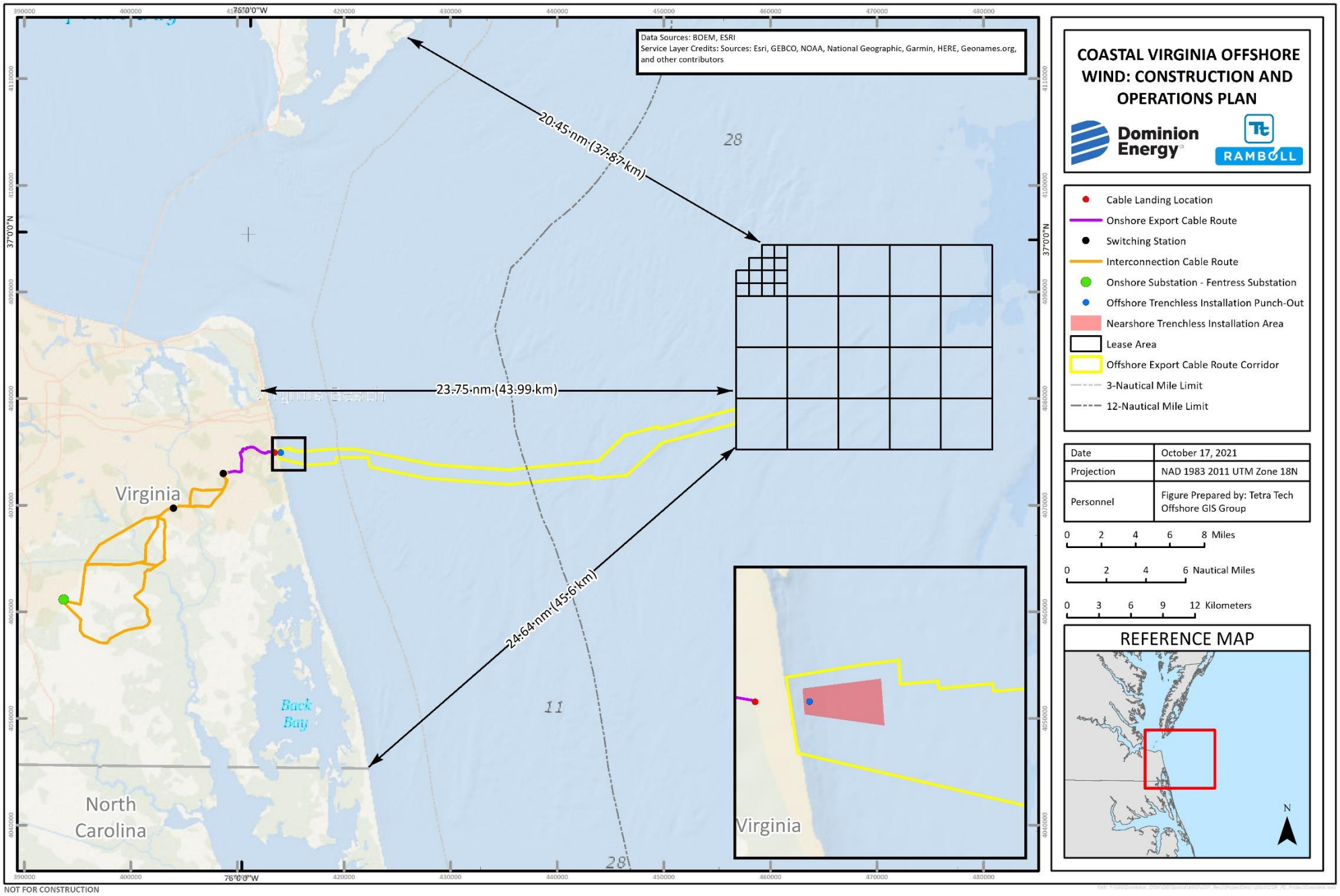

Figure P-1. Offshore Project Area Overview

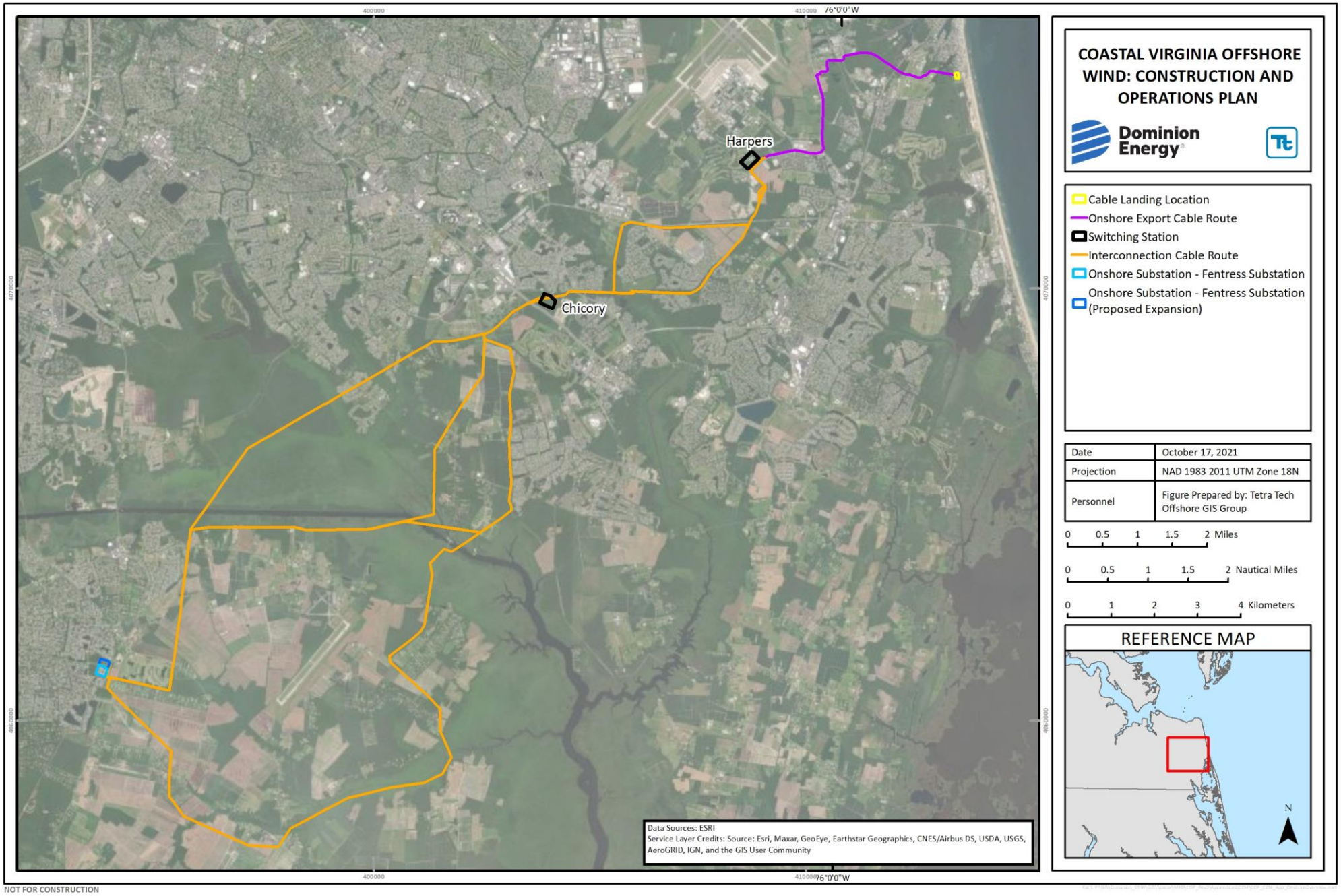

Figure P-2. Onshore Project Area Overview

Onshore Project Components would be located in the cities of Virginia Beach and Chesapeake, Virginia, and consist of the following, as further detailed in Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity, of the COP.

- One Cable Landing Location;
- Up to 27 Onshore Export Cables along one route from the Cable Landing Location to a Common Location north of Harpers Road;
- A Switching Station to be located either north of Harpers Road or north of Princess Anne Road;
- Triple-circuit Interconnection Cables from the Switching Station located either north of Harpers Road or north of Princess Anne Road to the Onshore Substation; and
- An existing Onshore Substation that will require facility upgrades/expansions to accommodate the power generated by the Project.

The Onshore Substation, known as the Fentress Substation, is an existing substation currently owned by Dominion Energy. Onshore Export Cables are anticipated to be constructed as underground transmission lines from the Cable Landing Location to a Common Location north of Harpers Road, while the Interconnection Cables are expected to be constructed as overhead and/or a combination of overhead and underground (hybrid) transmission lines from a Common Location north of Harpers Road to the Onshore Substation.

Offshore Project Components would consist of the following, as further described in Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity, of the COP.

- Up to 205 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) and associated WTG Foundations (monopiles) within the Lease Area;
- Between two and three Offshore Substations and associated Offshore Substation Foundations (jacket) within the Lease Area, each with a maximum rated capacity of 1,500 to 1,000 MW;
- Up to 300 miles (484 km) total length of Inter-Array Cable (average Inter-Array length of 5,868 feet [ft; 1,789 meters (m)] between turbines); and
- Up to three, three-core copper and/or aluminum-conductor 230 kilovolt (kV) Offshore Export Cables per Offshore Substation, totaling up to nine high-voltage alternating-current buried Offshore Export Cables that will transfer electricity from each of the two to three Offshore Substations to the Cable Landing Location in Virginia Beach, Virginia.

The Offshore Substations, Inter-array Array Cables, and WTGs would be located in federal waters in the Lease Area, while the Offshore Export Cable Route Corridor would traverse both federal and state territorial waters of Virginia. The construction stage of the Project will include temporary construction laydown area(s) and construction port(s). The operations and maintenance (O&M) stage of the Project will include an onshore O&M facility with an associated Base Port.

While much of the infrastructure of an offshore wind project is located in the offshore marine environment, the need to interconnect with the existing electrical grid requires that several of the infrastructure elements are located on land. Within the Lease Area, the WTGs would generate electricity that would be transferred to the Offshore Substations via a series of Inter-Array Cables. The Offshore Substations would then transform the power to a higher voltage for transmission and transport to shore by the Offshore Export Cables.

Upon exiting the Lease Area, the up to three Offshore Export Cable Route Corridors originating at the Offshore Substations would merge to become one overall Offshore Export Cable Route Corridor containing all nine Offshore Export Cables. The Offshore Export Cable Route Corridor between the western edge of the Lease Area and the Cable Landing Location will range from 1,970 to 9,400 ft (600 to 2,865 m) wide. Within the Offshore Export Cable Route Corridor, the nine Offshore Export Cables will generally be spaced approximately 164 to 2,716 ft (50 to 828 m) apart. At certain locations, the Offshore Export Cables may be spaced 164 to 328 ft (50 to 100 m) apart based on natural and environmental constraints.

P.2.1 Cable Landing Location

The Offshore Export Cables would be brought ashore via trenchless installation, namely horizontal directional drilling (HDD) or Direct Steerable Pipe Thrusting (DSPT). Trenchless installation would include installing the Offshore Export Cables under the beach and dunes from an Offshore Trenchless Installation Punch-Out Location approximately 730 to 3,280 ft (223 to 1,000 m) offshore of the Cable Landing Location. The Offshore Export Cables would be brought to shore through a series of conduits. Upon exiting the conduits, the nine 230-kV Offshore Export Cables would be spliced to a series of nine separate single-circuit vaults laid in a single right-of-way (ROW) and transition to the Onshore Export Cables at the Cable Landing Location (see Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity, of the COP).

The Cable Landing Location at the Proposed Parking Lot west of the Firing Range at the State Military Reservation (SMR), would be located east of Regulus Avenue and north of Rifle Range Road in Virginia Beach, Virginia, and would be suitable for the construction of the planned trenchless installation and the start of the terrestrial routes. HDD will also be considered from the Cable Landing Location to a point inland to minimize impacts to Rifle Range Road and other features at the SMR (Figure P-3).

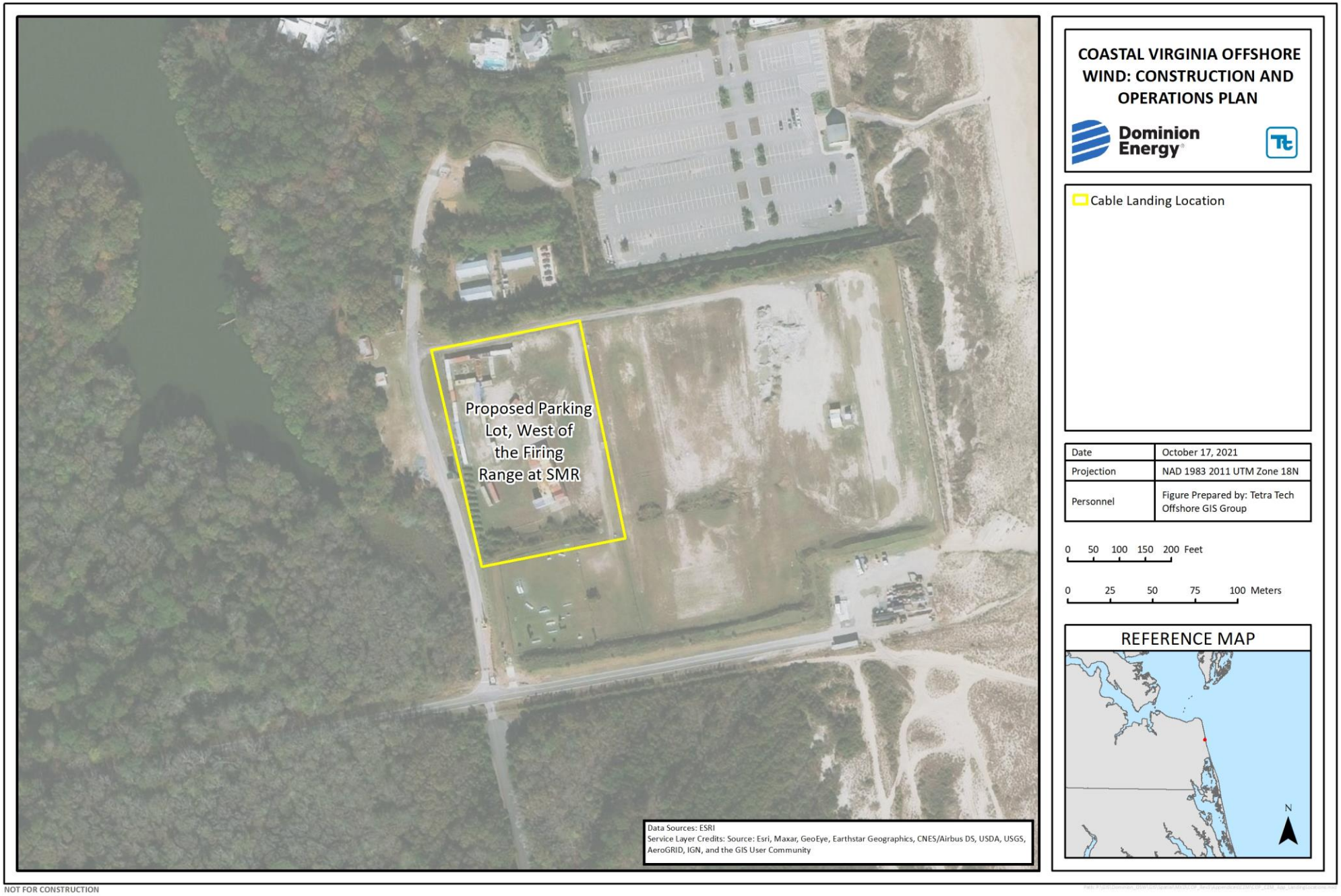

Figure P-3. Onshore Project Components—Cable Landing Location

P.2.2 Onshore Export Cable

The Onshore Export Cables would transfer the electricity from the Cable Landing Location at the Proposed Parking Lot west of Firing Range at SMR, in Virginia Beach, Virginia to a Common Location north of Harpers Road, and would be comprised of 27 single-phase Onshore Export Cables with an operating voltage of 230-kV (241.5-kV maximum) installed underground within the Onshore Export Cable Route Corridor. The Project is currently evaluating one Onshore Export Cable Route within the Project Design Envelope (PDE) for the Project. The Onshore Export Cable Route will HDD below Lake Christine, running northwest through SMR land, then crossing to General Booth Boulevard just south of the Virginia Aquarium with an HDD below Owl's Creek and following Bells Road, then crossing to South Birdneck Road and, pending U.S. Navy (Navy) approval, onto the NAS Oceana Parcel, from the east. From the NAS Oceana Parcel, the route proceeds south along Oceana Boulevard, then west along Harpers Road to a Common Location north of Harpers Road. The Onshore Export Cable Route is approximately 4.32 mi (7 km) long and the operational corridor will be approximately 54.67 ac (22.12 ha). The Onshore Export Cables would transfer the electricity from the Cable Landing Location to a Common Location north of Harpers Road (Figure P-4). Additional information on the PDE can be found in Section 2, Project Siting and Design Development, and Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity, in the COP.

P.2.3 Switching Station

The Switching Station is proposed to be constructed either north of Harpers Road (Harpers Switching Station) or north of Princess Anne Road (Chicory Switching Station) in Virginia Beach, Virginia. The Switching Station would collect power and convert an underground cable configuration to an overhead configuration. The power would then be transmitted to the existing Onshore Substation location for distribution to the grid. The Switching Station would serve as a transition point where the power transmitted through 27 single-phase 230-kV Onshore Export Cables coming from the Cable Landing Location would be collected to three 230-kV Interconnection Cables that would connect to the expanded Onshore Substation at Fentress, to be finally stepped up to 500 kV. The operational footprint of the Harpers Switching Station is anticipated to be approximately 26.3 ac (10.6 ha). The operational footprint of the Chicory Switching Station is anticipated to be approximately 22.3 ac (9 ha). Additional information on the PDE can be found in Section 2, Project Siting and Design Development, and Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity, in the COP.

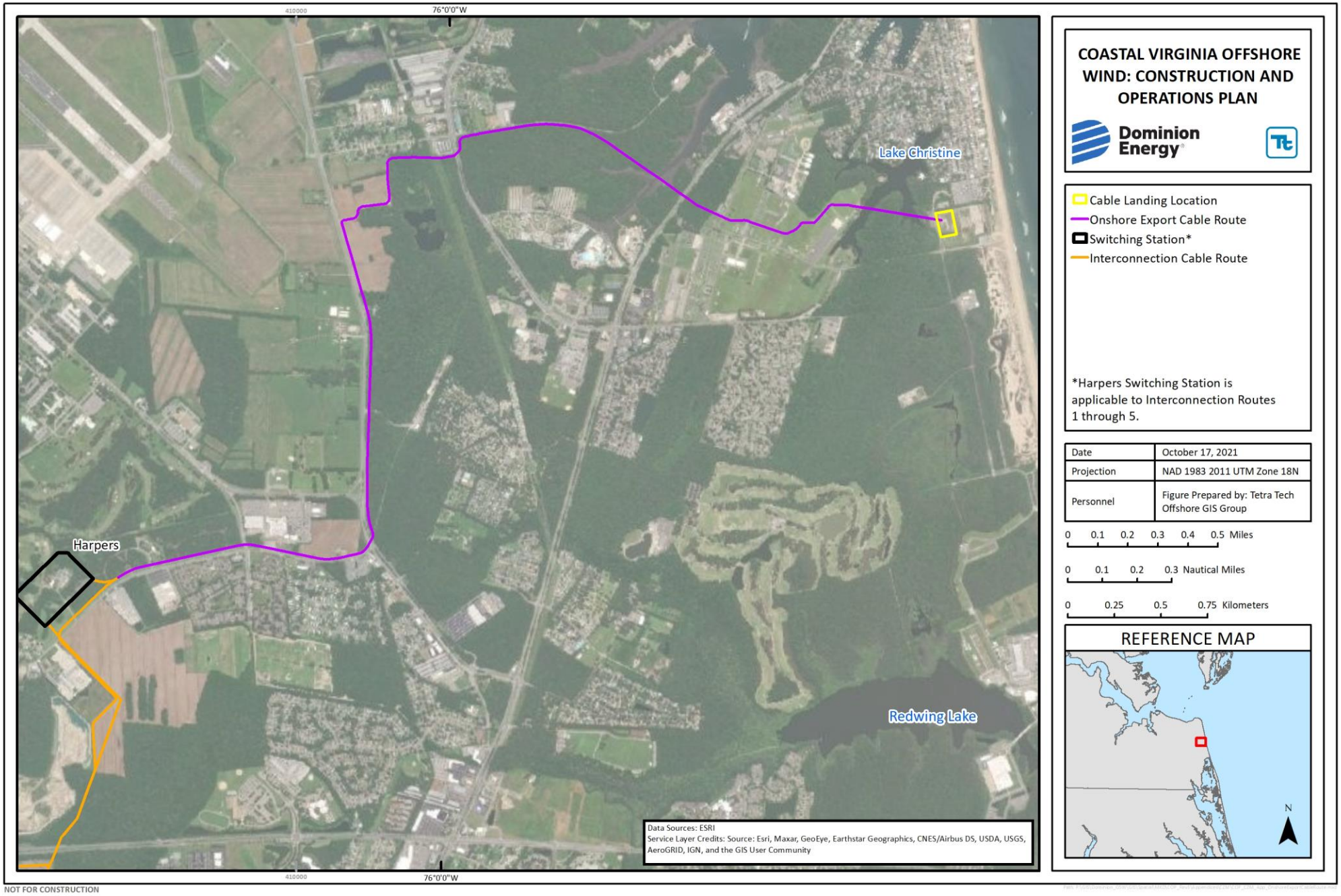

Figure P-4. Onshore Project Components—Onshore Export Cable Route

P.2.4 Interconnection Cables to the Onshore Substation

A triple-circuit 230-kV transmission line would be constructed from a Common Location north of Harpers Road along an Interconnection Cable Corridor to the expanded/upgraded Onshore Substation at Fentress. The Interconnection Cable would be installed either entirely overhead or a combination of overhead and underground (hybrid) transmission facilities. Dominion Energy is evaluating five Overhead Interconnection Cable Route alternatives and one Hybrid Interconnection Cable Route alternatives from a Common Location north of Harpers Road to the Onshore Substation, at the Point of Interconnection. Dominion Energy anticipates that an operational corridor width of 86.5 ft (26 m) would be needed for underground cables and 250 ft (76.2 m) for overhead cables. Figure P-5 provides an overview of the routes.

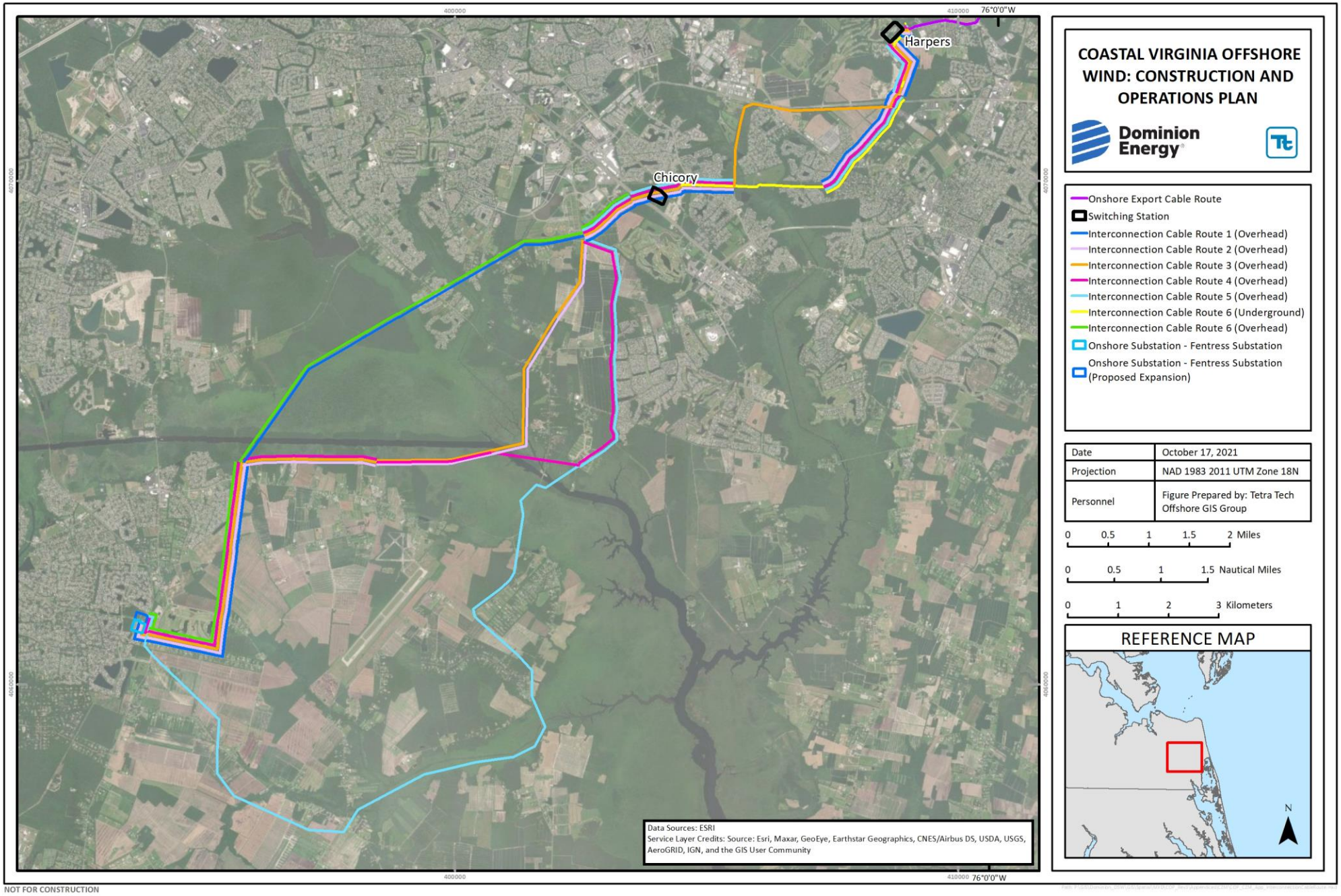

Figure P-5. Onshore Project Components—Interconnection Cable Routes, Switching Stations and Onshore Substation

P.2.5 Onshore Substation

The Onshore Substation, currently the existing Fentress Substation, is located northwest of the intersection at Centerville Turnpike and Etheridge Manor Boulevard in Chesapeake, Virginia. The Onshore Substation would require upgrades/expansion to accommodate the electricity from the Project. The current footprint of the Onshore Substation is approximately 11.7 ac (4.7 ha). The upgrades to the Onshore Substation footprint are anticipated to require approximately 9.7 ac (3.9 ha), for a total of 21.4 ac (8.7 ha). The Onshore Substation upgrades/expansion would serve as the Point of Interconnection for the three 500-kV Interconnection Cable Cables for distribution into the grid. The Onshore Substation upgrades would include the addition of a Gas Insulated Switchgear building, static poles, and other ancillary equipment. The facility is planned to be surrounded by a security fence approximately 20 ft (6.1 m) in height. The Onshore Substation would have a maximum of two emergency backup generators, one which will be rated at 310 kW and the other at 410 kW, generating, 3-Phase, 120/240VAC, at 418A. The fuel source would include a 2,100-gallon (7,949.4 liter) propane tank for each generator.

In addition to the proposed infrastructure, Portsmouth Marine Terminal (PMT) is an existing port facility located on the west bank of the Elizabeth River. Dominion Energy and the Port of Virginia have executed a lease agreement for PMT to support the staging of components and construction vessels for the Project. .Dominion Energy is considering locations in Newport News, Portsmouth, and Norfolk, Virginia, with Lambert's Point, which is located on a brownfield site, as the preferred location, to serve as the O&M facilities for the Project. For both PMT and the O&M facilities, in the event that upgrades or a new build-to-suit facility is needed for any purpose, construction would be undertaken by the lessor and would be separately authorized, as needed.

The commercial lifespan of the Project is expected to be 33 years, based on the operations term of the Project specified in the Lease. The Project would be designed to operate with minimal day-to-day supervisory input, with key systems monitored from a central location 24 hours a day. During the O&M stage, the Project will require both planned and unplanned inspections and maintenance that would be carried out by a team of qualified engineers, technical specialists, and associated support staff. The team will ensure that all components are maintained and operated in a safe and reliable manner, compliant with regulatory conditions and in accordance with commercial objectives.

Unless otherwise authorized by BOEM, Dominion Energy will complete decommissioning within 2 years of termination of the Lease and either reuse, recycle, or responsibly dispose of all materials removed. Decommissioning activities will be detailed in a Decommissioning Plan, which is subject to an approval process that includes public comment and government agency consultation. The Decommissioning Plan will be developed based on a factor-based approach, utilizing environmental and socioeconomic factors to determine a strategy and methodology that is appropriate at the time.

Section 3.4, Construction and Installation, of the COP provides a description of the onshore and offshore Project construction methods. Section 3.5, Operations and Maintenance, of the COP provides a summary of the O&M activities, vessels and helicopters, and lighting and marking of the Offshore Project Components. Section 3.6, Decommissioning, of the COP includes a description of decommissioning activities and measures for ensuring all components are removed at the end of the Project's useful life.

P.3 VIRGINIA STATE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FEDERAL CONSISTENCY CERTIFICATION REVIEW

The CZMA requires that federal actions likely to affect any land or water use, or natural resource of a state's coastal zone, be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the state's federally approved CZMP. The Virginia CZMP was established in 1986 and is administered by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, which serves as the lead agency for the network of Virginia state agencies and local governments that administer the CZMP. The enforceable policies that make up the CZMP are included in Table P-1 below. Table P-1 has been prepared pursuant to 15 CFR § 930.39 and provides the data and information necessary to certify that the construction, O&M, and decommissioning of the Project will be consistent with the CZMP, in accordance with CZMA § 307(c)(3)(A) and 15 CFR § 930, subpart D. Table P-1 also presents both a summary of each enforceable policy under the CZMP and how Dominion Energy will be consistent with each policy, including references to supporting documentation (e.g., COP sections and COP appendices).

Table P-1. Coastal Zone Management Program Consistency Certification

Policy	Policy Summary	Compliance Summary	Location in the Construction Operations Plan
Enforceable Policies			
I. Tidal and Non-Tidal Wetlands			
Tidal Wetlands (Va. Code Ann. §28.2-1301 and -1308; to 4 Va. Admin Code § 20-390-20)	This policy establishes conditions to preserve the tidal wetlands and prevent their despoliation and destruction and to accommodate necessary economic development in a manner consistent with wetlands preservation. Consideration is given to the unique character of the Commonwealth's tidal wetlands. Tidal wetlands of primary ecological significance shall not be altered so that the ecological systems in the tidal wetlands are unreasonably disturbed.	The Offshore Export Cables cross through Virginia Marine Resources Commission (VMRC)-regulated tidal wetlands. The use of trenchless installation for cable landfall will avoid impacts to the intertidal area and an Inadvertent Release Plan and local pollution response procedures will be included in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). In addition to best management practices provided, the Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind Commercial Project (Project) will comply with any required permits including the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 or Section 401 permits, and the VMRC submerged lands permit; the Project will comply with this enforceable policy to the extent applicable. Therefore, construction, operations and maintenance (O&M), and decommissioning activities comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity; Section 4.1.2, Water Quality; Section 4.2.1, Wetlands and Waterbodies; Appendix U, Wetland Delineation Report
Non-Tidal Surface Waters, Including Wetlands (Va. Code Ann. §§ 62.1-44.15:20 and -44.15:21; and 9 Va. Admin. Code §§ 25-210-10, -210-45, 210-80, 260-10, -380, -390)	Non-tidal surface waters, including wetlands and streams, are protected under this policy. Development shall only be permitted in a manner consistent with the protection of wetland acreage and function and stream function. Impacts to wetlands and streams shall be avoided or minimized to the maximum extent practicable. When assessing potential impacts to non-tidal surface waters, consideration shall be given to whether there will be an adverse impact to a beneficial use of state waters. Instream flows shall be assessed, using an appropriate cumulative impact model.	An onshore targeted wetland delineation based on regulatory guidelines is ongoing to confirm or modify the findings of the wetland desktop review. The wetland delineation will be used to assess potential impacts on coastal wetlands, tidal zones, and all onshore wetlands and waterbodies during construction, O&M, and decommissioning of various aspects of the Project (i.e., Cable Landing Location, the Onshore Export Cable Route, the Switching Station, the Interconnection Cable Routes, and the Onshore Substation). The linear components of the Project have a variable buffer based on the component and method of installation, ranging from zero to 250 feet (ft; zero to 76.2 meters [m]). Potential temporary impact-producing factors to wetland and waterbody resources during construction may include: • The temporary removal of vegetation within wetlands, wetland transition areas, riparian buffers, and protected watershed features; • Erosion of sediment from construction activities into adjacent wetlands and waterbodies; • The potential for an inadvertent return of drilling fluids to the surface during HDD activities; and • The potential for accidental releases from construction vehicles or equipment. Potential permanent impact-producing factors to wetland and waterbody resources during construction may include: • Installation of permanent structures within wetlands, wetland transition areas, riparian areas, and protected watersheds; • The permanent conversion of existing wetland cover types; • The temporary removal of vegetation within wetlands, wetland transition areas, riparian buffers, and protected watershed features; • Erosion of sediment from construction activities into adjacent wetlands and waterbodies; • The potential for an inadvertent return of non-toxic drilling fluids to the surface during HDD activities; and • The potential for accidental releases from construction vehicles or equipment. The Project will comply with any required permits including CWA Section 404 or Section 401 permits and, as such, the Project will comply with this enforceable policy. As the Project design is still preliminary, including routing, and the specific impacts are not entirely known, detailed mitigation strategies will be developed as a component of the final design. The implemented strategies will comply with all federal, state, regional, and local permitting requirements as they pertain to impacts to wetlands and waterbodies. Some mitigation strategies may include, but not be limited to, collocating Onshore Project Components in existing rights-of-way (ROWs), existing roads, previously disturbed areas, and otherwise urbanized locations to the maximum extent practicable; siting permanent structures outside of protected watershed features and flood-prone areas to the maximum extent practicable; using a combination of HDD and overhead routing to the maximum extent practicable to avoid and minimize impacts to natural resources; purchasing stream and wetland mitigation credits/contributing to Virginia Aquatic Resources Trust Fund Program prior to construction; using temporary avoidance/minimization efforts for wetland access where avoidance is not	Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity; Section 4.1.2, Water Quality; Section 4.2.1 Wetlands and Waterbodies; Appendix U Wetland Delineation Report

Policy	Policy Summary	Compliance Summary	Location in the Construction Operations Plan
		possible (e.g., temporary timber mats); developing an invasive species control plan, landscape restoration plan, SWPPP, compensatory mitigation plan, erosion and sediment control plan, and Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan; and monitoring revegetation throughout the life of the Project. Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	
II. Subaqueous Lands			
Subaqueous Lands (Va. Code Ann. §§28.2-1200, -1203, 204, and -1205)	This policy establishes conditions for granting or denying permits to use state-owned subaqueous land based on considerations of potential effects on other reasonable and permissible uses of state waters and state-owned bottomlands; marine and fisheries resources; tidal wetlands; adjacent or nearby properties; water quality; and submerged aquatic vegetation. Subaqueous lands include all the beds of the bays, rivers, creeks, and the shores of the sea within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth. The subaqueous lands program is administered by the VMRC, which grants or denies any use of state-owned bottomlands, including dredging, aquaculture, the taking and use of material from the bottomland, and the placement of wharves, bulkheads, and fill.	The Project is not expected to have adverse direct or indirect impacts to subaqueous lands. Construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities will not result in the placement of wharves and bulkheads. Offshore construction activities may require some sandwave removal and fill during installation of the Offshore Export Cable. Fill may include the use of cable protection using rock berms and concrete mattresses in areas where the targeted burial depth cannot be achieved, or sandwave removal of the upper portions of sandwaves to achieve sufficient burial depth and boulder removal in targeted locations. When available, preliminary geophysical data will inform the location along and percentage of the Offshore Export Cable Route Corridor that will require cable protection, sandwave removal, and boulder removal. Short-term disturbance to the seabed sediment will occur during installation of the Offshore Export Cables. The Offshore Export Cables will be installed within the Offshore Export Cable Route Corridor that ranges in size from approximately 9,400 ft (2,865 m) down to 1,970 ft (600 m) wide. The Offshore Export Cables will be buried to a target depth of approximately 3.3 ft (1 m) to 16.4 ft (5 m) below stable seabed elevation to minimize the risk of cable exposure or damage; however, depending on seabed conditions and regulatory requirements, actual burial depth may vary. The primary installation methodologies include jet plow, jet trench, hydroplow, and mechanical plowing (simultaneous lay and burial); pre-trenching (both simultaneous and separate lay and burial); and mechanical trenching (simultaneous lay and burial). External cable protection, such as concrete mattresses placed both below and above the cable or rock placement, will likely only occur at cable crossings. To evaluate how Offshore Export Cable installation would affect suspended sediment concentrations, transport, and deposition, Dominion Energy conducted a sediment transport analysis of the Project. An analytical sediment transport model was developed to predict the fate and transport of sediment suspended by cable installation along the Offshore Export Cable Route. The sediment transport model simulated installation impacts of a single trench. Each trench/cable will be installed separately in space and time during construction (vessel constraints would not allow simultaneous installations), with enough time between installations for disturbed sediment to re-settle on the seafloor. The model simulated jet plow installation along the cable route, which would result in greater disturbance of marine sediments than mechanical plow or mechanical cutter installation. Jet plowing therefore provides the maximum expected disturbance of seabed sediment in the Offshore Project Area. Results from the sediment transport model show that suspended sediments from Offshore Export Cable installation will be short term and localized. The sediment transport model indicates that the use of a jet trencher or jet plow to install the Offshore Export Cable causes suspension of very fine sediments particles (silt and clay) for about 4 hours after being mobilized in the water column. Coarser particles (fine sand) settle at a faster rate, about 1 minute after being mobilized. Additionally, suspended sediment concentration, deposition depth, and area of influence is dependent upon flood and ebb current velocities, burial depth, and the percentage of fine sediments in the sediment sample. Appendix J, Sediment Transport Analysis, also provides detailed information on the maximum concentration at the release point during peak flood and ebb tides. The seabed and near-bottom water column in the nearshore area are highly dynamic environments, with suspension and redeposition of sediment occurring continuously due to storms and tidal currents. Offshore, anthropogenic processes such as trawling regularly create water quality impacts that are similar to or larger than impacts associated with Offshore Export Cable installation, and these activities have not been shown to inhibit fish migration or transit. An onshore targeted wetland and waterbody delineation based on regulatory guidelines is ongoing to confirm or modify the findings of the wetland desktop review. The wetland	Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity; Section 4.1.2, Water Quality; Section 4.2.1, Wetlands and Waterbodies; Appendix J Sediment Transport Analysis; Appendix U, Wetland Delineation Report

Policy	Policy Summary	Compliance Summary	Location in the Construction Operations Plan
		delineation will be used to assess potential impacts on coastal wetlands, tidal zones, and all onshore wetlands and waterbodies during construction, O&M, and decommissioning of various aspects of the Project (i.e., Cable Landing Location, the Onshore Export Cable Route, the Switching Station, the Interconnection Cable Routes, and the Onshore Substation). The linear components of the Project have a variable buffer based on the component and method of installation, ranging from zero to 250 ft (zero to 76.2 m). Potential temporary impact-producing factors to wetland and waterbody resources during construction may include: • The temporary removal of vegetation within wetlands, wetland transition areas, riparian buffers, and protected watershed features; • Erosion of sediment from construction activities into adjacent wetlands and waterbodies; • The potential for an inadvertent return of drilling fluids to the surface during HDD activities; and • The potential for accidental releases from construction vehicles or equipment. Since the Project design is still preliminary, including routing, and the specific impacts are not entirely known, detailed mitigation strategies will be developed as a component of the final design. The implemented strategies will comply with all federal, state, regional, and local permitting requirements as they pertain to impacts to wetlands and waterbodies. Some mitigation strategies may include, but not be limited to, collocating onshore components in existing ROWs, existing roads, previously disturbed areas, and otherwise urbanized locations to the maximum extent practicable; siting permanent structures outside of protected watershed features and flood prone areas to the maximum extent practicable; using a combination of HDD and overhead routing to the maximum extent practicable to avoid and minimized impacts to natural resources; purchasing stream and wetland mitigation credits/contributing to Virginia Aquatic Resources Trust Fund Program prior to construction; using temporary avoidance/minimization efforts for wetland access where avoidance is not possible (e.g., temporary timber mats); developing an invasive species control plan, landscape restoration plan, SWPPP, compensatory mitigation plan, erosion and sediment control plan, and SPCC Plan; and monitoring revegetation throughout the life of the Project. Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	
III. Dunes and Beaches			
Dunes and Beaches (Va. Code Ann. §28.2-1401 and -1408)	This policy prevents the despoliation and destruction of the coastal primary sand dunes and beaches within the Commonwealth's jurisdiction, and whenever practical, accommodates necessary economic development in a manner consistent with the protection of such features. Therefore, no permanent alteration of or construction upon these protective barriers that also serve as important natural habitat for coastal fauna and enhance the scenic recreational attractiveness of Virginia's coastal area shall take place. The dunes management program is administered by the VMRC.	Dominion Energy plans to use HDD or Direct Steerable Pipe Thrusting (DSPT [trenchless installation]) to install the Offshore Export Cable under the beach and dune to avoid impacts to these sensitive coastal resources. Trenchless installation will occur from an Offshore Trenchless Installation Punch-Out Location approximately 730 to 3,280 ft (223 to 1,000 m) offshore of the Cable Landing Location. The Offshore Export Cables will be brought to shore through a series of conduits. Upon exiting the conduits, the nine 230-kV Offshore Export Cables will be spliced to a series of nine separate single circuit vaults laid in a single ROW and transition to the Onshore Export Cables at the Cable Landing Location. The Cable Landing Location under evaluation is located within a previously disturbed area. Dominion Energy will develop an Inadvertent Release Plan, and local pollution response procedures will be included in the SWPPP submitted to state agencies for the portions of the land-disturbing activity covered by the General Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) Permit for Discharges of Stormwater from Construction Activities. In addition, construction vehicles will not be driven on the beach or dunes. Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities will comply with this policy to the extent applicable because permanent alteration of, or construction upon, these protective barriers will not occur during construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities.	Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity; Section 4.1.2, Water Quality; 4.2.2 Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife; Section 4.2.3, Avian and Bat Species; Appendix R, Threatened and Endangered Species Review
IV. Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas			
Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas (Va. Code Ann. §§ 28.2-104.1, 62.1-44.15:24, -44.15:51, -44.15:67, -44.15:68, -44.15:69, -44.15:73, -44.15:74, and -44.15:78; 9 Va. Admin. Code §§ 25-830-30, -	A state-local cooperative program that is administered by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's (VDCR) Division of Stormwater Management and by 88 localities. The coastal lands management program was established pursuant to the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act (and Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations. This program protects and improves the	This Policy is not applicable. The Onshore Export Cable is located approximately 0.6 mile (mi) (1 kilometer [km]) from the closest area designated as Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area and the Switching Station Parcels are located approximately 1.5 mi (2.4 km) south of the closest area designated as Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Resource Protection Areas. The Onshore Project Area is situated entirely within the watershed boundaries of the Southern Rivers Watershed. The Southern Rivers Watershed Management Ordinance	Not applicable

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40, -80, -90, -100, -120, - 130, -140, and -150)	water quality of the Chesapeake Bay, its tributaries, and other state waters by minimizing the effect of human activity upon these waters. Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas are composed of a Resource Protection Area, Resource Management Area, and Intensely Developed Area. This policy lists performance criteria that must be met by use, development, or redevelopment of land in a Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area. The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality is responsible for providing comments regarding the consistency of proposed federal projects or activities with the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act.	prohibits development activities within, or in, 50 ft (15.2 m) of any wetland or shoreline except where the shoreline or wetland was developed in connection with structural best management practice facilities. However, the City of Chesapeake has no Local Wetland Board and, thus, coastal resource ordinances are under the regulatory purview of VMRC. A desktop assessment of the Southern Rivers Watershed protected buffers is included in Section 4.2.1, Wetlands and Waterbodies. This desktop assessment is required as a component of the exemption/exception request process. A targeted wetland delineation based on regulatory guidelines is ongoing to confirm or modify the findings of the desktop review. The North Landing River and associated intercoastal causeways serve as a rough boundary for the transition of the Project from the City of Virginia Beach to the City of Chesapeake. Once that boundary is crossed, roughly associated with the Blackwater Creek-North Landing River, Upper North Landing River, and Chesapeake Canal Hydrologic Unit Codes, the Project enters either the Northwest River Watershed or Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal watersheds. These watersheds hold no additional protections beyond standard natural resource considerations.	
V. Marine Fisheries			
Marine Fisheries (Va. Code Ann. §§ 28.2-101, -201, -203, -203.1, -225, -551, -600, -601, -603 -618, and -1103, - 1203 and the Constitution of Virginia, Article XI, Section 3)	This policy addresses the conservation and promotion of seafood and marine resources including fish, shellfish, and marine organisms, and management of the fisheries to maximize food production and recreational opportunities within state waters. Any activity in the Commonwealth's tidal waters must: achieve optimum yield from fisheries without engaging in overfishing; not negatively impact the short- and long-term viability of the Blue crab stock in Virginia; protect spawning stock, nursery areas, and habitat; not encroach upon the natural oyster beds, rocks, and shoals of the Commonwealth; engage in the planting or propagating of oysters only on assigned leases; and not encroach upon the lawful use and occupation of previously leased ground for the term of the lease unless exercising riparian rights or the right of fishing. The fisheries management program is administered by the VMRC.	The Project is not expected to have adverse impacts on marine fisheries. During construction, the potential impact-producing factor to benthic resources may include construction of the Offshore Project Components; disturbance of softbottom habitat; disturbance, injury, or mortality of benthic and pelagic species; change in water quality, including turbidity, sediment deposition, and chemical contamination; entrainment of plankton and ichthyoplankton; and increase in underwater noise and vibration. The Offshore Export Cable Route Corridor was sited to avoid known sensitive benthic habitats; further micro-siting within the Offshore Export Cable Route Corridor will avoid complex habitats, where feasible. These avoidance and conservation measures will minimize the probability of adverse interactions with sensitive benthic resources. Additionally, the Offshore Export Cable installation activities will be temporary and localized, causing temporary increases in turbidity and total suspended sediment in the water column. Based on the initial results of the 2020 geophysical and benthic grab surveys conducted, much of the Offshore Project Area is characterized as unconsolidated sands arranged in waves, megaripples, and ripples, with some isolated patches of mud and gravel. These features will temporarily be disturbed by pre-construction grapnel runs, seafloor preparation, anchoring, clearing, and plowing or trenching for cable installation and armoring activities. Sand ripples and waves disturbed by cable installation will naturally reform within days to weeks under the influence of the same tidal and wind-forced bottom currents that formed them initially. Mobile species are anticipated to move out of the area and return once installation activities are complete. Fish and invertebrates in the Offshore Project Area may be directly and indirectly affected by operational noise and vibrations. Routine noise similar to that of commercial, military and/or recreational vessels operating or idling in the area will be introduced by Project-related vessels used for O&M. The acoustic impacts of these vessels will be temporary and localized. Additionally, vibratory pile-driving during cofferdam installation was modeled at the Nearshore Trenchless Installation Area. In general, vibratory pile-driving is less noisy than impact pile-driving and will cause temporary and localized acoustic impacts. The results of the underwater acoustic assessment will be used to inform development of evaluation and mitigation measures that will be applied during construction and operation of the Project, in consultation with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service, and any additional appropriate regulatory agencies. The Project will obtain necessary permits to address potential impacts to marine mammals, sea turtles, and fisheries resources from underwater noise, and will establish appropriate and practicable mitigation and monitoring measures through discussions with regulatory agencies. Additionally, approximately 0.1 percent of the Offshore Export Cables will be covered with hard armoring material to ensure that they remain covered during storms and other events that disturb the seafloor. The Offshore Export Cable will be directed beneath the coastal shoreline by trenchless installation and "punched-out" at approximately 730 to 3,281 ft (223 to 1,000 m) offshore from the Cable Landing Location. Nearshore species (e.g., whelk/conk, horseshoe crab, blue crab, demersal fish) will experience short-term increases in turbidity	Section 4.2.4, Benthic Resources and Finfish, Invertebrates, and Essential Fish Habitat; Section 4.2.5, Marine Mammals; Section 4.2.6, Sea Turtles; Section 4.4.6, Commercial and Recreational Fishing; Appendix D, Benthic Resource Characterization Report; Appendix E, Essential Fish Habitat Assessment; Appendix J, Sediment Transport Analysis; Appendix L, Agency and Stakeholder Engagement; Appendix Q, Oil Spill Response Plan; Appendix S, Navigation Safety Risk Assessment; Appendix V, Fisheries Communications Plan; Appendix AA, Underwater Acoustic Assessment; Appendix BB, Offshore Electric and Magnetic Field Assessment

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		and sedimentation as well as noise and vibration during cable installation. The softbottom habitat disturbed by the cable installation will return to pre-construction conditions within weeks to months of the construction activity. The release of non-toxic drilling muds during HDD/trenchless installation activities is possible but unlikely. Dominion Energy will develop and implement an Inadvertent Release Plan that will include pollution prevention measures and spill response procedures covered by the SWPPP under the VPDES permit. Dominion Energy will also operate in accordance with laws regulating the at-sea discharges of vessel-generated waste and management of accidental spills or release of oils or other hazardous wastes through the Oil Spill Response Plan, as detailed in Appendix Q, and the Project SPCC Plan. Additionally, construction vessels will comply with U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) regulations and with discharge limits outlined by the Vessel Incidental Discharge Act of 2018. Vessel chemical releases are considered unlikely and would yield only short-term localized impacts. Offshore Export Cables will generate Electromagnetic Fields (EMF). Though no clear trend of avoidance, attraction, or adverse effects on marine organisms has been established in the published literature, some fish and invertebrates are reported to detect and respond to EMF from buried cables. Dominion Energy calculated the EMF associated with the operation of the Project. Results show that transitory exposures to magnetic-field levels at the seabed above the buried cables were found to be below reported thresholds for effects on the behavior of magnetosensitive marine organisms. The weak electric fields induced in seawater and in local electrosensitive marine organisms also were found to be below reported detection thresholds. Thus, the operating cables are not projected to affect the populations or distributions of fish in the Project Area. These conclusions are consistent with that of the U.S. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory's comprehensive review of the ecological impacts of Marine Renewable Energy development, which concluded that "there has been no evidence to show that EMFs at the levels expected from MRE [Marine Renewable Energy] devices will cause an effect (whether negative or positive) on any species" (Copping et al. 2016). The results are also consistent with a 2019 BOEM report that assessed the potential for EMF produced by offshore wind farm cables to affect marine populations and concluded that for the southern New England area, no negative effects are expected for populations of key commercial and recreational fish species (Snyder et al. 2019). Therefore, Dominion Energy will commit to burying Project-related cables wherever feasible to minimize detectable EMF. During construction, the potential impact-producing factors to recreational and commercial fishing may include construction of the Offshore Project Components and presence of Project-related vessels engaging in construction activities. Impacts that may occur during construction activities include: potential for temporary displacement of fishing activity, potential for temporary disturbance to local commercial fish species, potential for risk of gear entanglements on partially installed structures, and potential for increase in Project-related vessel traffic. During O&M of the Project, the potential impact-producing factors to commercial and recreational fishing may include the long-term presence of Offshore Project Components and the presence of Project-related vessels engaging in maintenance activities. Impacts that may occur during O&M activities include potential for temporary loss of access to traditional fishing grounds, potential for modification of habitat and temporary displacement of target commercial species, potential for short-term increased Project-related vessel traffic, and potential for positive beneficial increases in species diversity and abundance. Impacts resulting from decommissioning of the Project are expected to be similar to or less than those experienced during construction. Dominion Energy has participated in engagement and coordination with stakeholders specific to commercial and recreational fisheries since 2012 and has contracted Fisheries Liaison Officers (FLO) with more than 50 years of combined fisheries working experience, which includes global and local (Mid-Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf [OCS] Region) fisheries. The FLOs coordinated with fisheries stakeholders to facilitate access to regional and local fishing data that helped inform the description of the Affected Environment. Direct, honest, and open communication are the foundation of Dominion Energy's FLO philosophy, and Dominion Energy continues to engage fisheries stakeholders, and will continue to do so throughout the lifetime of the Project. Throughout the Project life cycle, inclusive of permitting, survey, construction, operation, and decommissioning, the requirements and	

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		potential fisheries impacts may vary. The function of the FLOs is to keep the fishing community informed and coordinate activities appropriate for the specific stage in the life cycle of the Project. The FLOs also draw on consultation with fisheries bodies, regulators, ports and harbors, and legislation, as well as the previous experience from the liaison activities supporting the successful installation of the CVOW Pilot Project. Mitigation measures associated with potential impacts to commercial and recreational fishing include working with fishermen ahead of marine construction operations to review operational planning and schedules in order to identity any areas where fishing operations may be temporarily impacted. Dominion Energy would also work with the USCG and make notices of area closures publicly available through local notice to mariners posted to Dominion Energy's website and social media, and utilize The Fisheries Communications Plan was developed for the Project to provide the fishing community with advance notice, prior to formal local notice to mariners, of the construction operations and locations of all fixed structures within the Offshore Project Area, including the locations of safety zones around construction activities as applicable, established by Dominion Energy. Dominion Energy will utilize underwater noise mitigation (e.g., bubble curtain or equivalent) to mitigate temporary impacts of pile-driving on marine species. Dominion Energy has completed the BOEM-required Navigational Safety Risk Assessment, which describes risks and subsequent mitigation for potential navigational safety risk. Additionally, any increase in vessel traffic in the Project Area would be small compared to the traffic that is already present. Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	
VI. Wildlife and Inland Fisheries			
Wildlife and Fish (Va. Code Ann. §§ 29.1-501, -512, -521, -530.2, -531, -533, -542, -543.1, -545, -548, -549, -550, - 552, -554, -556, -569, and -574; 4 Va. Admin. Code §§ 15-30-10, -20, -50, and 15-290-60)	No person shall import, export, take, pursue, kill or possess in the Commonwealth any fish or wildlife, or stock any species of fish in inland waters, in a manner that negatively impacts the Commonwealth's efforts in conserving, protecting, replenishing, propagating and increasing of the supply of game birds, game animals, fish, and other wildlife of the Commonwealth.	Potential temporary impact-providing factors to terrestrial vegetation and wildlife associated with construction of all Onshore Project Components include vegetation removal associated with installation of all components; the inadvertent return of drilling fluids to the surface, during HDD activities within environmentally sensitive areas; noise and light activities associated with construction equipment and other noise-generating activities associated with construction; impedance to local migration of terrestrial biota (such as reptiles and amphibians) from installation and placement of erosion and sediment controls measures such as silt fencing or stabilization matting; accidental releases of petroleum products from construction vehicles or equipment; and potential for erosion into adjacent vegetation and wildlife habitat. Potential permanent impacts associated with construction and post-construction-related activities include conversion of existing vegetation cover types (e.g., forested to herbaceous) where the Interconnection Cable Route is not collocated with existing road corridors or utility ROWs; fragmentation of habitat as a result of clearing—particularly of large, contiguous forested wetland habitats; colonization and establishment of invasive vegetation in formerly undisturbed areas due to clearing; and direct/indirect impacts to protected or sensitive species and natural communities. To avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate potential impacts to terrestrial wildlife, the following measures will include, but not be limited to: • Collocating/siting Onshore Project Components in or adjacent to existing ROWs, existing roads, previously disturbed areas, and other urbanized locations to the maximum extent practicable; • Seeding and stabilizing construction areas involving temporary vegetation clearing; • Preparing and submitting a mitigation planting plan to the City of Virginia Beach; • Planting or seeding of larval host plants and forage plants in the Interconnection Cable Routes after construction efforts have been completed; • Evaluating time-of-year restrictions and employing measures to reduce threatened and endangered (T&E) species impacts via coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (VDWR), and Virginia Natural Heritage Program; • Implementing staggering silt fencing or other erosion-control devices in areas surrounding wetlands and waterbodies during breeding season to facilitate the passage of wildlife between breeding sites on a site-specific basis;	Section 4.2.1, Wetlands and Waterbodies; Section 4.2.2, Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife; Section 4.2.3, Avian and Bat Species; Appendix O, Avian and Bat Impact Assessment; Appendix R, Threatened and Endangered Species Review; Appendix U, Wetland Delineation Report; Appendix BB, Onshore Electric and Magnetic Field Assessment

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		• Limiting lighting associated with construction vehicles and work zones when possible; • Restricting vehicle access to paved roads; • Implementing approved plans such as an SPCC Plan, SWPPP, invasive species control plan, landscape restoration plan, and compensatory mitigation plan where permanent conversion of wetlands is unavoidable; and • Employing HDD methods to avoid sensitive areas along the coastline, wetlands and waterbodies, rare natural communities, T&E species habitat, protected watershed areas, and locations of sensitive terrestrial wildlife and vegetation. Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	
T&E Species (Va. Code Ann. §§ 29.1-501, -564, -566, -567, and -568; 4 Va. Admin. Code §§ 15-20-130 and - 140)	No person shall harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, possess, collect, transport, sell or offer to sell, or attempt to do so, any species of fish or wildlife listed as threatened or endangered by the Board of Game and Inland Fisheries, except: • For zoological, educational, or scientific purposes and for propagation of such fish or wildlife in captivity for preservation purposes, when such actions will result in long-term survival benefits to such species; or • When incidental to other lawful actions and where the species will accrue long-term survival benefits from measures implemented in concert with or as mitigation for the incidental take; or • Actions affecting a designated experimental population of said species, when such actions are taken in the context of implementing an approved Conservation Plan for the species; or • Possession, breeding, sale, and transport of nonnative wildlife listed as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior pursuant to provisions of the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-205), as amended, when (i) the federal designation does not specifically prohibit such possession, breeding, selling, or transporting and (ii) the nonnative wildlife is not listed by the Board of Game and Inland Fisheries as a predatory or undesirable species because its introduction into the Commonwealth would not be detrimental to the native fish and wildlife resources of Virginia.	The Information for Planning and Consultation tool identified one mammal (northern long-eared bat, *Myotis septentrionalis*), three birds (piping plover, *Charadrius melodus*; red knot, *Calidris canutus rufa*; and roseate tern, *Sterna dougallii dougallii*), and five reptiles (green sea turtle, *Chelonia mydas*; hawksbill sea turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata*; Kemp's ridley sea turtle, *Lepidochelys kempii*; leatherback sea turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea*; and loggerhead sea turtle, *Caretta caretta*) that may be present within the Onshore Project Area or may otherwise be affected by Onshore Project activities. The Information for Planning and Consultation tool also identified the monarch butterfly as a candidate species that may be present within the Onshore Project Area or may otherwise be affect by Onshore Project activities. An additional review of the VDWR Virginia Fish and Wildlife Information Service was completed and further refined using the Wildlife Environmental Review Service on September 29, 2021, and identified confirmed species observations of six federally and/or state-listed T&E species within 2 mi (3 km) of the Onshore Project Area. These species include the federally and state-listed threatened loggerhead sea turtle, federally and state-listed northern long-eared bat, state-endangered tri-colored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*), state-threatened Rafinesque's eastern big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus rafinesquii macrotis*), state-endangered canebrake rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*), and state-threatened peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). Three VDWR species of "collection concern" were also identified: northern diamond-backed terrapin (*Malaclemys terrapin terrapin*), spotted turtle (*Clemmys guttata*) and scarlet kingsnake (*Lampropeltis elapsoides*). A search of the VDCR Virginia Natural Heritage Data Explorer was completed on September 29, 2021, for the following affected subwatersheds within the Onshore Project Area: • 02040304 Eastern Lower Delmarva, AO23 Atlantic Ocean—Rudee Inlet; • 02080108 Lynnhaven—Poquoson, CB25 Lynnhaven River—Broad Bay; • 03010205 Albemarle, AS12 Chesapeake Canal—Stumpy Lake; • 03010205 Albemarle, AS13 (Upper) North Landing River; • 03010205 Albemarle, AS14 West Neck Creek; • 03010205 Albemarle, AS15 Pocaty River; and • 03010205 Albemarle, AS18 Asheville Bridge Creek—Lake Tecumseh—Redwing Lake—Muddy Creek. Three state-listed species were identified with the potential to occur within the Onshore Project Area including the tri-colored bat (*Pipistrellus subflavus*), Rafinesque's eastern big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*), and canebrake rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*). Various natural resource reports have also been completed by Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) at Naval Air Station Oceana, and Naval Auxiliary Landing Field Fentress, which intersect Onshore Project Components. The Onshore Export Cable Route crosses Naval Air Station Oceana located east of Oceana Boulevard. In a 2018 study at Naval Air Station Oceana, occurrences of the rare state-ranked S2 (imperiled) long beach seedbox and occurrences of the state-ranked S1 (critically imperiled) multiflowered mud plantain (*Heteranthera multiflora)* were documented at the Onshore Export Cable Route property (NAVFAC 2019). Two populations of long beach seedbox were observed at Oceana Pond, for a total of over 100 plants. Mud plantain was found in the silty substrate of a ditch within a utility ROWs along the eastern boundary of Naval Air Station Oceana, northeast of Oceana Pond. The ponds and wooded areas located on the Oceana Parcel are designated by the Navy as the "Oceana Ponds and Forest Special Interest Area." The area	Section 4.2.1 Wetlands and Waterbodies; Section 4.2.2 Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife; Section 4.2.3 Avian and Bat Species; Section 4.2.5 Marine Mammals; Section 4.2.6 Sea Turtles; Appendix O, Avian and Bat Impact Assessment; Appendix R, Threatened and Endangered Species Review; Appendix U, Wetland Delineation Report; Appendix Z Underwater Acoustic Assessment

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		contains documented natural heritage resources and is managed to protect and enhance those resources (NAVFAC 2019). The canebrake rattlesnake is state-listed as endangered and is afforded legal protection as provided by Article 6 (§§ 29.1-563 et seq.) of Chapter 5 of Title 29.1 of the Code of Virginia and Virginia Administrative Code, 4VAC15-20-130. Potential canebrake rattlesnake habitat exists in Interconnection Cable Route Alternative 5. A single adult canebrake rattlesnake was observed at the southern end of the facility during surveys conducted in 2013. Suitable canebrake rattlesnake den sites also were observed in the vicinity (NAVFAC 2014). The North Landing River Special Interest Area and the Navy's Pocaty Creek Special Interest Area (previously discussed in this section) provide a large contiguous area of potential forested habitat for canebrake rattlesnakes. A canebrake rattlesnake information sheet is provided by the VDWR that provides contact information should this species be encountered on site (VDWR 2020). This information sheet will be provided to all individuals completing work on site once construction commences. Because the Onshore Project Area will impact canebrake rattlesnake habitat, it is anticipated that coordination and/or a state permit from VDWR may be required. Spotted turtle surveys were also performed at Naval Auxiliary Landing Field Fentress between April and August of 2021. Multiple spotted turtles were documented in wetlands located directly southwest of the runway, west of Fentress Airfield Road (Unpublished NAVFAC Report, 2021). Dominion Energy proposes to avoid potential effects to birds and bats by using trenchless installation in coastal areas at the Cable Landing Location; co-locating the Onshore Export Cable and Interconnection Cable Routes with existing roads or ROWs as much as possible; and timing construction operations to avoid critical periods when endangered and threatened species may be affected. Dominion Energy would further minimize potential effects by avoiding trees favorable for bat maternity roosting locations and cutting trees and vegetation during to avoid nesting birds and bat maternity roosting locations to the extent practicable. Protected Species Observers will be on board monitoring for the presence of marine mammals and sea turtles and will follow the agency approved protocols if any listed species is observed during construction activities. Dominion Energy proposes to implement measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate potential impact from construction, operations, and decommissioning of the Project. Impacts and associated measures are described in Table 4.2-2 of Section 4.2.2, Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife, of the COP, and above under the Wildlife and Fish policy. Dominion Energy will continue discussion and engagement with the appropriate regulatory agencies such as U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, VDWR, and Virginia Natural heritage Program and environmental non-governmental organizations throughout the life of the Project to develop an adaptive mitigation approach that provides the most flexible and protective mitigation measures. Additionally, it is anticipated that a project review request will be submitted to VDCR after initial submission of this document to BOEM. Responses following VDCR review will be provided in future submittals. Also, as a Regional Condition of the 2021 Nationwide Permits Applicable in Virginia and condition of the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality's concurrence with the CZMA, applicants seeking a nationwide permit for proposed activities within Virginia's designated coastal zone must utilize the VDWR Virginia Fish and Wildlife Information Service to determine if state-listed species or designated resources are known within 2 miles of the proposed activity and coordinate with the VDWR Environmental Services Section if state-listed species and/or designated resources are identified. Dominion will coordinate with VDWR Environmental Services Section in accordance with the applicable wetland permitting process. Therefore, construction, operations and decommissioning activities comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	
Use of Drugs on Vertebrate Wildlife (Va. Code Ann. § 29.1-501 and -508.1)	No person shall administer any drug to any vertebrate wildlife in the Commonwealth unless it is done in a manner that is not harmful to the wildlife.	This policy is not applicable. The Project does not include the administration of drugs to any vertebrate wildlife.	Not applicable
Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance, Predatory, or Undesirable Species (Va. Code Ann. §§ 29.1-501, -542, -543.1, -545, -569, -571, -574, and	No person shall knowingly import, possess, sell, or liberate in the Commonwealth any member of a species designated as a predatory or undesirable species unless such actions are consistent with the Commonwealth's fish and wildlife management programs;	Nonindigenous species have been reported on intertidal portions of operational wind farms in the North Sea; nearshore structures may facilitate the movement of nonindigenous species from nearshore intertidal areas to otherwise unconnected hard substrates in the offshore environment introduced by the foundations in the water column (Kerckhof et al.	Section 4.2.4, Benthic Resources and Finfish, Invertebrates, and Essential Fish Habitat

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-575; 4 Va. Admin. Code §§ 15-20-210, -30-20, -30-40, and 15-290-60)	No person shall knowingly import, possess, transport, sell, offer for sale, purchase, give, receive, or introduce into the Commonwealth any member of a species designated as a nonindigenous aquatic nuisance except: (1) when such actions do not pose a significant threat of harm to: (i) the diversity or abundance of any species indigenous to state waters; (ii) the ecological stability of state waters; or (iii) the commercial, industrial, agricultural, municipal, recreational, aquacultural, or other beneficial uses of state waters; or (2) for research by recognized academic institutions or government agencies upon receiving satisfactory assurance that adequate safeguards will be maintained to prevent the escape or introduction of any such species into the Commonwealth.	2010; Adams et al. 2013; Degraer et al. 2016; ICF 2020). In contrast, offshore subtidal wind turbine generators (WTGs) have not been found to facilitate the spread nonindigenous species (Degraer et al. 2016). In the Lease Area, the nearest WTG Foundations will be 27 mi (43.5 km) from shore, limiting the opportunity for the WTG Foundations to be used as stepping stones between offshore subtidal and nearshore intertidal habitats. Some potential exists for the invasive lionfish (*Pterois* spp.) to aggregate around offshore structures (Smith 2010; Morris 2012), although this species has not been reported in the Offshore Project Area. Lionfish are reported in offshore areas both with and without artificial structures (Hare et al. 2002; Grieve et al. 2016; Barker et al. 2018). The Project is not expected to introduce or alter the settlement patterns of nonindigenous species in the Offshore Project Area. Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	
VII. Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds			
Quarantines (Va. Code Ann. §§ 3.2-700 and -703; 2 Va. Admin. Code §§ 5-315-10 to -130, -318-10 to -140, - 330-10 to -90, and -440-10 to -70, -100, and -110)	Once the Board of Agriculture and Consumer Services or the Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services has established a quarantine for a pest, no person shall move any regulated article described in the quarantine or the pest against which the quarantine is established within, from, into, or through the Commonwealth in violation of the quarantine.	This policy is not applicable. The Project will not require importation and quarantining of pests.	Not applicable
Importation of Regulated Articles (Va. Code Ann. § 3.2-704)	Once the Board of Agriculture and Consumer Services has issued a proclamation declaring the importation of infested regulated articles to be a menace to public health, it shall be prohibited to import any such regulated articles from any locality in other states, territories, or countries into the Commonwealth.	This policy is not applicable. The Project will not require importation and of infested regulated articles.	Not applicable
Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds (Va. Code Ann. §§ 3.2-712 and -804; 2 Va. Admin. Code §§ 5-315-10 to -130, -317-10 to -100, - 318-10 to -140, -330-10 to -90, and -440-10 to -70, -100, and -110)	No person shall sell, barter, offer for sale, move, transport, deliver, ship, or offer to ship into or within the Commonwealth any plant pests in any living stage, unless such plant pests are not injurious, are generally present already, or are for scientific purposes subject to specified safeguards. No person shall move, transport, deliver, ship, or offer for shipment into or within the Commonwealth any noxious weed, or part thereof, unless such noxious weed is generally present already or it is for scientific purposes subject to prescribed standards.	Temporary removal of vegetation will occur as a result of construction for the belowground installation of cables, overhead installation of transmission cables, HDD work areas (if applicable), site clearing and grading, and work-yard areas for staging of equipment and supplies. Permanent conversion of existing vegetation cover types (e.g., forested to herbaceous) where the onshore routes are not collocated with existing road corridors or utility ROWs will also occur in certain locations. The colonization and establishment of invasive vegetation in formerly undisturbed areas due to clearing may negatively impact native habitats. Dominion Energy will develop and implement an invasive species control plan, and temporarily disturbed areas will be revegetated with native vegetation or a regionally appropriate seed mix, as needed. Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	Section 4.2.2, Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife
VIII. Commonwealth Lands			
VDWR: Dams and Fish Passage (Va. Code Ann. § 29.1-532) Back Bay (Va. Code Ann. § 29.1-103(10); 4 Va. Admin. Code § 15-20-90) Damage to Boundary Enclosures and Entry to Refugees (Va. Code Ann. § 29.1-554) Protection of Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitats Used or Owned by VDWR (Va. Code Ann. § 29.1-554; 4 Va. Admin. Code §§ 15-20-150 and -320-100)	**Dams and Fish Passage:** Any person owning or having control of any dam or other obstruction in the streams of the Commonwealth that may interfere with the free passage of anadromous and other migratory fish shall provide every such dam or other obstruction with a suitable fishway, to the extent necessary. **Back Bay:** Unless determined to not be harmful for fish and wildlife resources or habitats, no person shall drill, dredge, or conduct other operations designed to recover or obtain shells, minerals or any other substance on lands owned by or under the control of the Commonwealth under Back Bay, its tributaries and the North Landing River from the North Carolina line to North Landing Bridge. **Damage to Boundary Enclosures and Entry to Refuges:** No person shall damage the boundary enclosure of or enter a game refuge owned, leased, or operated by the Board of Game and Inland fisheries for the purpose of molesting any bird or animal, or permit his dog or livestock to go thereon. **Protection of Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitats Used or Owned by VDWR:** No person shall damage or destroy any pond, pool, flume, dam, pipeline, property, or appliance belonging to, controlled by or being utilized by VDWR or its Board; or interfere with, obstruct, pollute, or diminish the natural flow of water into or through a fish hatchery.	The Onshore Project Components were sited to avoid dams, the Back Bay, game refuges areas and boundary enclosures, and aquatic and terrestrial habitats used or owned by VDWR. Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	Section 4.4.3 Land Use and Zoning; Section 4.4.5 Recreation and Tourism

Policy	Policy Summary	Compliance Summary	Location in the Construction Operations Plan
VDCR Fire Prevention (4 Va. Admin. Code §§ 5-30-70 and -220) Hunting and Fishing in State Parks (4 Va. Admin. Code §§ 5-30-240 to -250) Feeding Wildlife in State Parks Prohibited (4 Va. Admin. Code § 5-30-422) Boating and Vehicles in State Parks (4 Va. Admin. Code §§ 5-30-190, -290, and -330)	**Fire Prevention**: No person shall kindle, build, maintain, or use a fire in any park other than in places provided or designated for such purposes, and only if continuously supervised by a competent person over 16 years of age. No person shall throw away any lighted match, cigarette, cigar, or other burning object in the confines of any park until the object is entirely extinguished. **Hunting and Fishing in State Parks**: No person shall hunt or molest in any way any bird or animal, or possess any wild bird or animal, within the confines of any park, except in designated hunting areas. Likewise, no person shall take fish in any park unless done via bait fishing by cast net, crabbing by line and net, or licensed fishing by hook and line, all of which are limited to areas in each park designated for those activities. **Feeding Wildlife in State Parks Prohibited**: No person shall feed wildlife in any park, except for VDCR-sponsored programmatic activities. **Boating and Vehicles in State Parks**: No person shall operate a boat in a bathing area in a park. It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle in any area of a park that is not designated for or customarily used by motor vehicles, unless engaged in fire control, park maintenance, or other necessary park related activities. Further, no person shall operate, anywhere in a park, a vehicle that is excessively loaded.	Project activities do not include the use of fire, hunting, or fishing, and will not require access to any of the state parks, roads, preservation areas, etc. Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	Section 4.4.3, Land Use and Zoning; Section 4.4.4, Land Transportation and Traffic; Section 4.4.5, Recreation and Tourism
IX. Point Source Air Pollution (Va. Code Ann. § 10.1-1308)			
Asphalt paving operations- applies to volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions control areas only (Va. Code Ann. §§ 10.1-1308 and -1322; 9 Va. Admin. Code §§ 5-20-206 and -45-780)	This policy limits volatile organic compound emissions in areas designated in VOC emissions control areas to protect air quality. Asphalt operations conducted in these areas will be subject to the following: No owner or other person shall cause or permit the manufacture, mixing, storage, use, or application of liquefied asphalt for paving operations unless such asphalt is of the emulsified asphalt type. The manufacture, mixing, storage, use, or application of cutback asphalt is allowed when 1. Stockpile storage greater than one month is necessary; 2. Use or application during the months of November through March is necessary; 3. Use or application as a penetrating prime coat or tack coat is necessary; or 4. The user can demonstrate that there are no volatile organic compound emissions from the asphalt under conditions of normal use. The annual average of volatile organic compound content for all emulsified asphalts cannot exceed 6.0 percent by volume. Additional standards that apply to asphalt paving operations include standards for visible emissions (Va. Code Ann. §§ 10.1-1308 and -1322; 9 Va. Admin. Code §§ 5-45-790 and -40-80), standard for fugitive dust/emission (Va. Code Ann. §§ 10.1-1308 and -1322; 9 Va. Admin. Code §§ 5-45-800 and -40-90), and a standard for odor (Va. Code Ann. §§ 10.1-1308 and -1322; 9 Va. Admin. Code §§ 5-45-810 and -40-140).	Dominion Energy will comply with the VOC standards for asphalt paving operations during onshore construction activities where paving may occur, such as installation of the Onshore Export and Interconnection Cables along paved roads where repaving the surface is required and potentially for the Onshore Substation Foundation and Switching Station; and decommissioning activities when the Project components, such as the underground Onshore Export Cables, are removed from the city roads. Therefore, construction, operations, and decommissioning comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	VOC emissions from asphalt paving are not estimated in the COP
Open Burning (Va. Code Ann. §§ 10.1-1308 and -1322; 9 Va. Admin. Code §§ 5-80-1105, -130-10, -130-30 to - 50, 20-60-30, and 5-60-200)	It is the policy of the Commonwealth to prohibit combustion of solid waste or use of special incineration devices without: A. Control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion, B. Containment of the combustion reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion; and C. Control of the combustion products' emission.	This policy is not applicable. Dominion Energy will not carry out any open burning activities described under this policy during construction, O&M, and decommissioning of the Project.	Not applicable

Policy	Policy Summary	Compliance Summary	Location in the Construction Operations Plan
	This policy includes additional information on permissible open burning and open burning prohibitions in VOC emissions control areas.		
Fugitive dust emissions- applies to new/modified sources and existing sources (Va. Code Ann. §§ 10.1-1308 and -1322; 9 Va. Admin. Code §§ 5-50-90 and -40-90)	During the construction or operation of any structure or facility, reasonable precautions will be taken to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. These precautions may include, but are not limited to: 1. Use of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads or the clearing of land; 2. Application of asphalt, water, or suitable chemicals on dirt roads, materials stockpiles and other surfaces which may create airborne dust; the paving of roadways and the maintaining of them in a clean condition; 3. Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials; 4. Open equipment for conveying or transporting materials likely to create objectionable air pollution when airborne shall be covered, or treated in an equally effective manner at all times when in motion; and 5. The prompt removal of spilled or tracked dirt or other materials from paved streets and of dried sediments resulting from soil erosion.	A localized increase in fugitive dust may result during Onshore Project Area construction activities. Dominion Energy will comply with this policy to ensure reasonable precautions will be taken to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne during onshore construction activities such as installation of the Onshore Project Components, operations activities such as any Project component maintenance, and decommissioning activities when the Project components are removed from service. Any fugitive dust generated during construction of the Onshore Project Components will be managed in accordance with the Project's Fugitive Dust Control Plan. Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	Section 4.1.3, Air Quality
State operating permits (Va. Code Ann. §§ 10.1-1308 and -1322; 9 Va. Admin. Code § 5-80-800)	It is the policy of the Commonwealth to use the state operating permits to limit the emissions of a stationary source or emissions unit contributing to a violation of any air quality standard; or to establish a source specific emission standard or other requirements, including, but not limited to, reasonably available control technology or best available retrofit technology necessary to protect air quality within the Commonwealth.	Dominion Energy will comply with this policy to the extent applicable by obtaining any necessary state operating permits associated with stationary sources such as backup generators.	Section 4.1.3, Air Quality; Appendix N, Air Emissions Calculations and Methodology
New source review (Va. Code Ann. §§ 10.1-1308 and -1322; 9 Va. Admin. Code §§ 5-80-1100, -1400, -1605, and -2000)	This policy requires the construction, reconstruction, relocation, or modification of regulated stationary sources to meet emission limits and operating requirements, based on the type of source, size of source, pollutant emission rates, pollutant categories, and location of source. Emission limits and operating requirements shall be based on a control technology review for regulated air pollutants and an air quality analysis as appropriate.	During construction, Project-related air emissions could have short-term impacts to air quality. Primary Offshore Project Area emissions sources include marine vessels, which would potentially transit waters of Virginia, with the majority of Project-related construction emissions expected to occur offshore, within the Lease Area, and along the Offshore Export Cable Route. Offshore construction emissions from marine vessels will be subject to New Source Review as part of OCS air permit application required under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 55. Dominion Energy will apply for and obtain the required OCS air permit prior to commencement of offshore construction. Construction and offshore export cable installation activities within the state coastal boundary will not have a significant effect on air quality. General Conformity air emissions from equipment will be temporary and localized. Most of the vessels and the onboard construction equipment will utilize diesel engines burning low sulfur fuel while some larger construction vessels may use bunker fuel. During construction and installation, the Project would additionally involve temporary construction laydown area(s) and construction port(s) in Europe or North America. The operation stage of the Project would include an onshore O&M facility with an associated base port. During the O&M stage, potential Project-related emissions will result from the Project-related vessels used to service the WTGs and Offshore Substation platforms, the operation of emergency generators at each Offshore Substation platform and the Switching Station and Onshore Substation, and greenhouse gas emissions of sulfur hexafluoride from gas-insulated switchgear installed at the Offshore Substation platforms, WTGs, and Switching Station and Onshore Substation. Onshore Project Area activities are not considered for the purposes of the OCS air permitting threshold assessment because the OCS air regulations at 40 CFR 55 only apply to emission sources located on the OCS. Estimated air emissions from O&M activities are not expected to have a significant impact on regional air quality over the operational life of the Project and are generally expected to be smaller compared to the impacts anticipated during construction activities. The use of wind to generate electricity may reduce the need for electricity generation from traditional fossil-fuel powered plants that produce greenhouse gas emissions, and also may result in the displacement of marginal emissions of other pollutants from fossil fuel-fired power plants.	Section 4.1.3, Air Quality; Appendix N, Air Emissions Calculations and Methodology

Policy	Policy Summary	Compliance Summary	Location in the Construction Operations Plan
		In support of the Project's OCS air permit application, an inventory of anticipated emissions from Offshore Project Area-related construction and O&M vessels operating at or within 25 nautical miles (nm) (46 km) of the Lease Area is provided in Appendix N, Air Emissions Calculations and Methodology. This inventory does not quantify emissions associated with Offshore Project Area decommissioning activities, given the uncertainty of future technology and regulations. These future decommissioning emissions will be the subject of a future OCS air permit application. In addition to the federal OCS air regulations, the OCS sources operating within 25 nm (46 km) of the seaward boundary of a state are subject to the requirements applicable to the Corresponding Onshore Area, as determined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. For the Offshore Project Area, which is located within 25 nm (46 km) of the seaward boundary of Virginia, the Corresponding Onshore Area is likely to be Virginia, in which case the OCS sources associated with Offshore Project Area activities will be subject to the air permitting requirements of the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality. The emission inventory for the General Conformity Determination does not include emissions subject to the OCS air regulations, which will be included in the OCS permit application (i.e., emissions that occur at or within 25 nm [46 km] of the Lease Area). The only designated area anticipated to be relevant to the Project is the Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News (Hampton Roads) Air Quality Control Region, which is designated as attainment for all National Ambient Air Quality Standards, including the 2015 8-hour ozone standard. Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	
X. Point Source Water Pollution			
Point Source Water Pollution (Va. Code Ann. § 62.1-44.2; 9 Va. Admin. Code § 25-31-20)	This policy aims to protect existing high quality state waters and restore all other state waters to such condition of quality that any such waters will permit all reasonable public uses and will support the propagation and growth of all aquatic life, including game fish, which might reasonably be expected to inhabit them; safeguard the clean waters of the Commonwealth from pollution; prevent any increase in pollution; reduce existing pollution; promote and encourage the reclamation and reuse of wastewater in a manner protective of the environment and public health; and promote water resource conservation, management and distribution, and encourage water consumption reduction in order to provide for the health, safety, and welfare of the present and future citizens of the Commonwealth. Point source pollution control is accomplished through implementation of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program established pursuant to Section 402 of the CWA and administered in Virginia as part of the VPDES permit program. The Water Quality Certification requirements of Section 401 of the CWA are administered under the Virginia Water Protection Permit program. The point source pollution control program is administered by the State Water Control Board.	Construction of the Project would cause direct and indirect temporary impacts on water quality. Potential temporary impact-providing factors to water quality associated with construction of all Project Components in state waters include cable laying/trenching, the inadvertent return of drilling fluids to the surface during trenchless installation activities, accidental releases of petroleum products from construction vehicles or equipment; and potential for erosion into the water column. Dominion Energy will develop and implement an Inadvertent Release Plan, if applicable. Local pollution prevention and spill response procedures will be included in the SWPPP submitted to state agencies for the portions of the land-disturbing activity covered by the VPDES Construction General Permit and Dominion Energy's approved Annual Standards and Specifications for erosion and sediment control and stormwater management. The SWPPP will include steps Dominion Energy must take to comply with the permit including water quality requirements. Any short-term accidental releases from onshore construction vehicles or equipment and offshore vessels will be managed according to the Project Oil Spill Response Plan in Appendix Q, Oil Spill Response Plan. Project-related vessels will also be subject to USCG wastewater and discharge regulations and will operate in compliance with oil spill prevention and response plans that meet USCG requirements. Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	Section 4.1.2, Water Quality; Appendix J, Sediment Transport Analysis; Appendix Q, Oil Spill Response Plan
XI. Non-Point Source Water Pollution			
Non-Point Source Water Pollution (Va. Code Ann. §§ 62.1-44.15:25, 62.1-44.15:52; 9 Va. Admin. Code §§ 25-840-30, 25-870-20)	It is the policy of the Commonwealth to control stormwater runoff to protect the quality and quantity of state waters from the potential harm of unmanaged stormwater; to control soil erosion and sediment deposition in order to prevent unreasonable degradation of properties, stream channels, state waters, and other natural resources; and to otherwise act to control nonpoint source water pollution to ensure the general health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the Commonwealth. Virginia's Erosion and Sediment Control Law requires soil-disturbing projects to be designed to reduce soil and erosion and to decrease inputs of chemical nutrients and sediments into the Chesapeake Bay, its tributaries, and other rivers and water of Virginia. The non-point source pollution control program is administered by the VDCR.	Construction of the Project would cause direct and indirect temporary impacts on water quality. Potential temporary impact-providing factors to water quality associated with construction of all Project Components in state waters include cable laying/trenching, the inadvertent return of drilling fluids to the surface during trenchless installation activities, accidental releases of petroleum products from construction vehicles or equipment; and potential for erosion into the water column. Local pollution prevention and spill response procedures will be included in the SWPPP submitted to state agencies for the portions of the land-disturbing activity covered by the VPDES Construction General Permit and Dominion Energy's approved Annual Standards and Specifications for erosion and sediment control and stormwater management. The SWPPP will include steps Dominion Energy must take to comply with the permit including water quality requirements and discuss the potential to encounter contaminated groundwater during excavation near the Battlefield Golf Club. The SWPPP will discuss how to protect surface water and groundwater quality if contaminated groundwater is encountered.	Section 4.1.2, Water Quality; Appendix J, Sediment Transport Analysis; Appendix Q, Oil Spill Response Plan

Policy	Policy Summary	Compliance Summary	Location in the Construction Operations Plan
		Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	
XII. Shoreline Sanitation			
Shoreline Sanitation (Va. Code Ann. §§ 32.1-12 and -164; 12 Va. Admin. Code §§ 5-610-20 and -80)	This policy regulates the disposal of sewage to protect the public health and welfare and the environment. The discharge of raw or partially treated sewage onto the ground surface or into state waters is prohibited. All buildings, residences, and structures designed for human occupancy, employment or habitation and other places where humans congregate shall be served by an adequate sewerage system and/or treatment works. All such systems shall be maintained by the owner.	This policy is not applicable. The Project does not include the design and installation of a sewage system.	Not applicable
Advisory Policies			
Coastal Natural Resource Areas	Coastal natural resource areas are vital to estuarine and marine ecosystems and/or are of great importance to areas immediately inland of the shoreline. These areas have special conservation, recreational, ecological, and aesthetic values and include wetlands; aquatic spawning, nursery, and feeding grounds; coastal primary sand dunes; barrier islands; significant wildlife habitat areas; public recreation areas; sand and gravel resources; and underwater historic sites.	The Project will not impact coastal natural resource areas. Dominion Energy has either sited the Project to avoid these areas or has selected construction techniques such as jet plowing/trenching, hydroplowing, trenchless installation techniques, use of dynamically positioned heavy lift vessels, and/or other available technologies to minimize and/or avoid impacts to these resources. The Offshore Export Cable Route Corridor does not cross through previous or active BOEM Marine Minerals Program sand borrow leases. The closest active sand lease area to the Offshore Export Cable Route Corridor is approximately 0.9 mi (1.5 km) south at its closest point. Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	Section 4.1.2, Water Quality; Section 4.2.1, Wetlands and Waterbodies; Section 4.2.2, Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife; Section 4.2.3, Avian and Bat Species; Section 4.2.4, Benthic Resources and Finfish, Invertebrates, and Essential Fish Habitat; Section 4.3, Cultural Resources; Section 4.4.3, Land Use and Zoning; Section 4.4.5, Recreation and Tourism; Section 4.4.9, Marine Energy and Infrastructure; Appendix D, Benthic Resource Characterization Report; Appendix E, Essential Fish Habitat Assessment; Appendix F, Marine Archaeological Resource Assessment; Appendix G, Terrestrial Archaeological Resource Assessment; Appendix H, Historic Properties Assessment; Appendix O, Avian and Bat Impact Assessment; Appendix U, Wetland Delineation Report
Coastal Natural Hazard Areas	This policy covers areas vulnerable to continuing and severe erosion and areas susceptible to damage from wind, tidal, and storm-related events including flooding. New structures should be designed and sited to minimize the potential for property damage due to storms or shoreline erosion. Areas of concern include highly erodible areas and coastal high hazard areas such as flood plains.	The Offshore Export Cables may make landfall at the Proposed Parking Lot, west of the Firing Range at the State Military Reservation (SMR). Dominion Energy has selected HDD or DSPT (trenchless installation) for the installation of the Offshore Export Cable in the Nearshore Trenchless Installation Area to avoid or minimize impacts to the beach, intertidal zone, and nearshore areas. Trenchless installation will target burial deeper-than-expected to help mitigate erosion in the area. Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity; Section 4.1.1, Physical and Oceanographic Conditions
Waterfront Development Areas	There are a limited number of areas suitable for waterfront activities. Areas of concern include commercial ports, commercial fishing piers, and community waterfronts.	Construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities will not have significant effects on waterfront development areas. There are no commercial ports and commercial fishing piers located within the vicinity of the Project. The Offshore Export Cables are planned to make landfall at the Cable Landing Location. The ocean-to-land transition in the Nearshore Trenchless Installation Area will be installed using HDD or DSPT, which will avoid or minimize impacts to the beach, intertidal zone, and nearshore areas and achieve a burial significantly deeper than any expected erosion. Installation of the Onshore Export Cables may result in temporary closure of sections of roads or individual lanes. Dominion Energy will develop a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) in coordination with, and approved by, the affected federal, state, and local agencies as applicable to offset any anticipated traffic-related impacts associated with increased vehicle demand during construction. The TMP will include, but not be limited to, the development of vehicular travel routes to and from the Project construction sites; provision of highly visible markings; signage and lighting of active construction sites; provision of sufficient on-site parking; and implementation of temporary, localized construction zones to minimize areas or sections of road closure. Additionally, Dominion Energy will provide regular updates to the local community through social media, public notices, and other appropriate communications methods and schedule construction activities to minimize impacts to the summer peak tourism season to the extent practicable, where appropriate and as deemed necessary by local authorities. Dominion Energy will also implement temporary and localized onshore and offshore safety zones around active construction areas to prevent the public from entering these sites for safety. Installation of the Offshore Export Cables will be linear, and vessels will not remain in one place for extended periods of time. The locations of offshore safety zones will be posted in Local Notices to Mariners and on the Project website. Onshore construction activities associated with Cable Landing Location will be scheduled to minimize impacts to summer peak tourism season to the extent practicable.	Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity; Section 4.4.1, Population, Economy, Employment, Housing, and Public Services; Section 4.4.3, Land Use and Zoning; Section 4.4.4, Land Transportation and Traffic; Section 4.4.7, Marine Transportation and Navigation

Policy	Policy Summary	Compliance Summary	Location in the Construction Operations Plan
		Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	
Virginia Public Beaches	The approximately 25 miles of public beaches that are located in cities, counties, and towns of Virginia, exclusive of public beaches on state and federal land, should be maintained to allow public access to recreational resources.	Construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities will not have significant effects on public access to Virginia public beaches. Installation of the Onshore Export Cables may result in temporary closure of sections of roads or individual lanes. However, onshore construction activities associated with the Cable Landing Location will be scheduled to minimize impacts to the summer peak tourism season to the extent practicable. Dominion Energy will develop a TMP in coordination with, and approved by, the affected federal, state, and local agencies as applicable to offset any anticipated traffic-related impacts associated with increased vehicle demand during construction. The TMP will include, but not be limited to, the development of vehicular travel routes to and from the Project construction sites; provision of highly visible markings; signage and lighting of active construction sites; provision of sufficient on-site parking; and implementation of temporary, localized construction zones to minimize areas or sections of road closure. Additionally, Dominion Energy will provide regular updates to the local community through social media, public notices, and other appropriate communications methods and schedule construction activities to minimize impacts to the summer peak tourism season to the extent practicable, where appropriate and as deemed necessary by local authorities. Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity; Section 4.4.3, Land Use and Zoning; Section 4.4.4, Land Transportation and Traffic; Section 4.4.5 Recreation and Tourism; Appendix A, Safety Management System
Virginia Outdoors Plan	The Virginia Outdoors Plan identifies recreational facilities in the Commonwealth that provide recreational access and identifies future needs in relation to the provision of recreational opportunities and shoreline access. Prior to initiating any project, consideration should be given to the proximity of the project site to recreational resources identified in this plan. Planning for coastal access is provided by the VDCR in cooperation with other state and local government agencies.	Construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities will not have a significant impact on the Virginia Outdoors Plan. Several recreational resources—including Ocean Breeze Waterpark, Oceana Pond, North Landing River, Virginia Beach National Golf Course, Pocaty River, Battlefield Gold Course, West Neck Creek Scenic River, Princess Anne Athletic Complex, Intracoastal Waterway, Redwing Park, the SMR, Owl Creek Municipal Tennis Center, and multiple city parks—exist within the Study Area for Onshore Project Components, but will not be affected by the Project except for temporary view of construction. There are no boat access points located near the Cable Landing Location. Onshore construction activities associated with Cable Landfall Location will be scheduled to minimize impacts to the summer peak tourism season to the extent practicable in order to reduce impacts to coastal access, provided by the VDCR. Additionally, installation of the Interconnection Cables will be linear, and the equipment will not remain in one place for extended periods of time. Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity; Section 4.4.3, Land Use and Zoning; Section 4.4.4, Land Transportation and Traffic; Section 4.4.5, Recreation and Tourism
Parks, Natural Areas, and Wildlife Management Areas	The recreational value of parks, natural areas, and wildlife management areas should be protected and maintained for the recreational pleasure of the citizens of Virginia.	Construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities will not have a significant impact on the parks, natural areas, and wildlife management areas. The Onshore Export Cable Route currently being considered does not intersect with any wildlife management areas. Generally, existing onshore land uses in the Commonwealth of Virginia include a mix of open water, developed land, undeveloped land, mixed forest land, and woody wetlands. Several recreational resources—including Ocean Breeze Waterpark, Oceana Pond, North Landing River, Virginia Beach National Golf Course, Pocaty River, Battlefield Gold Course, West Neck Creek Scenic River, Princess Anne Athletic Complex, Intracoastal Waterway, Redwing Park, the SMR, Owl Creek Municipal Tennis Center, and multiple city parks—exist within the Study Area for Onshore Project Components, but will not be affected by the Project except for temporary view of construction. The Onshore Export Cable Route(s), Interconnection Cable Route(s), and the Onshore Substation will traverse industrial, business, residential, and agricultural districts. The Cable Landing Location is located within the Preservation District of Virginia Beach. Therefore, construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply with this policy to the extent applicable.	Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity; Section 4.4.3, Land Use and Zoning; Section 4.4.5, Recreation and Tourism
Waterfront Recreational Land Acquisition	Any areas, properties, lands, or estate of scenic beauty, recreational utility, historical interest, or unusual features may be acquired, preserved, and maintained for the citizens of Virginia.	This policy is not applicable to the Project because it does not involve or affect the acquisition, preservation, or maintenance of waterfront recreational land.	Not applicable

Policy	Policy Summary	Compliance Summary	Location in the Construction Operations Plan
Waterfront Recreational Facilities	Boat ramps, public landings, and bridges that provide water access to the citizens of Virginia shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to provide points of water access when and where practicable.	This policy is not applicable to the Project because it does not involve or affect the design, construction, or maintenance of waterfront recreational facilities.	Not applicable
Waterfront Historic Properties	Buildings, structures, and sites of historical, architectural, and/or archeological interest are significant resources for the citizens of Virginia and should be protected from damage or destruction when practicable. The program is administered by the Department of Historic Resources.	The Project may include impacts to buildings, structures, and sites of historical, architectural, and/or archeological interest. Waterfront historic properties may be located near the Onshore Project Components. Construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities will comply with this policy to the extent practicable.	Section 4.3.3, Aboveground Historic Resources; Section 4.3.4, Visual Resources; Appendix I, Visual Impact Assessment

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CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS PLAN

Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind Commercial Project

Appendix P

Request for Federal Consistency Certification Concurrence with North Carolina Coastal Management Program

Prepared for:

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Submitted October 2021

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AEC	Area of Environmental Concern
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
CAMA	North Carolina Coastal Area Management Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COP	Construction and Operations Plan
CVOW	Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
CZMP	Coastal Zone Management Plan
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DCM	North Carolina Division of Coastal Management
Dominion Energy	Dominion Energy Virginia
FLO	Fisheries Liaison Officer
ft	foot
km	kilometer
Lease Area	Lease No. OCS-A-0483
m	meter
mi	statute mile
MW	megawatt
NCAC	North Carolina Administrative Code
O&M	operations and maintenance
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
Project	Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind Commercial Project
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

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Daniel Govoni
Policy Analyst & Federal Consistency Coordinator
Division of Coastal Management
400 Commerce Avenue
Morehead City, NC 28557-3421

Date: To be determined

Dear Mr. Govoni:

The Virginia Electric and Power Company, doing business as Dominion Energy Virginia (Dominion Energy), kindly requests concurrence from the North Carolina Division of Coastal Management (DCM) with the consistency determination provided herein. Dominion Energy proposes to construct, own, and operate the Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (CVOW) Commercial Project (Project). The Project will be located in the Commercial Lease of Submerged Lands for Renewable Energy Development on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Offshore Virginia (Lease No. OCS-A-0483) (Lease Area), which was awarded through the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) competitive renewable energy lease auction of the Wind Energy Area offshore of Virginia in 2013. The Lease Area covers approximately 112,799 acres (45,658 hectares) and is approximately 27 statute miles (mi; 23.75 nautical miles, 43.99 kilometers [km]) off the Virginia Beach coastline.

Dominion Energy has prepared this federal consistency certification pursuant to the requirements of 15 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 930.57 (the Coastal Zone Management Act [CZMA] federal consistency provision). Construction, operations, and decommissioning activities of the proposed Project comply with the enforceable policies of North Carolina's approved management program[1] and will be conducted in a manner consistent with such program. The enforceable policies are defined under the CZMA as "state policies which are legally binding through constitutional provisions, laws, regulations, land-use plans, ordinances, or judicial or administrative decisions, by which a State exerts control over private and public land and water uses and natural resources in the coastal zone" under (15 CFR § 930.11(h)).

This federal consistency certification demonstrates that the Project development within the Lease Area and along the Onshore and Offshore Export Cable route is fully consistent with the enforceable policies of the CZMA. Enforceable policies are defined under the CZMA as "state policies which are legally binding through constitutional provisions, laws, regulations, land-use plans, ordinances, or judicial or administrative decisions, by which a state exerts control over private and public land and water uses and natural resources

[1] North Carolina Division of Coastal Management. 2007. North Carolina Federal Consistency Determination Submission Guidance (Subpart "C" 15 CFR 930). Available online at: https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML0822/ML082200650.pdf. Accessed December 15, 2020.

in the coastal zone" under (Title 15 CFR § 930.11[h]). This consistency certification is provided pursuant to the requirements of 15 CFR § 930.57 (the CZMA federal consistency provision).

The Project will require federal permits and approvals by federal agencies and, as such, these federal actions are subject to consistency review pursuant to the CZMA. As Project components are proposed in the Commonwealth of Virginia, approvals from the applicable state and local agencies will also be required. No Project components are proposed in the State of North Carolina or in North Carolina state waters. The Project will be consistent with the enforceable policies of North Carolina's federally approved Coastal Zone Management Program, and consultation with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office will occur concurrently with BOEM's review of the Construction and Operations Plan (COP).

Attachment A to this cover letter presents the information required by 15 CFR 930.39 to support the Project's consistency with the enforceable policies of the state's coastal management program. Additionally, this consistency certification is included as Appendix P, Coastal Zone Management Act Consistency Certifications, to the COP pursuant to 30 CFR § 585.627(9), in order to assist BOEM with compliance under the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 4321 *et seq.*, and other relevant laws. The COP provides additional details that support this federal consistency review including how the proposed Project has been sited and designed to avoid and/or minimize adverse impacts to coastal resources, and proposed mitigation measures to avoid and/or minimize any potential impacts.

Project Description

The purpose of this Project is to provide between 2,500 and 3,000 megawatts (MW) of clean, reliable offshore wind energy; to increase the amount and availability of renewable energy to Virginia consumers; to create the opportunity to displace electricity generated by fossil fuel-powered plants; and to offer substantial economic and environmental benefits to the Commonwealth of Virginia. This Project represents a viable and needed opportunity for Virginia to obtain clean renewable energy and realize its economic and environmental goals.

The proposed facility locations for development of the Project have been selected based on the environmental and engineering site characterization studies that have been completed to date (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Onshore Project Components would be located in Virginia Beach and Chesapeake, Virginia. The location of Project facilities will be further refined based on final engineering design as well as ongoing and continuing discussions, agency reviews, public input, and the National Environmental Policy Act review process.

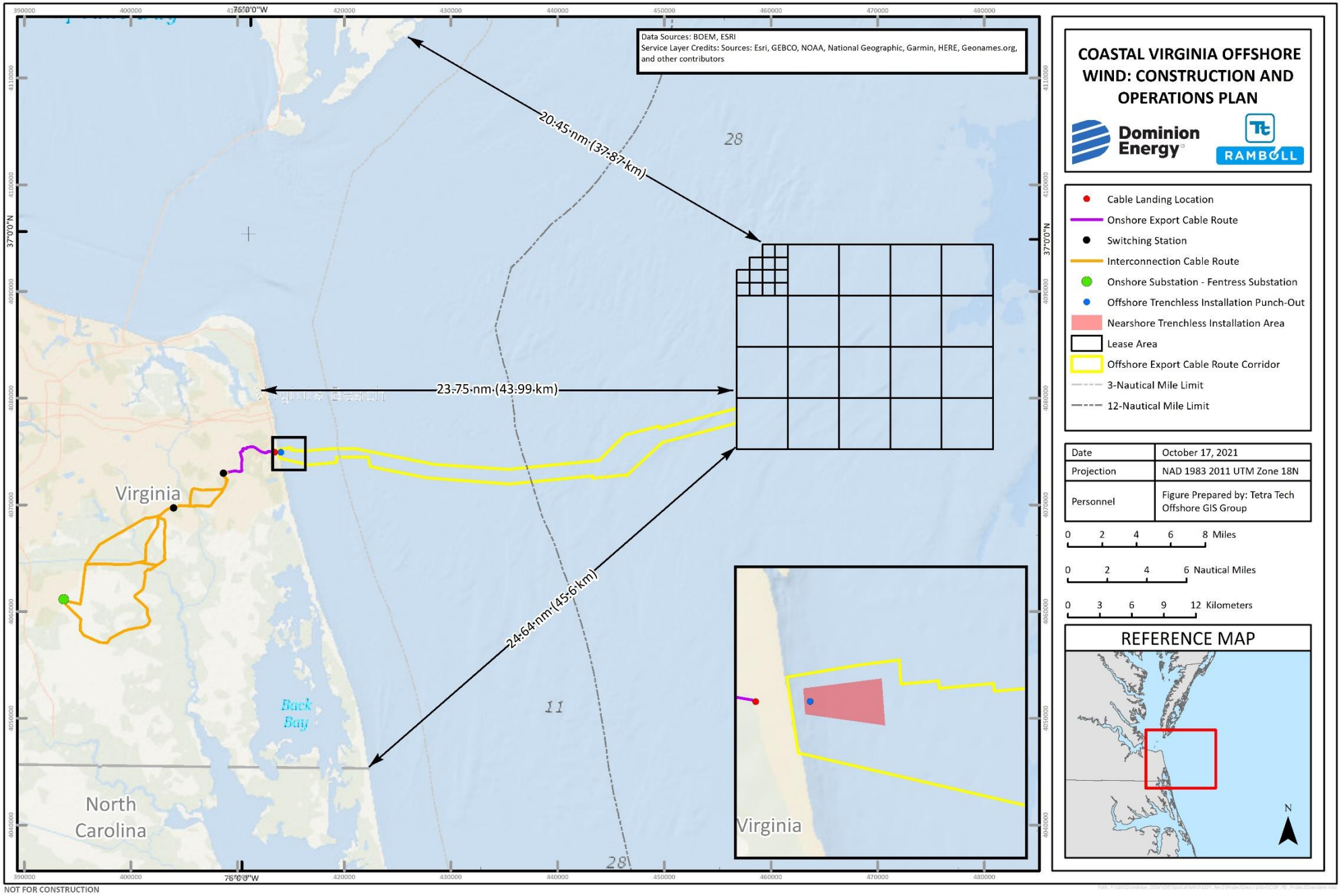

Figure 1. Offshore Project Area Overview

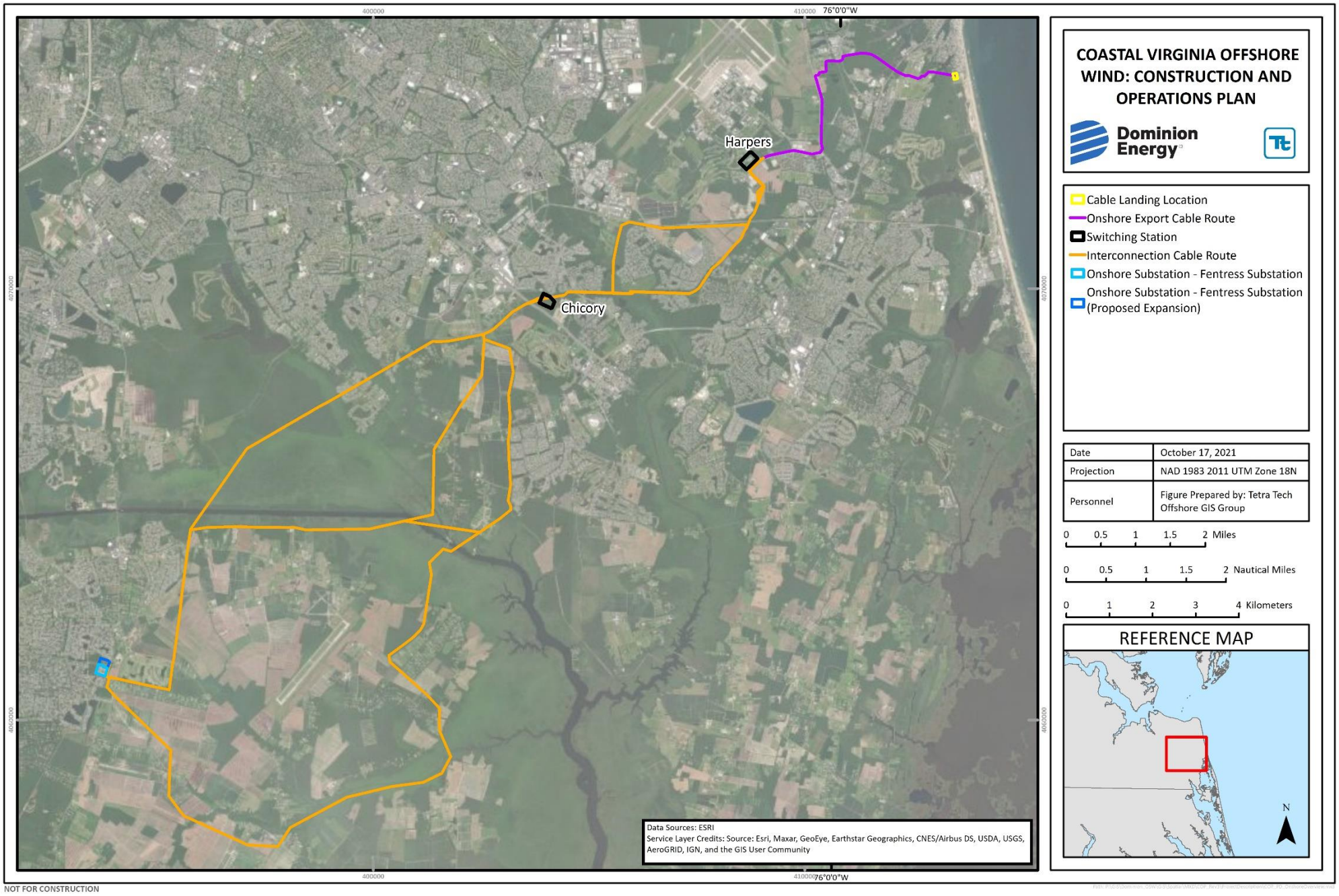

Figure 2. Onshore Project Area Overview

Onshore Project Components would be located in the cities of Virginia Beach and Chesapeake, Virginia, and consist of the following, as further detailed in Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity, of the COP:

- One Cable Landing Location;
- Up to 27 Onshore Export Cables along one route from the Cable Landing Location to a Common Location north of Harpers Road;
- A Switching Station to be located either north of Harpers Road or north of Princess Anne Road;
- Triple-circuit Interconnection Cables from the Switching Station to be located either north of Harpers Road or north of Princess Anne Road to the Onshore Substation; and
- An existing Onshore Substation that will require facility upgrades/expansions to accommodate the power generated by the Project.

The Onshore Substation, known as the Fentress Substation, is an existing substation currently owned by Dominion Energy. Onshore Export Cables are anticipated to be constructed as underground transmission lines from the Cable Landing Location to a Common Location north of Harpers Road, while the Interconnection Cables are expected to be constructed as overhead and/or a combination of overhead and underground (hybrid) transmission lines from a Common Location north of Harpers Road to the Onshore Substation.

Offshore Project Components will consist of the following, as further described in Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity, of the COP:

- Up to 205 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) and associated WTG Foundations (monopiles) within the Lease Area;
- Between two and three Offshore Substations and associated Offshore Substation Foundations (jacket) within the Lease Area, each with a maximum rated capacity of 1,500 MW to 1,000 MW;
- Up to 300 mi (484 km) total length of Inter-Array Cable (average Inter-Array length of 5,868 feet [ft; 1,789 meters (m)] between WTGs); and
- Up to three, three-core copper and/or aluminum-conductor 230-kilovolt Offshore Export Cables per Offshore Substation, totaling up to nine high-voltage alternating-current buried Offshore Export Cables that will transfer electricity from each of the two to three Offshore Substations to the Cable Landing Location in Virginia Beach, Virginia.

The Offshore Substations, Inter-array Array Cables, and WTGs would be located in federal waters in the Lease Area, while the Offshore Export Cable Route Corridor would traverse both federal and state territorial waters of Virginia. The construction stage of the Project will include temporary construction laydown area(s) and construction port(s). The operations and maintenance (O&M) stage of the Project will include an onshore O&M facility with an associated base port.

While much of the infrastructure of an offshore wind project is located in the offshore marine environment, the need to interconnect with the existing electrical grid requires that several of the infrastructure elements are located on land. Within the Lease Area, the WTGs will generate electricity that will be transferred to the Offshore Substations via a series of Inter-Array Cables. The Offshore Substations will then transform the power to a higher voltage for transmission and transport to shore by the Offshore Export Cables.

Upon exiting the Lease Area, the up to three Offshore Export Cable Routes originating at the Offshore Substations will merge to become one overall Offshore Export Cable Route containing all nine Offshore Export Cables. The Offshore Export Cable Route Corridor between the western edge of the Lease Area and the Cable Landing Location will range from 1,970 to 9,400 ft (600 to 2,865 m) wide. Within the Offshore Export Cable Route Corridor, the nine Offshore Export Cables would generally be spaced approximately 164 to 2,716 ft (50 to 828 m) apart. At certain locations, the Offshore Export Cables may be spaced 164 to 328 ft (50 to 100 m) apart based on natural and environmental constraints.

In addition to the proposed infrastructure, Portsmouth Marine Terminal is an existing port facility located on the west bank of the Elizabeth River. Dominion Energy and the Port of Virginia have executed a lease agreement for PMT to support the staging of components and construction vessels for the Project. Dominion Energy is considering locations in Newport News, Portsmouth and Norfolk, Virginia, with Lambert's Point, which is located on a brownfield site, as the preferred location, to serve as the O&M facilities for the Project. For both PMT and the O&M facilities, in the event that upgrades or a new build-to-suit facility is needed for any purpose, construction would be undertaken by the lessor and would be separately authorized, as needed

The commercial lifespan of the Project is expected to be 33 years, based on the operations term of the Project specified in the Lease. The Project will be designed to operate with minimal day-to-day supervisory input, with key systems monitored from a central location 24 hours a day. During the O&M stage, the Project will require both planned and unplanned inspections and maintenance that will be carried out by a team of qualified engineers, technical specialists, and associated support staff. The team will ensure that all components are maintained and operated in a safe and reliable manner, compliant with regulatory conditions and in accordance with commercial objectives.

Unless otherwise authorized by BOEM, Dominion Energy will complete decommissioning within 2 years of termination of the Lease and either reuse, recycle, or responsibly dispose of all materials removed. Decommissioning activities will be detailed in a Decommissioning Plan, which is subject to an approval process that includes public comment and government agency consultation. The Decommissioning Plan will be developed based on a factor-based approach, utilizing environmental and socioeconomic factors to determine a strategy and methodology that is appropriate at the time.

Section 3.3, Construction and Installation Activities, of the COP provides a description of the onshore and offshore Project construction methods. Section 3.4, Operations and Maintenance, of the COP provides a summary of the O&M activities, proposed vessels and helicopters, and lighting and marking of the Offshore Project Components. Section 3.5, Decommissioning, of the COP includes a description of decommissioning activities and measures for ensuring all components are removed at the end of the Project's useful life.

P.5 NORTH CAROLINA COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FEDERAL CONSISTENCY CERTIFICATION REVIEW

The CZMA requires that federal actions likely to affect any land or water use, or natural resource of a state's coastal zone, be conducted in a manner consistent with the state's federally approved Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP). The North Carolina CZMP was established in 1978 and is administered by the North Carolina DCM, which serves as the lead agency for the network of North Carolina state agencies and

local governments that administer the CZMP. The enforceable policies that make up the CZMP are included in Table P-2 below. Table P-2 has been prepared pursuant to 15 CFR § 930.39 and provides the data and information necessary to certify that the construction, O&M, and decommissioning of the Project will be consistent with the CZMP, in accordance with CZMA § 307(c)(3)(A) and 15 CFR § 930, subpart D. Table P-2 also presents both a summary of each enforceable policy under the CZMP and how Dominion Energy will be consistent with each policy, including references to supporting documentation (e.g., COP sections and appendices).

P.5.1 Coastal Area Management Act

P.5.1.1 Summary

The North Carolina Coastal Area Management Act (CAMA), passed by the North Carolina General Assembly 2 years after the passage of the CZMA, established the Coastal Resources Commission, required local land use planning in 20 coastal counties and provided for a program for regulating development. CAMA is the overarching statutory authority for: (1) the state guidelines adopted by regulations in Chapter 7 of Title 15A of the North Carolina Administrative Code (NCAC), (2) local land use plans, and (3) the state permitting process for major development actions. The intention of the program is to provide a management system through policies and standards to protect, preserve, and conserve coastal natural resources while providing a balanced opportunity to use coastal resources for the purposes of economic development, recreation and tourist facilities, transportation, and historic, cultural, and scientific resources.

P.5.1.2 Response

Dominion Energy's proposed Project will meet the requirements of CAMA through compliance with North Carolina's enforceable policies. Dominion Energy has evaluated the Project for consistency with the enforceable policies regarding dredging, filling, local and use plans, and Chapter 7 of Title 15A of NCAC. As part of this consistency certification, Dominion Energy has evaluated and documented in Table P.4-1 how the development and operation activities of the proposed Project will comply with each of the enforceable policies.

No reasonably foreseeable effects to North Carolina's offshore and coastal resources or uses are expected from Dominion Energy's proposed activities. Project construction and operations proposed by Dominion Energy are not located within North Carolina state waters. The Lease Area is located approximately 28 mi (45 km) from the North Carolina shore, and the Offshore Export Cable Route Corridor will not cross into North Carolina state waters. Therefore, Dominion Energy anticipates minimal effects on North Carolina's coastal and marine resource uses and minimal contact with marine activities such as commercial and recreational fishing, recreational boating, diving, or shipping. Dominion Energy will continue to coordinate closely with BOEM, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Department of Defense, North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, other appropriate regulatory agencies, and other ocean users to avoid interactions during construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities.

Dominion Energy will implement the following coordination measures:

- Continue active engagement with key national security stakeholders, including the USCG, U.S. Department of Defense, and others to coordinate construction and installation activities;

- Provide frequent and regular updates for construction activities and implement safety zones to the local marine community through the Project website and social media;
- Provide frequent and regular updates through USCG local notices to mariners to inform mariners of Project activities in the area; and
- Continue to engage with the recreational and commercial fishing communities, as described in the Fisheries Communication Plan, prior to and during all construction activities to ensure all required area closures will be communicated to the fishing industry and all other necessary parties.

P.5.1.3 COP Section

The following COP Sections can be referenced for further information: Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity; Section 4.3.3, Aboveground Historic Resources; Section 4.4.1, Population, Economy, Employment, Housing, and Public Services; Section 4.4.5, Recreation and Tourism; Section 4.4.7, Marine Transportation and Navigation; Section 4.4.8, Department of Defense and Outer Continental Shelf National Security Maritime Uses; Section 4.4.11, Other Coastal and Marine Uses; Appendix H, Historic Properties Assessment; Appendix I, Visual Impact Assessment; Appendix L, Summary of Agency and Stakeholder Engagement; and Appendix S, Navigation Safety Risk Assessment.

P.5.2 North Carolina Dredge and Fill Law

P.5.2.1 Summary

North Carolina's Dredge and Fill Law regulates the excavation or filling of estuarine waters, tidelands, marshlands, and state-owned lakes.

P.5.2.2 Response

This policy is not applicable. No impacts on North Carolina's estuarine waters, tidelands, marshlands, and state-owned lakes are expected from the proposed Project activities. Since proposed construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities are limited to wind power generation and related infrastructure located solely in federal waters and territorial waters and land of Virginia, the proposed Project will not have any direct impacts to North Carolina's estuarine waters, tidelands, marshlands, and state-owned lakes.

P.5.2.3 COP Section

The following COP section can be referenced for further information: Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity.

P.5.3 Local Land Use Plans

P.5.3.1 Summary

CAMA requires each of the 20 coastal counties in North Carolina to have a local land use plan in accordance with guidelines established by the North Carolina Coastal Resources Commission. These land use plans include policies and maps that guide the communities' growth and development and are a fundamental element of coastal management in the state of North Carolina. At the local level, land use plans provide guidance for individual projects and a broad range of policy issues, such as the development of regulatory

ordinances and public investment programs. The DCM provides technical assistance to local governments through its planners, who are located in the division's district offices.

P.5.3.2 Response

This policy is not applicable. No impacts on North Carolina's local land use are expected from the proposed Project activities. Since proposed operations are limited to wind power generation and related infrastructure located solely in federal waters and territorial waters and land of Virginia, the proposed Project will not have any direct impacts to North Carolina's local land use.

P.5.3.3 COP Section

The following COP section can be referenced for further information: Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity.

P.5.4 North Carolina Administrative Code: Title 15A, Chapter 7, Coastal Management

Two subchapters of Chapter 7 of the NCAC, 7H and 7M, constitute enforceable policies applicable to the proposed Project. The remaining subchapters of Chapter 7 of the NCAC are not applicable to the Project. Project consistency with Subchapters 7H and 7M is addressed below.

P.5.4.1 State Guidelines for Areas of Environmental Concern: 15A NCAC 07H

P.5.4.1.1 Summary

The Coastal Resources Commission designates Areas of Environmental Concern (AECs) (i.e., areas of natural importance), to protect the areas from uncontrolled development that may cause irreversible damage to property, public health, or the environment. An AEC is prone to erosion and flooding and it may have environmental, social, economic, or aesthetic values that make it valuable to the State of North Carolina. AECs cover a majority of the state's coastal zone and are composed of four categories: Estuarine and Ocean System, Ocean Hazard System, Public Water Supplies, and Natural and Cultural Resources Areas.

- The Estuarine and Ocean System AEC is the coast's largest network of brackish sounds, marshes, and surrounding shores, typically found where rivers and streams meet the ocean. Four components comprise this AEC: (1) coastal shorelines; (2) coastal wetlands; (3) public trust areas, including all waters of the Atlantic Ocean extending to the state's official boundary 3 mi (4.8 km) offshore; and (4) estuarine waters consisting of the state's oceans, sounds, tidal rivers, and their tributaries.
- The Ocean Hazard System AEC consists of oceanfront property and inlets that connect the ocean to the sounds, including beaches subject to erosion and lands subject to flooding.
- The Public Water Supply AEC protects specific coastal public water supplies from the negative impacts of development.
- The Natural and Cultural Resources AECs contain environmental or cultural resources of state importance. Four categories comprise this AEC: (1) significant coastal archaeological resources; (2) unique coastal geologic formations; (3) complex coastal natural areas that provide habitat unaltered by human activity and support native plant and animal communities; and (4) coastal areas

that sustain remnant native plants or animals species that are designated as rare, threatened, or endangered through the protection of habitat by the state of federal government.

P.5.4.1.2 Response

Construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply, to the extent applicable, with this policy. The Project will not occur in any state-designated AECs and will therefore not cause irreversible damage to property, public health, or the environment related to estuarine and ocean systems, ocean hazard systems, public water supplies, and natural and cultural resources. Section P.5.4.2, General Policy Guidelines for the Coastal Area: 15A NCAC 07M provides further details on how the Project complies with the state's enforceable policies.

P.5.4.1.3 COP Section

The following COP section can be referenced for further information: Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity.

P.5.4.2 General Policy Guidelines for the Coastal Area: 15A NCAC 07M

Subchapter 7M contains a series of policies to address different activities that may occur in coastal areas. Table P-2 below provides policy summaries, means of compliance, and applicable COP sections.

TableP-2. General Policy Guidelines for the Coastal Areas Consistency Certification

Policy	Policy Summary	Compliance Summary	Location in the Construction and Operations Plan
.0200 Shoreline Erosion Policies	This policy provides protection of ocean and estuarine shoreline properties against loss of life, property, and amenities, namely due to erosion. Recreational use of the shorelines of the state must be maintained and reasonable rules and public expenditures should be accomplished in a coordinated manner to minimize the likelihood of damage to private and public resources resulting from recognized coastal hazards.	This policy is not applicable because the Project construction, operations and maintenance (O&M), and decommissioning activities will not occur within the North Carolina state coastal zone boundary. Therefore, the Project will not impact the North Carolina ocean and estuarine shoreline properties.	Not applicable
.0300 Shorefront Access Policies	This policy provides standards for public access to North Carolina's ocean beaches, estuarine, public trust waters, and waters of the 20-county coastal region. Access shall be consistent with rights of private property owners and the concurrent need to protect important coastal natural resources such as sand dunes and coastal marsh vegetation.	This policy is not applicable because Project construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities will not occur within the North Carolina state coastal zone boundary. Therefore, the Project does not require shorefront access off the coast of North Carolina.	Not applicable
.0400 Coastal Energy Policies	This policy ensures that the development of energy facilities and resources, both onshore and offshore, avoid significant adverse impacts to coastal resources or uses, public trusts areas, and public access rights. Offshore leasing actions, including construction, operations, and decommissioning of an energy facility, associated with such leases must be consistent with the policies of the North Carolina Coastal Zone Management Plan.	Project construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply, to the extent applicable, with this policy. Although the Project is not located within the North Carolina state coastal zone boundary, potential impacts may occur to marine resources and uses outside of the North Carolina coastal zone. These potential impacts are detailed below. Dominion Energy will construct, operate, and decommission the Project according to the activities described in the Construction and Operations Plan (COP), which considers physical, biological, cultural, visual, and socioeconomic resource protection, both onshore and offshore. Project facilities were sited to avoid resources adjacent to North Carolina state waters including, but not limited to, archaeological and cultural resources, shipping lanes, military use areas, and areas of biological significance such as offshore reefs, hard bottom areas, primary or secondary nursery and spawning areas, and submerged aquatic vegetation. Protected Species Observers will be on board vessels, monitoring for the presence of marine mammals and sea turtles, and will follow the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-approved protocols if any listed species is observed during construction, O&M, or decommissioning activities. During construction, Project-related air emissions could have short-term impacts to air quality. Primary Offshore Project Area emissions sources include marine vessels, which would potentially transit waters of Virginia and Texas, with the majority of Project-related construction emissions expected to occur offshore, within the Lease Area and along the Offshore Export Cable Route. Offshore construction emissions from marine vessels will be subject to New Source Review as part of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) air permit application required under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations § 55. Dominion Energy would apply for and obtain the required OCS air permit prior to commencement of offshore construction. During Project O&M, potential offshore Project-related emissions would result from the Project-related vessels used to service the Offshore Project Components. Most of the vessels and the onboard construction equipment would utilize diesel engines, burning low-sulfur fuel, while some larger construction vessels may use bunker fuel. Vessel traffic is common along the Atlantic coast, and it is anticipated that the vessels required to transport Project components to and from the Lease Area will not substantially increase the volume of traffic along the North Carolina coast. The majority of the vessels that will be used for Project construction and O&M will be similar in size and shape to existing commercial and military vessels in the area. A Visual Impact Assessment (Appendix I) was provided with the COP. Key observation points representing coastal views (at beach level) were rated and considered in the assessment. Additionally, construction activities occurring at night must follow FAA lighting requirements. Lighting within some locations of the Lease Area would cause short-term visual effects to coastal vantage points. During construction, the potential impact-producing factors to recreational and commercial fishing may include construction of the Offshore Project Components. The following impacts may occur as a consequence of the factors identified above: short-term implementation of safety zones; short-term disturbance to local commercial fish species; short-term risk of gear entanglements on partially installed structures; and short-term increase in Project-related vessel traffic.	Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity; Section 4, Site Characterization and Assessment of Impact-Producing Factors; Appendix H, Historic Properties Assessment; Appendix I, Visual Impact Assessment; Appendix N, Air Emissions Calculations and Methodology; Appendix Q, Oil Spill Response Plan;; Appendix S, Navigation Safety Risk Assessment Appendix T, Obstruction Evaluation and Airspace Analysis

Policy	Policy Summary	Compliance Summary	Location in the Construction and Operations Plan
		Dominion Energy has participated in engagement and coordination with stakeholders specific to commercial and recreational fisheries since 2012 (see Table 4.4-5 of Section 4.4.6, Commercial and Recreational Fishing, in the COP for a stakeholder engagement summary) and has contracted Fisheries Liaison Officers (FLO) with more than 50 years of combined fisheries working experience, which includes global and local (mid-Atlantic Region) fisheries. The FLOs coordinated with fisheries stakeholders to facilitate access to regional and local fishing data that helped inform the description of the Affected Environment (Section 4.4.6.2 of the COP). Direct, honest, and open communications are the foundation of Dominion Energy's FLO philosophy, and Dominion Energy continues to engage fisheries stakeholders and will throughout the lifetime of the Project. Throughout the Project life cycle, inclusive of permitting, survey, construction, O&M, and decommissioning, the requirements and potential fisheries impacts may vary. The function of the FLOs is to keep the fishing community informed and coordinate activities appropriate for the specific stage in the life cycle of the Project. The FLOs also draw on consultation with fisheries bodies, regulators, ports and harbors, and legislation, as well as the previous experience from the liaison activities supporting the successful installation of the CVOW Pilot Project. Mitigation measures associated with potential impacts to commercial and recreational fishing include working with fishermen ahead of marine construction operations to review operational planning and schedules in order to identity any areas where fishing operations may be temporarily impacted. Dominion Energy would also work with the USCG and make notices of area closures publicly available through Local Notice to Mariners that will be posted to Dominion Energy's website and social media, and utilize the Fisheries Communications Plan developed for the Project to provide the fishing community with advance notice, prior to formal Local Notice to Mariners, of the construction operations and locations of all fixed structures within the Offshore Project Area, including the locations of safety zones around construction activities as applicable, established by Dominion Energy. Dominion Energy will utilize underwater noise mitigation (e.g., bubble curtain or equivalent) to mitigate temporary impacts of pile-driving on marine species. Dominion Energy has completed the Navigational Safety Risk Assessment required by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, which includes risks and subsequent mitigation for potential navigational safety risk. Additionally, any increase in vessel traffic in the Project area is small compared to the traffic that is already present. Additional mitigation measures are outlined in the respective sections, as applicable, when impacts to resources cannot be avoided. Through these steps, Dominion Energy will adhere to standards set forth in the North Carolina Administrative Code, if and where applicable by the policy.	
.0500 Post-Disaster Policies	This policy states that all state agencies shall coordinate with each other to reduce damage from coastal disasters through post-disaster planning.	This policy is not applicable because the Project is not proposed to be constructed by a state agency. Disaster preparedness is discussed in Section 4.1.1, Physical and Oceanographic Conditions, and Section 4.4.12, Public Health and Safety, of the COP.	Not applicable
.0600 Floating Structure Policies	This policy states that floating structures shall not infringe upon the public trust rights nor discharge into the public trust waters of the coastal area. A structure will be considered a floating structure when it is inhabited or used for commercial purposes for more than 30 days in any one location. A boat may be deemed a floating structure when its means of propulsion has been removed or rendered inoperative and it contains at least 200 square feet of living-space area.	This policy is not applicable. No floating structures will be used during construction, O&M and decommissioning of the Project.	Not applicable
.0700 Mitigation Policy	This policy requires mitigation and minimization of adverse impacts to coastal lands and waters to protect coastal ecosystems. Impacts must be avoided or minimized and then mitigation can be used to enhance coastal resources and offset any losses resulting from Project development.	Project construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply, to the extent applicable, with this policy. Dominion Energy has avoided and minimized impacts to the extent practicable. The Project is not located within the North Carolina coastal zone boundary and therefore avoids coastal natural resource areas. Mitigation measures were developed to further ensure any potential adverse impacts to coastal ecosystems will be eliminated. such as employing construction techniques (e.g., the use of cable burial tools) that minimize and/or avoid any potential impacts. Additional information that details potential impacts and associated mitigation measures as they relate to coastal ecosystems are described in Sections 4.1, Physical Resources, and 4.2, Biological Resources, of the COP.	Section 2, Project Siting and Design Development; Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity; Section 4.1, Physical Resources; Section 4.2, Biological Resources

Policy	Policy Summary	Compliance Summary	Location in the Construction and Operations Plan
.0800 Coastal Water Quality Policies	This policy addresses the importance of coastal waters as a valuable natural and economic resource of statewide significance. Preserving water quality is of utmost importance for various traditional water activities. Sources of water pollution are to be managed to preserve the quality of coastal waters. Improper operation of boats and their sanitation devices is recognized as a potential threat to water quality.	Project construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities comply, to the extent applicable, with this policy. Water quality impacts during construction will be temporary and minimal during O&M. During installation of the Offshore Export Cables, Dominion Energy anticipates short-term disturbance to the seabed sediment. The Offshore Export Cables, which would not be located within the North Carolina coastal zone boundary, will be installed within the Offshore Export Cable Route Corridor that ranges in size from approximately 1,970 to 9,400 feet (ft; 600 to 2,865 meters [m]) wide. The Offshore Export Cables will be buried to a target depth of approximately 3.3 to 16.4 ft (1 to 5 m) below stable seabed elevation to minimize the risk of cable exposure or damage; however, depending on seabed conditions, actual burial depth may vary. The installation methodologies include jet plow, jet trenching, chain cutting, trench former, hydroplow (simultaneous lay and burial), mechanical plowing (simultaneous lay and burial), pre-trenching (both simultaneous and separate lay and burial), mechanical trenching (simultaneous lay and burial), and/or other available technologies. To evaluate how Offshore Export Cable installation would affect suspended sediment concentrations, transport, and deposition, Dominion Energy conducted a sediment transport analysis for the Project. An analytical sediment transport model was developed to predict the fate and transport of sediment suspended by cable installation along the Offshore Export Cable Route. The sediment transport model simulated installation impacts of a single trench. Each trench/cable will be installed separately in space and time during construction (vessel constraints would not allow simultaneous installations), with enough time between installations for disturbed sediment to re-settle on the seafloor. The model simulated jet plow installation along the cable route, which would result in greater disturbance of marine sediments than mechanical plow or mechanical cutter installation. Jet plowing therefore provides the maximum expected disturbance of seabed sediment in the Project Area. Results from the sediment transport model show that suspended sediments from Offshore Export Cable installation will be short term and localized. The sediment transport model indicates that the use of a jet trencher or jet plow to install the Offshore Export Cable causes suspension of very fine sediments particles (silt and clay) for about 4 hours after being mobilized in the water column. Coarser particles (fine sand) settle at a faster rate, about 1 minute after being mobilized. Additionally, suspended sediment concentration, deposition depth, and area of influence are dependent upon flood and ebb current velocities, burial depth, and the percentage of fine sediments in the sediment sample. Appendix J, Sediment Transport Analysis, also provides detailed information on the maximum concentration at the release point during peak flood and ebb tides. The seabed and near-bottom water column in the nearshore area are highly dynamic environments, with suspension and redeposition of sediment occurring continuously due to storms and tidal currents. Offshore, anthropogenic processes such as trawling regularly create water quality impacts that are similar to or larger than impacts associated with Offshore Export Cable installation, and these activities have not been shown to inhibit fish migration or transit. Project-related vessels will be subject to USCG wastewater and discharge regulations and will operate in compliance with oil spill prevention and response plans that meet USCG requirements. Prevention and response measures for accidental spills and releases are further described in Appendix Q, Oil Spill Response Plan. Additionally, the Project will use scour protection as necessary around the foundations and to further minimize effects of local sediment transport.	Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity; Section 4.1.2, Water Quality; Appendix J, Sediment Transport Analysis; Appendix Q, Oil Spill Response Plan
.0900 Policies on Use of Coastal Airspace	This policy provides protection for airspace for use by state, federal, and local government agencies for the purposes of managing and protecting coastal resources, detecting violations of environmental laws and rules, and performing other functions related to the public health, safety, and welfare. Future economic development and management in the coastal region will require air access.	Project construction, O&M, and decommissioning activities will comply with this policy, to the extent applicable. Helicopters are currently being considered to support the Project; Dominion Energy is continuing to evaluate logistics, and the relevant impact assessments will be updated pending the final decision.	Section 3, Description of Proposed Activity

Policy	Policy Summary	Compliance Summary	Location in the Construction and Operations Plan
1000 Policies on Water and Wetland Based Target Areas for Military Training Activities	This policy establishes conditions for military water and wetland-based training/target areas. Adverse impacts to coastal resources and on the exercise of public trust rights may result from military usage. The public interest requires that, to the maximum extent practicable, use of such targets not infringe on public trust rights, cause damage to public trust resources, violate existing water quality standards, or result in public safety hazards.	This policy is not applicable because the Project does not involve military water or wetland-based training/target areas.	Not applicable
.1100 Policies on Beneficial Use and Availability of Materials Resulting from the Excavation or Maintenance of Navigational Channel	This policy requires clean, beach-quality dredged material from navigation channels to be used in a beneficial way wherever practicable. Proper disposal of dredged materials on the ocean beach or shallow active nearshore areas is encouraged as a more environmentally acceptable and compatible option. Restoration of estuarine waters and areas impacted by existing disposal sites or practices is encouraged.	This policy is not applicable because dredging will not occur within navigation channels.	Not applicable
.1200 Policies on Ocean Mining	This policy establishes guidelines for ocean mining activities including dredging, blasting, or other methods of excavation. No ocean mining shall be conducted unless plans for such mining include reasonable provisions for protection of the physical environment, its resources, and appropriate reclamation or mitigation of the affected area as set forth and implemented under authority of the Mining Act (G.S. 74-48) and Coastal Area Management Act (G.S. 113A-100).	This policy is not applicable because the Project does not include ocean mining activities.	Not applicable