

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

ENERGY, OCEAN RESOURCES AND FEDERAL CONSISTENCY

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Th8a

CD-0001-22 (BOEM)

APRIL 7, 2022

EXHIBITS

EXHIBITS LIST

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- 1-4 Potential Oregon Call Areas

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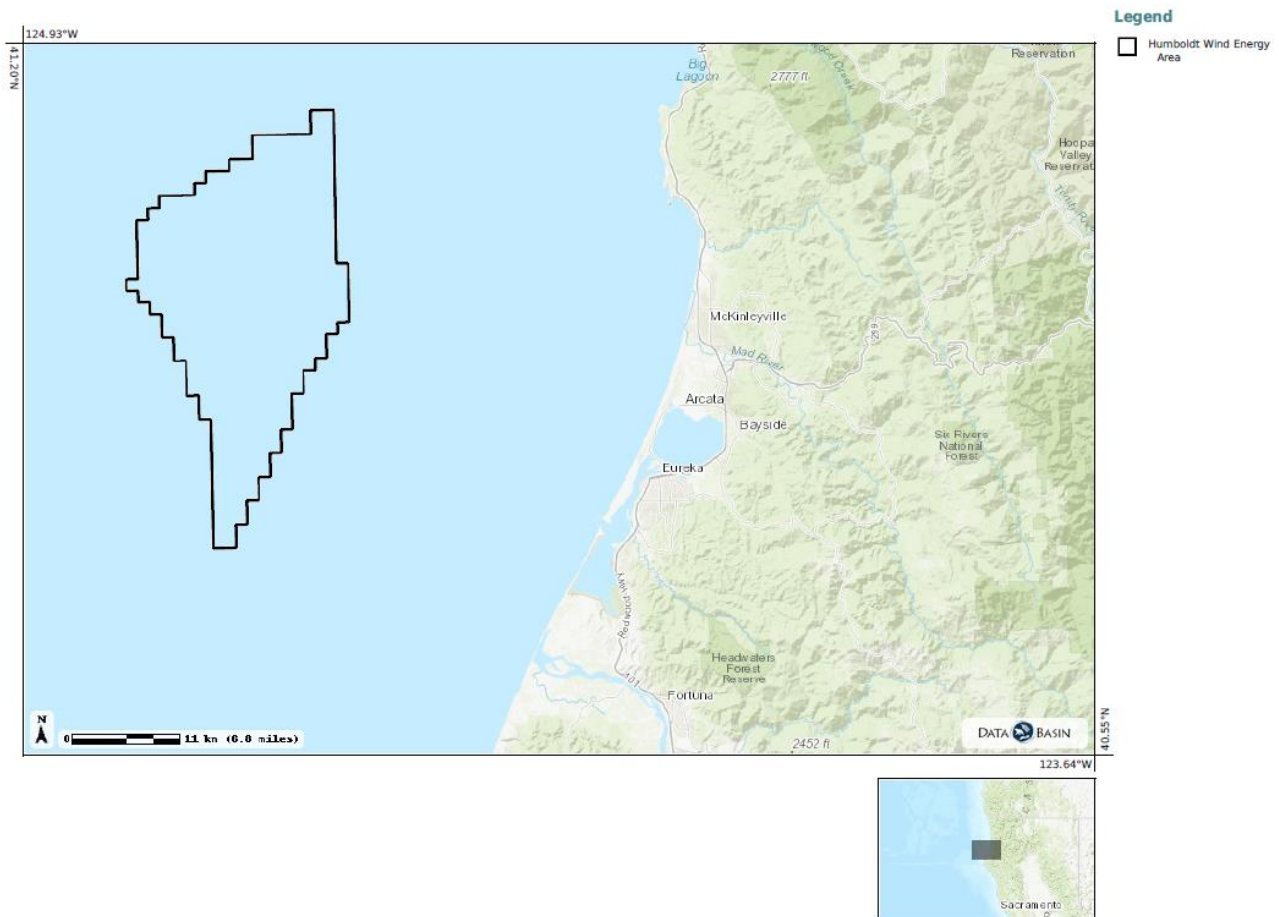
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**SCOPE OF FEDERAL CONSISTENCY REVIEW
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Exhibit 1-1



Humboldt WEA Vicinity Map
Source: California Offshore Wind Energy Gateway

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Exhibit 1-2

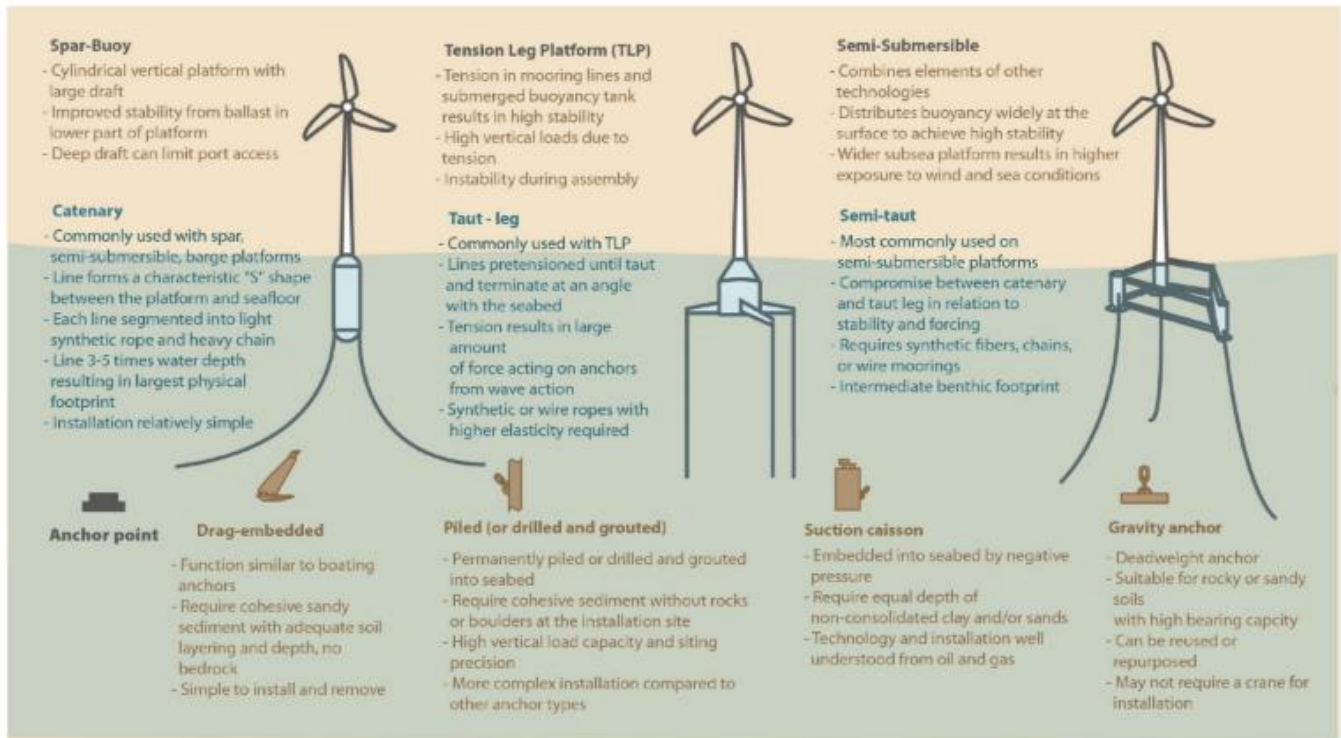


Diagram of current mooring, anchoring, and floating foundations from Maxwell et al., 2022.

Exhibit 1-3

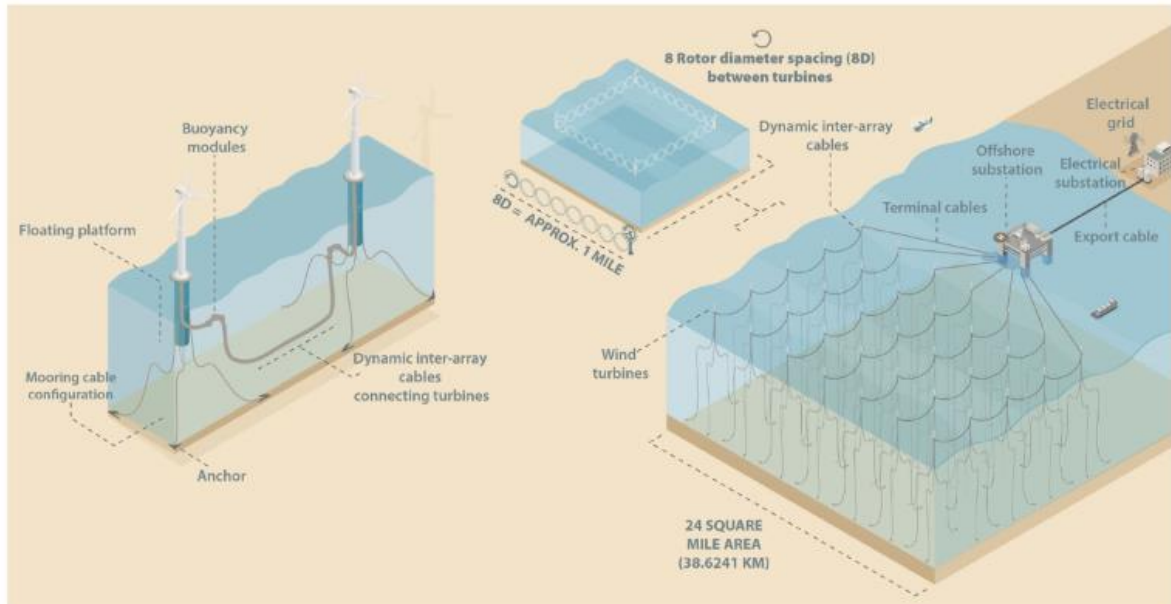


Fig. 2. Schematic of a full-scale floating wind energy development. Floating offshore wind turbines (FOWT) differ from fixed-foundation turbines primarily in the types of platform and anchoring system used to support the turbine. FOWT employs buoyant 'floating substructures' which are submerged or semi-submerged platforms anchored to the seabed by mooring lines and a variety of anchor types, and connected to one another by dynamic inter-array cables.

Schematic of a full-scale floating wind energy development from Maxwell et al., 2022.

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Exhibit 1-4

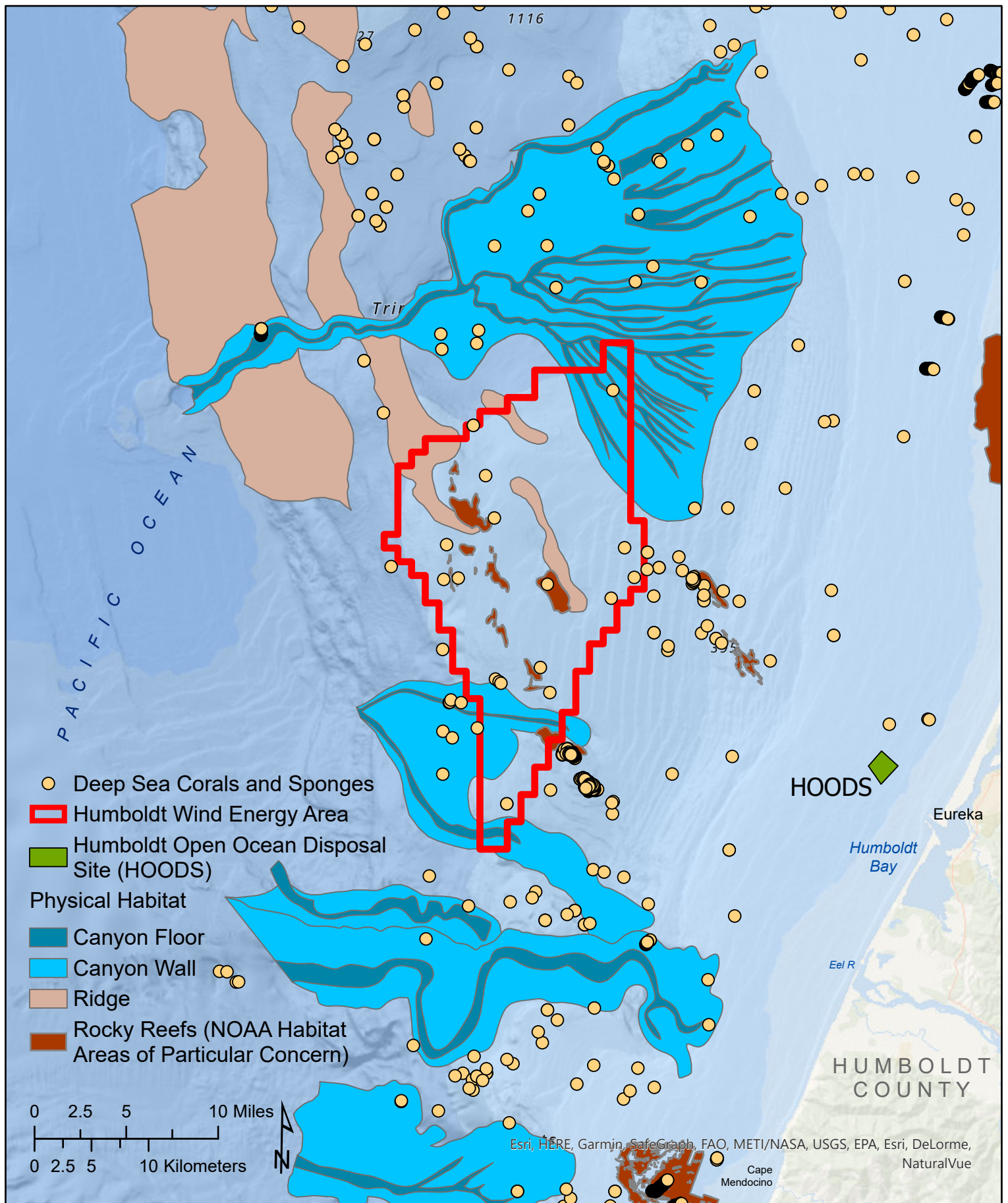


Proposed Oregon Call Areas
Source: BOEM

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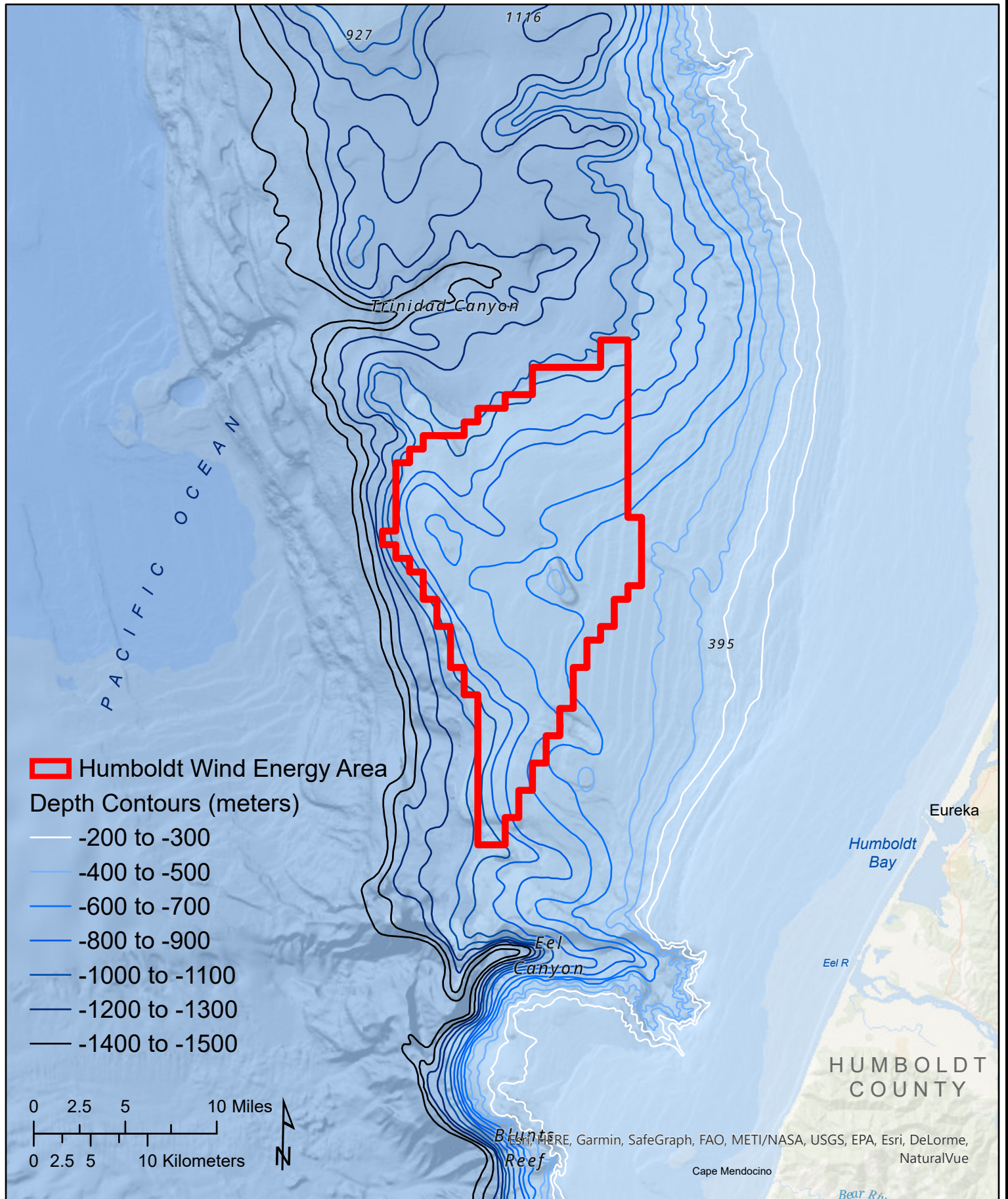
**MARINE RESOURCES AND WATER QUALITY
EXHIBITS**

Humboldt Wind Energy Area Seafloor Habitat



Data sources: Oregon State University, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

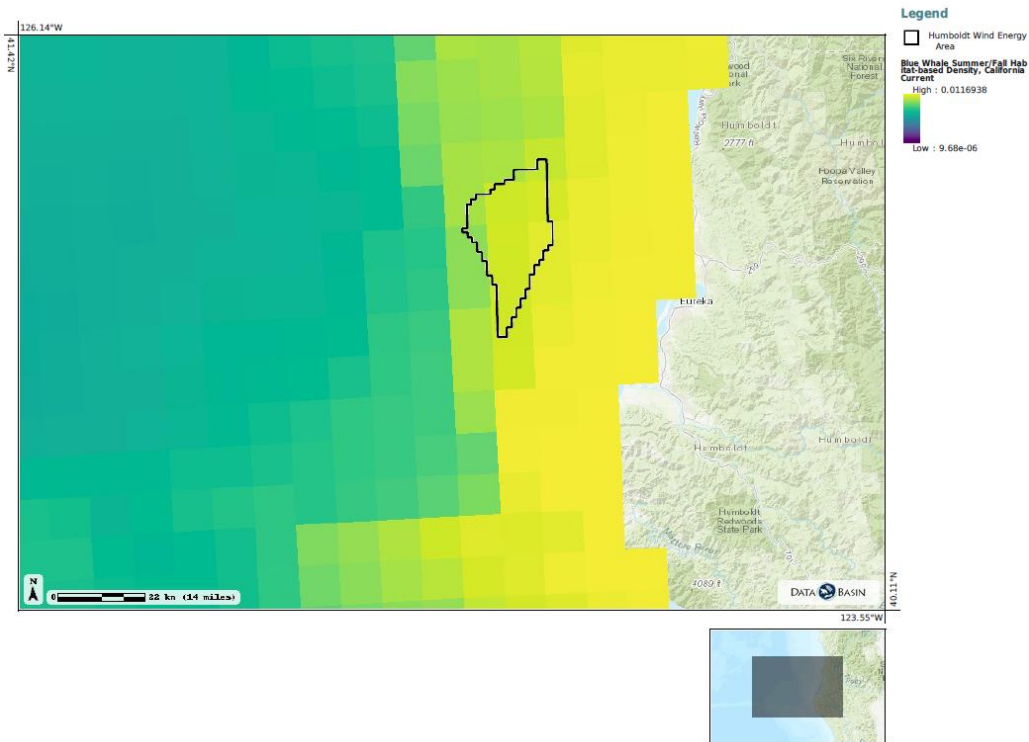
Humboldt Wind Energy Area Location



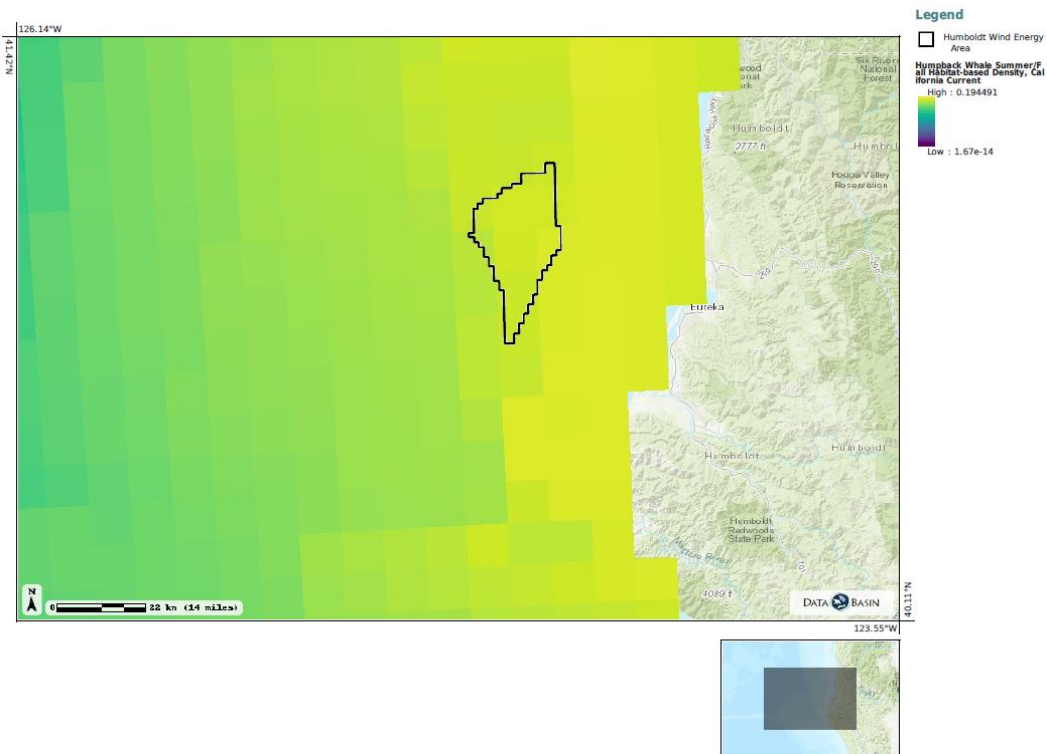
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Exhibit 2-3

Blue Whale Summer/Fall Density (number of whales per km²) in the Vicinity of the Humboldt WEA

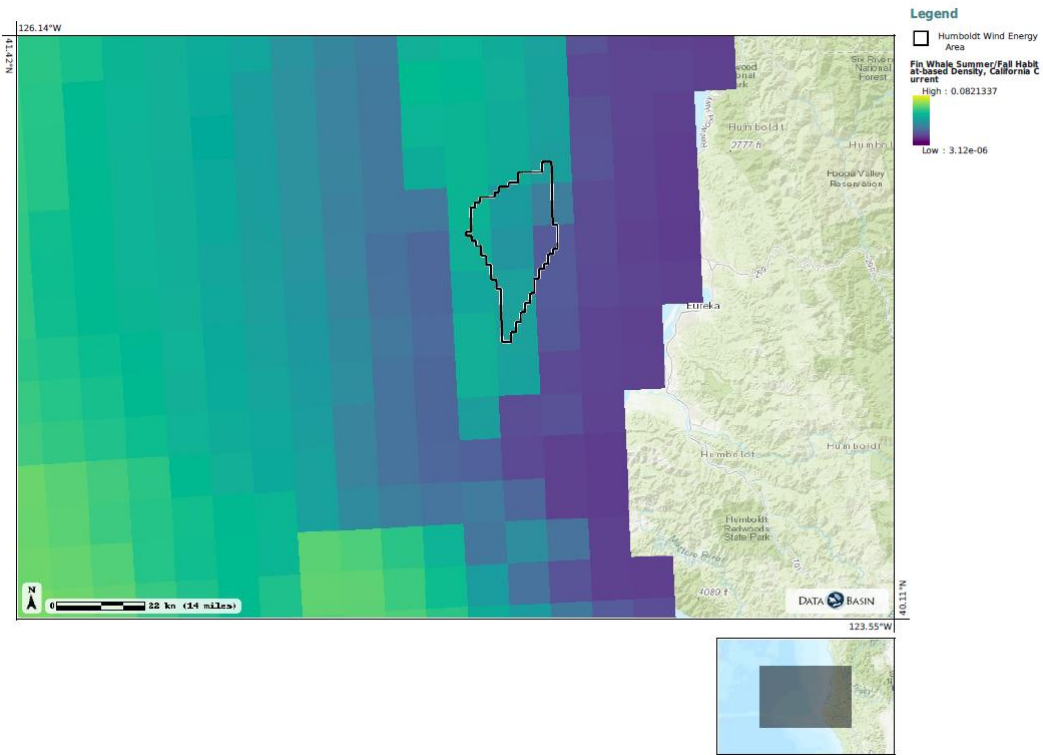


Humpback Whale Summer/Fall Density (number of whales per km²) in the Vicinity of the Humboldt WEA

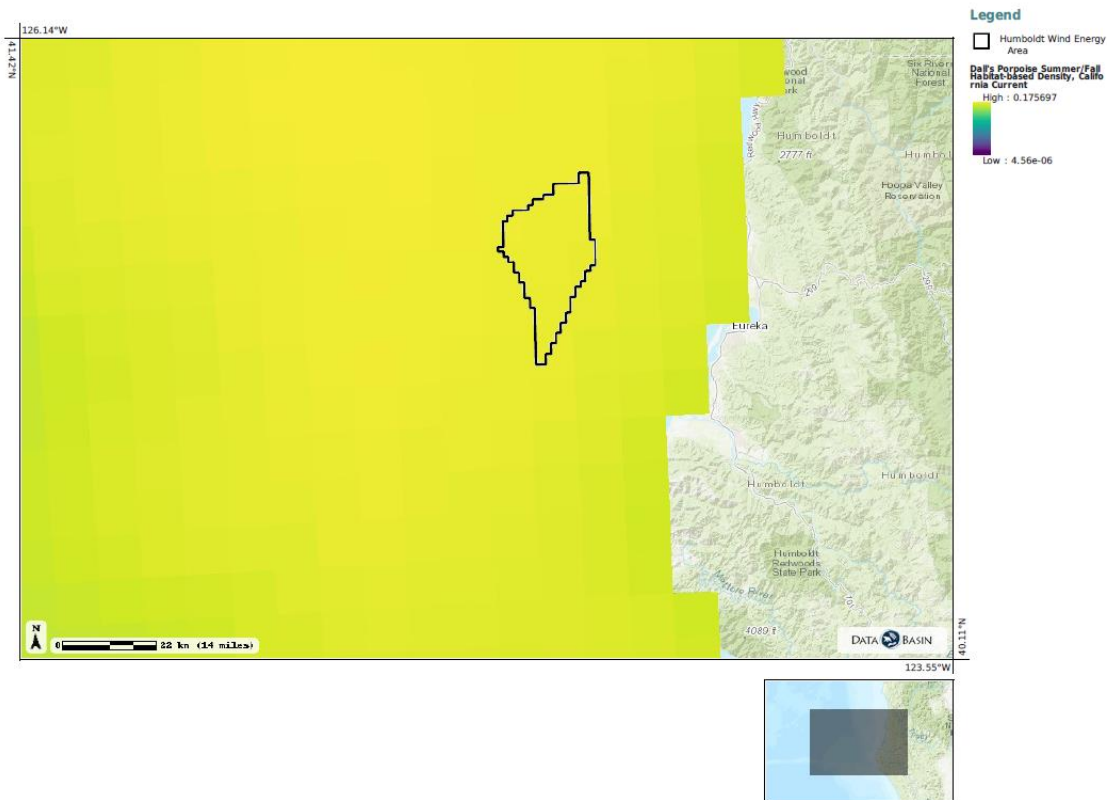


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Fin Whale Summer/Fall Density (number of whales per km²) in the Vicinity of the Humboldt WEA



Dall's Porpoise Summer/Fall Density (number of whales per km²) in the Vicinity of the Humboldt WEA





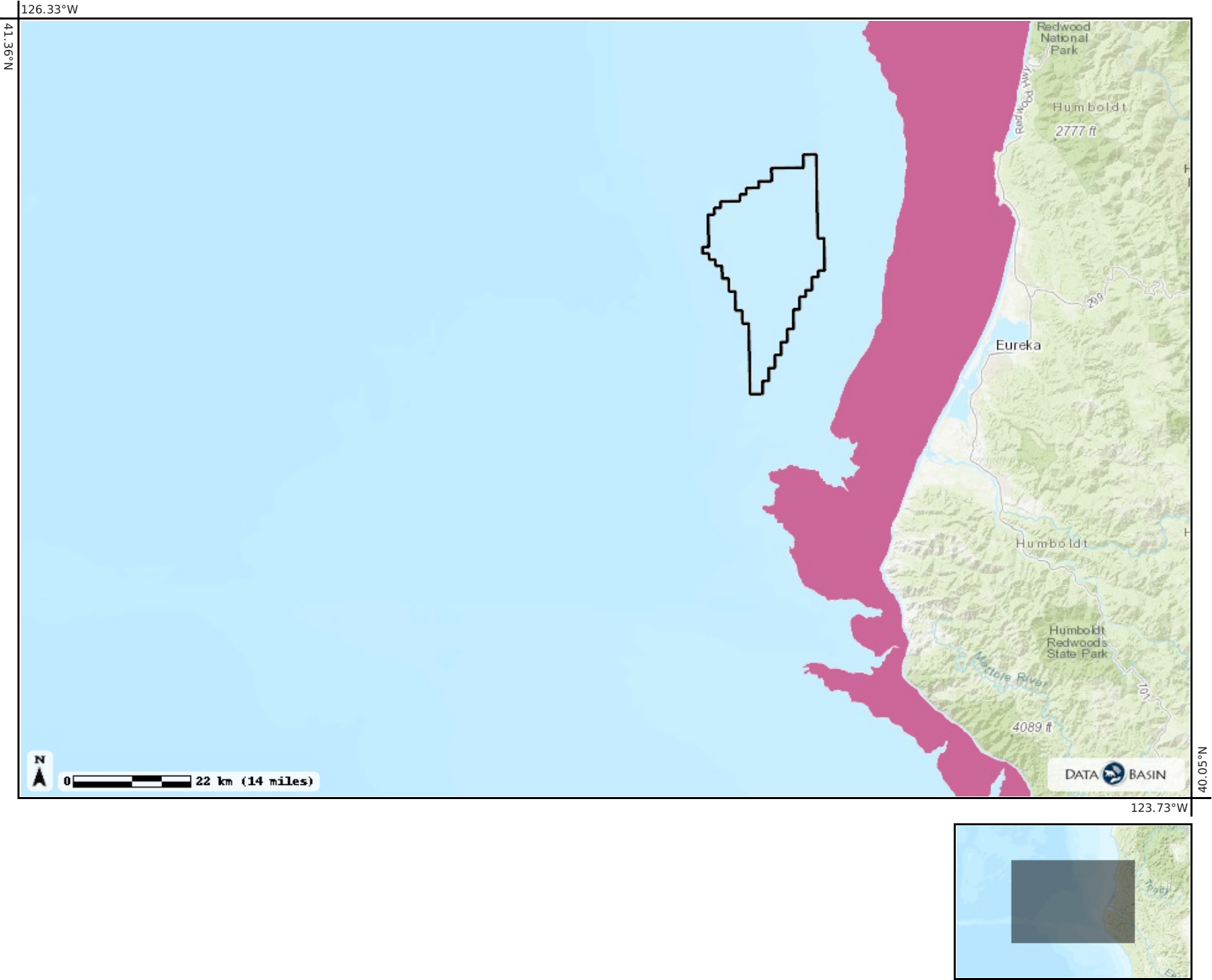
Northern Right Whale Dolphin Summer/Fall Density (number of whales per km²) in the Vicinity of Humboldt WEA



Southern Resident Killer Whale Critical Habitat





Legend

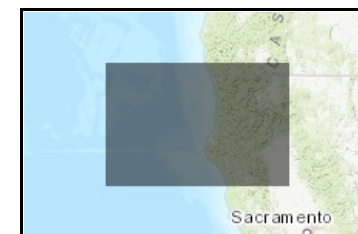
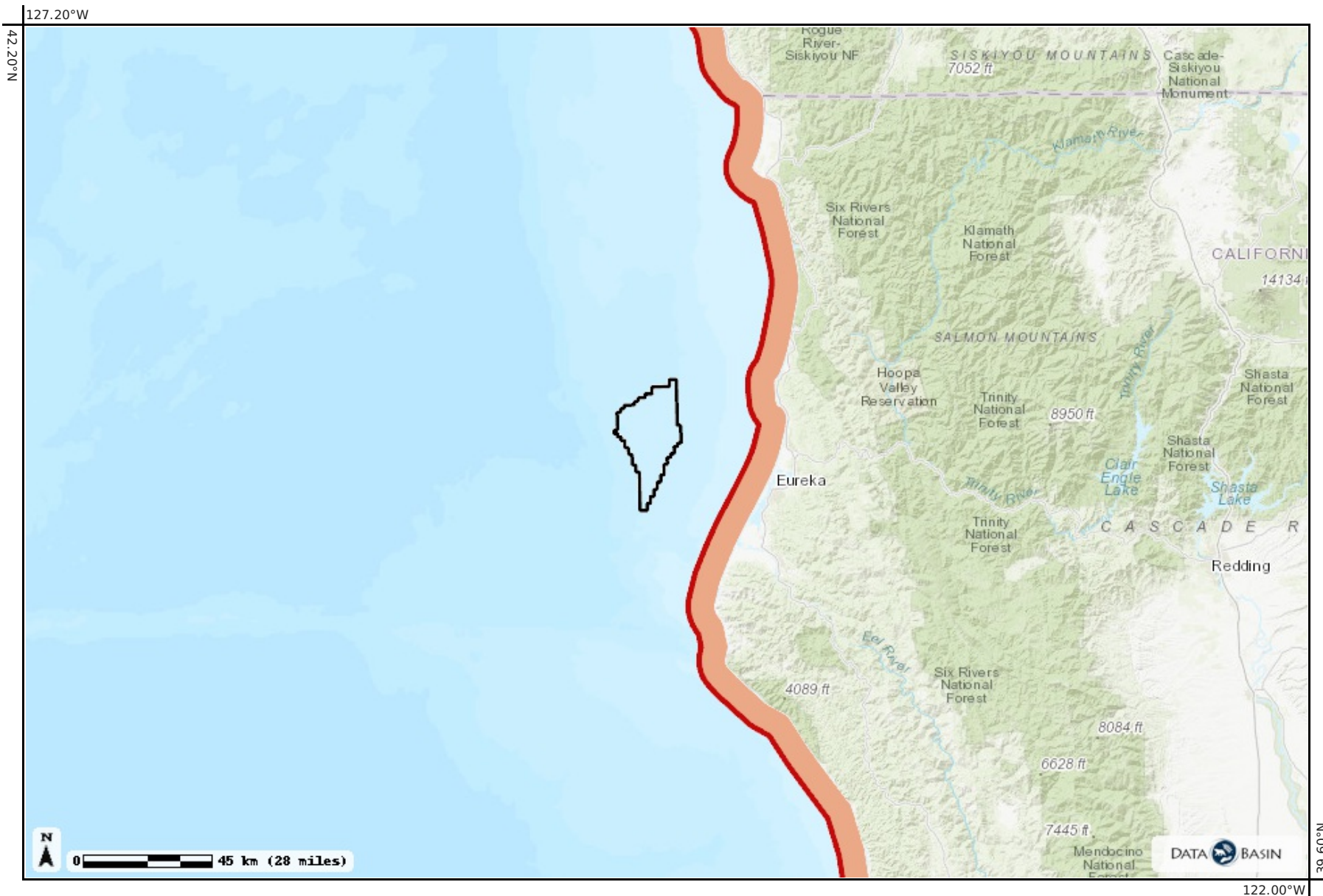
-  Humboldt Wind Energy Area, Morro Bay Wind Energy Area
-  Southern Resident Killer Whale Critical Habitat



Gray Whale Migration Corridors



Legend

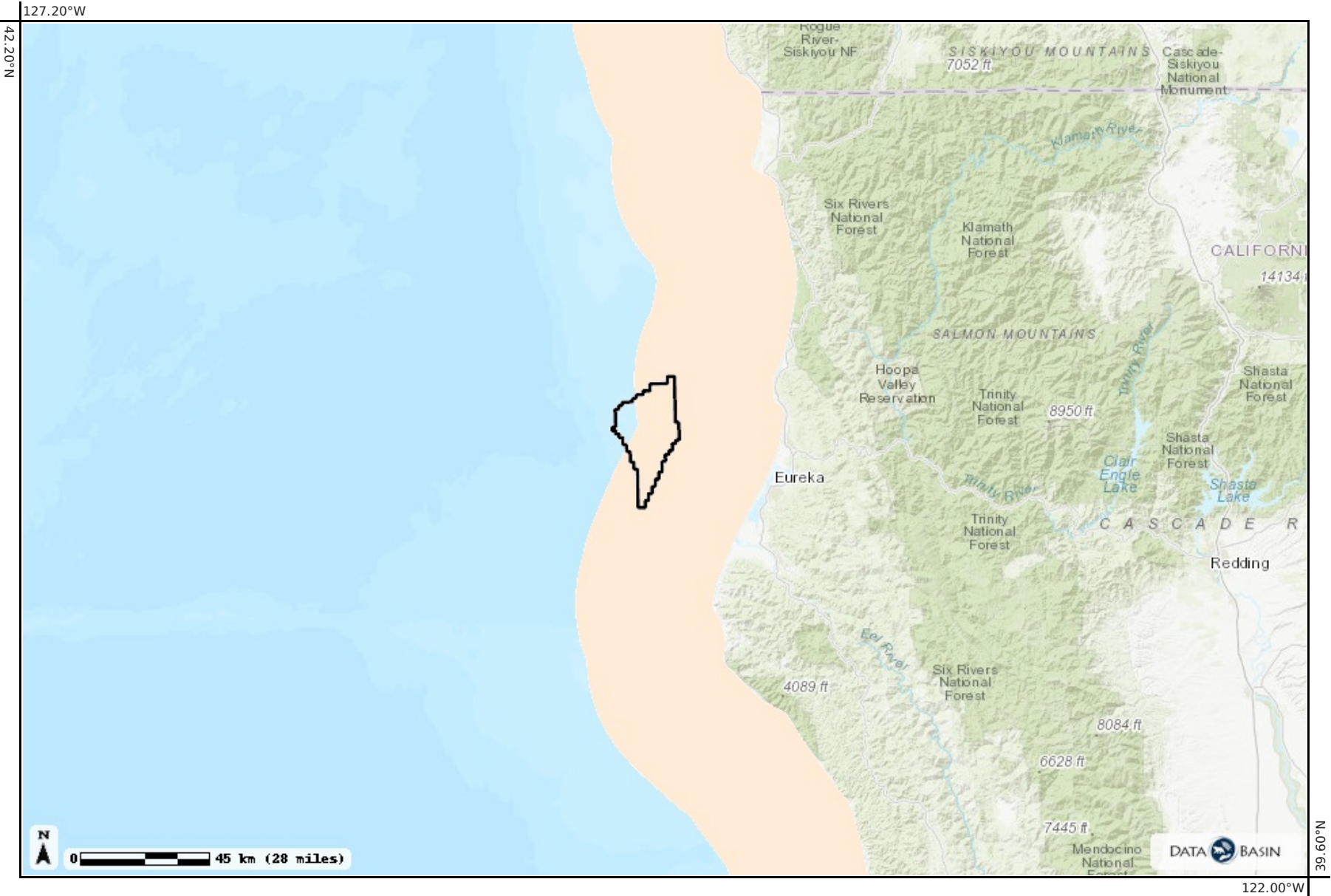
-  Humboldt Wind Energy Area
-  Northbound - Phase A
-  Northbound - Phase B
-  Southbound - All



Gray Whale Potential Presence

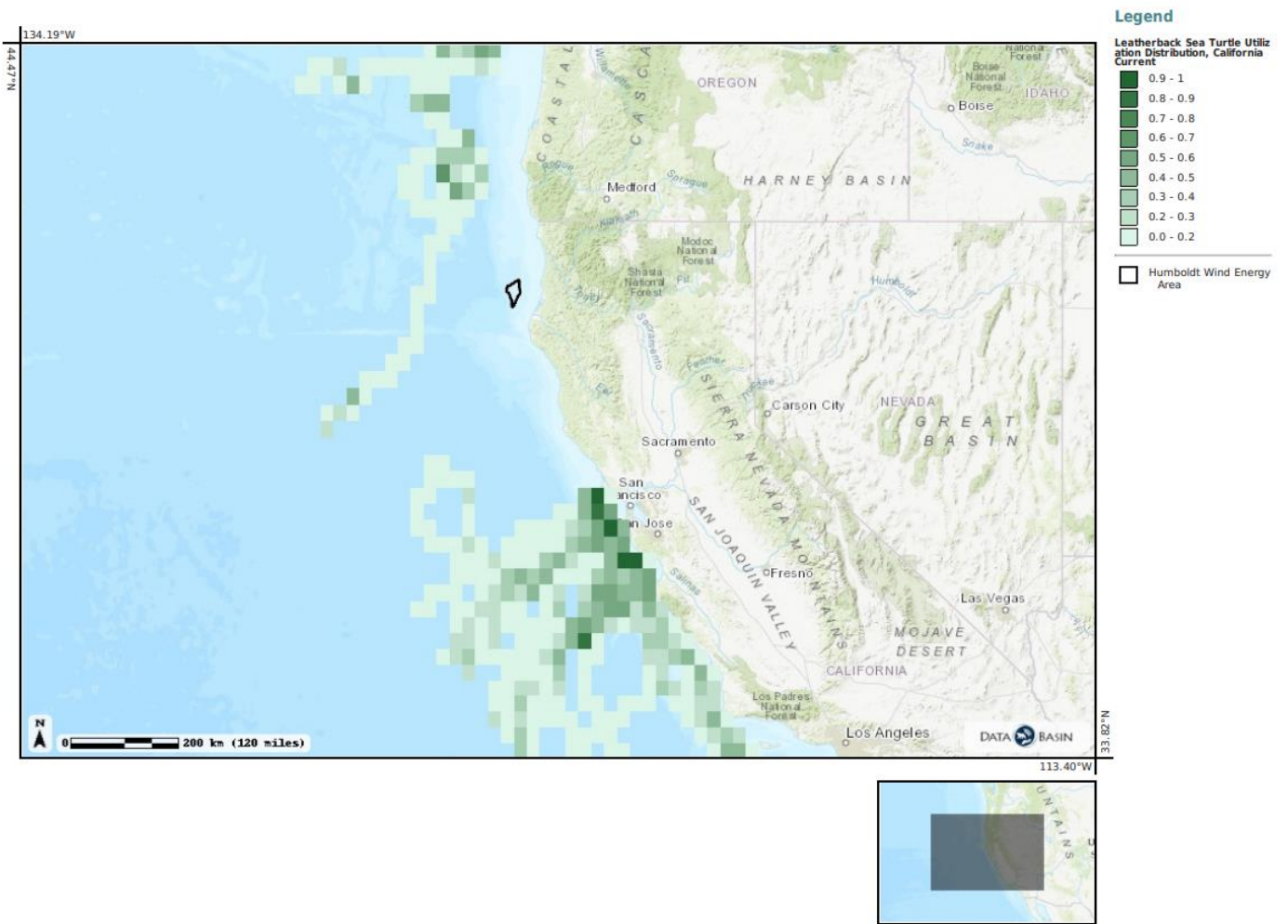
Legend

-  Humboldt Wind Energy Area
-  Biologically Important Areas for Gray Whale - Migratory Corridor



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Exhibit 2-4



Leatherback Sea Turtle Distribution off the West Coast in Humboldt WEA.

Source: Maxwell et al., 2013 via the California Offshore Wind Energy Gateway

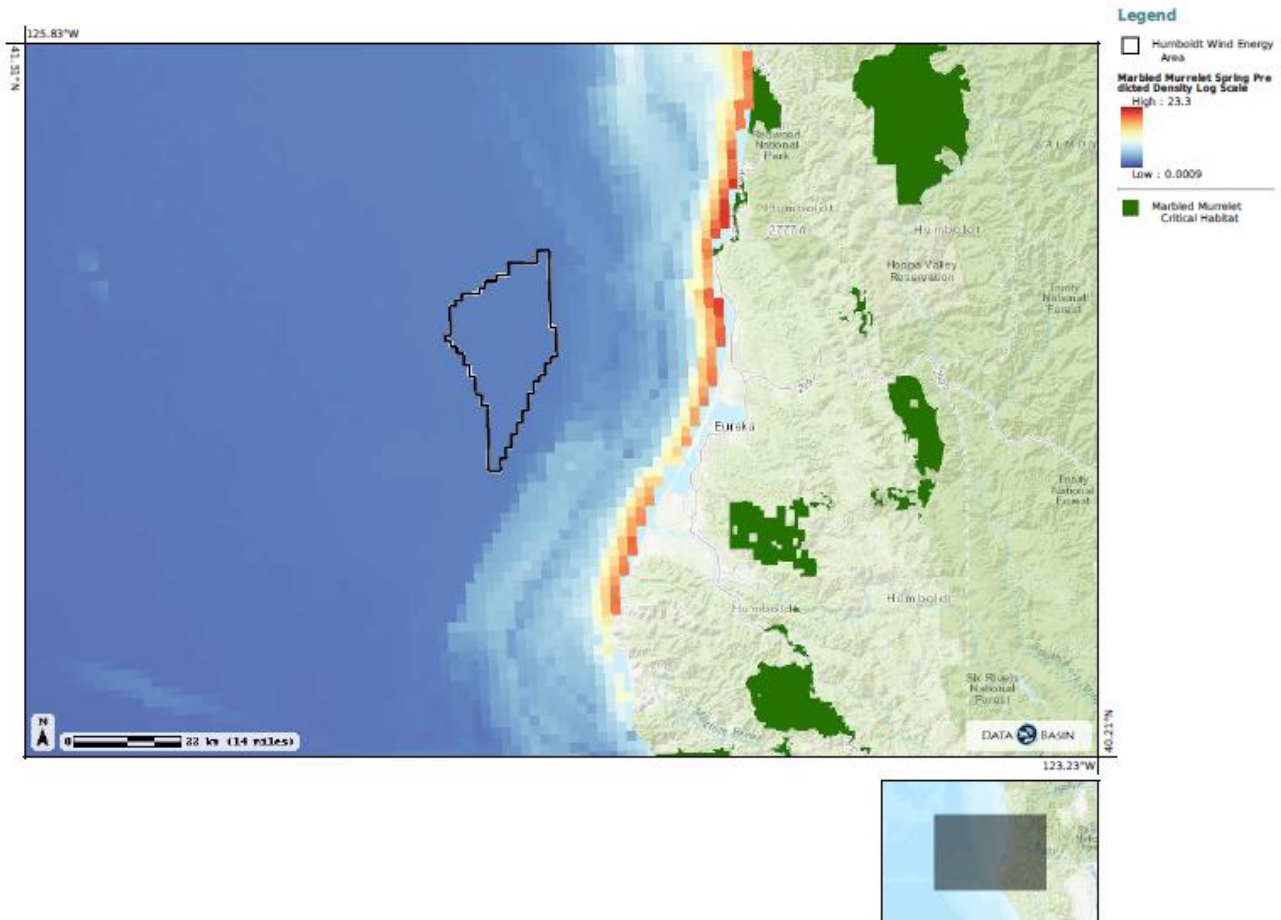
Maxwell, S., Hazen, E., Bograd, S. *et al.* Cumulative human impacts on marine predators. *Nat Commun* **4**, 2688 (2013). <https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms3688>

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Exhibit 2-5 California Offshore Wind Energy Gateway Bird Density Maps

Exhibit 2-5a*.

Marbled Murrelet Density – Spring, and Critical Habitat

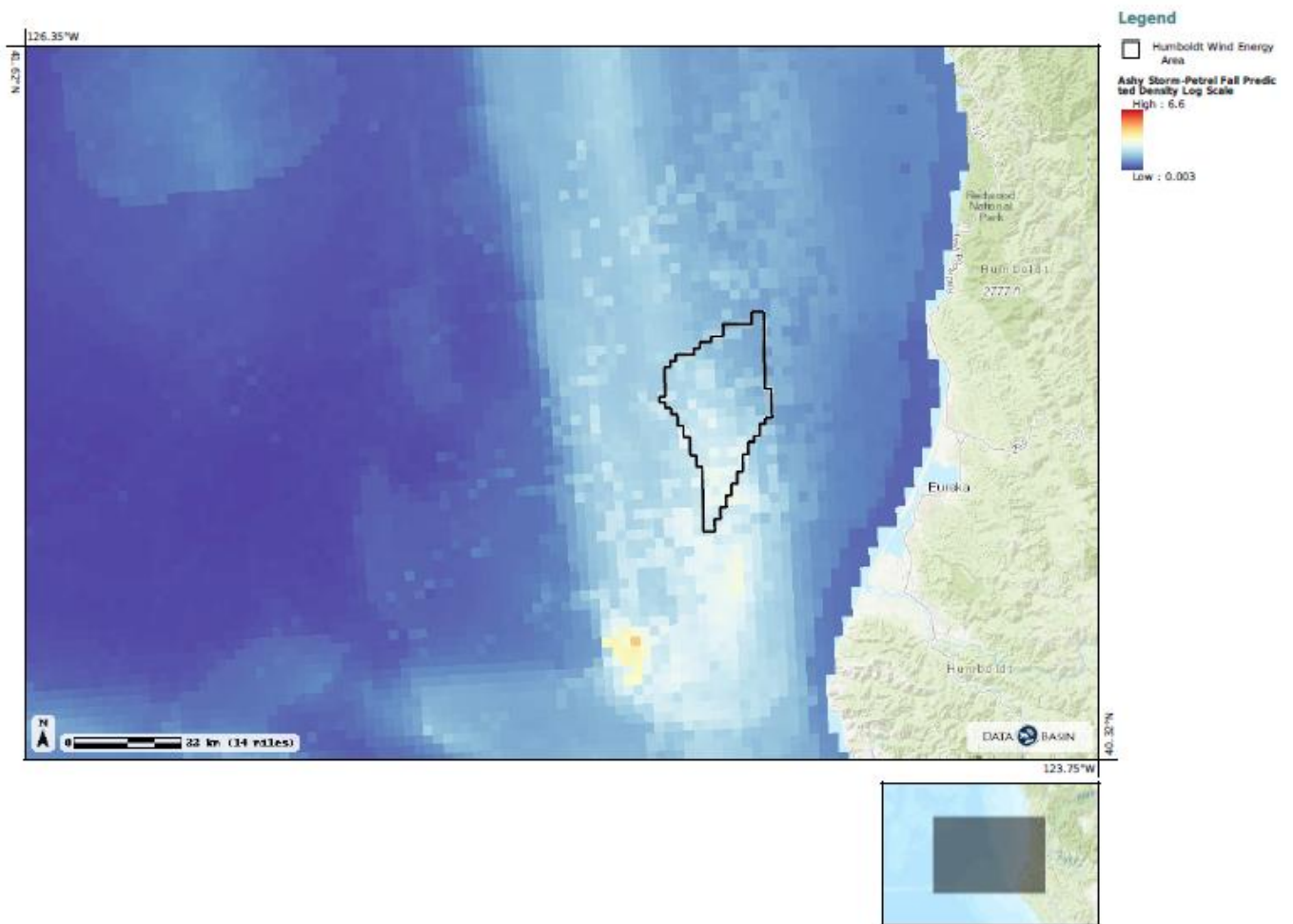


*It is important to note that the predicted densities in Exhibits 2-5a-2-5o are displayed using a logarithmic scale to enhance the differences between different geographic areas, and that the data is meant to inform long-term average density. There is significant interannual variability in seabird density, and modeling results may not reflect the specific seabird density of any specific year.

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Exhibit 2-5b.

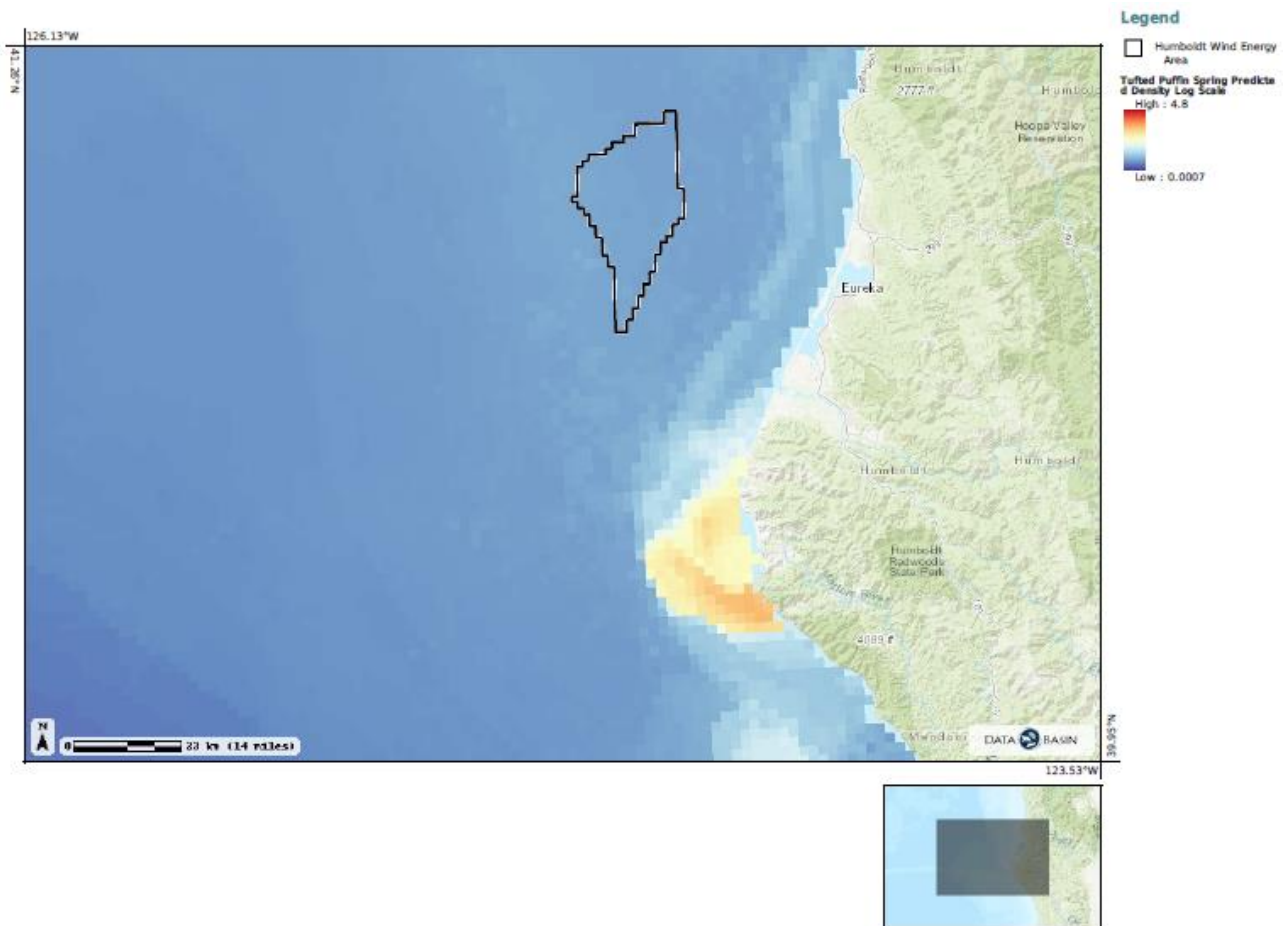
Ashy Storm-Petrel Density – Fall



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Exhibit 2-5c.

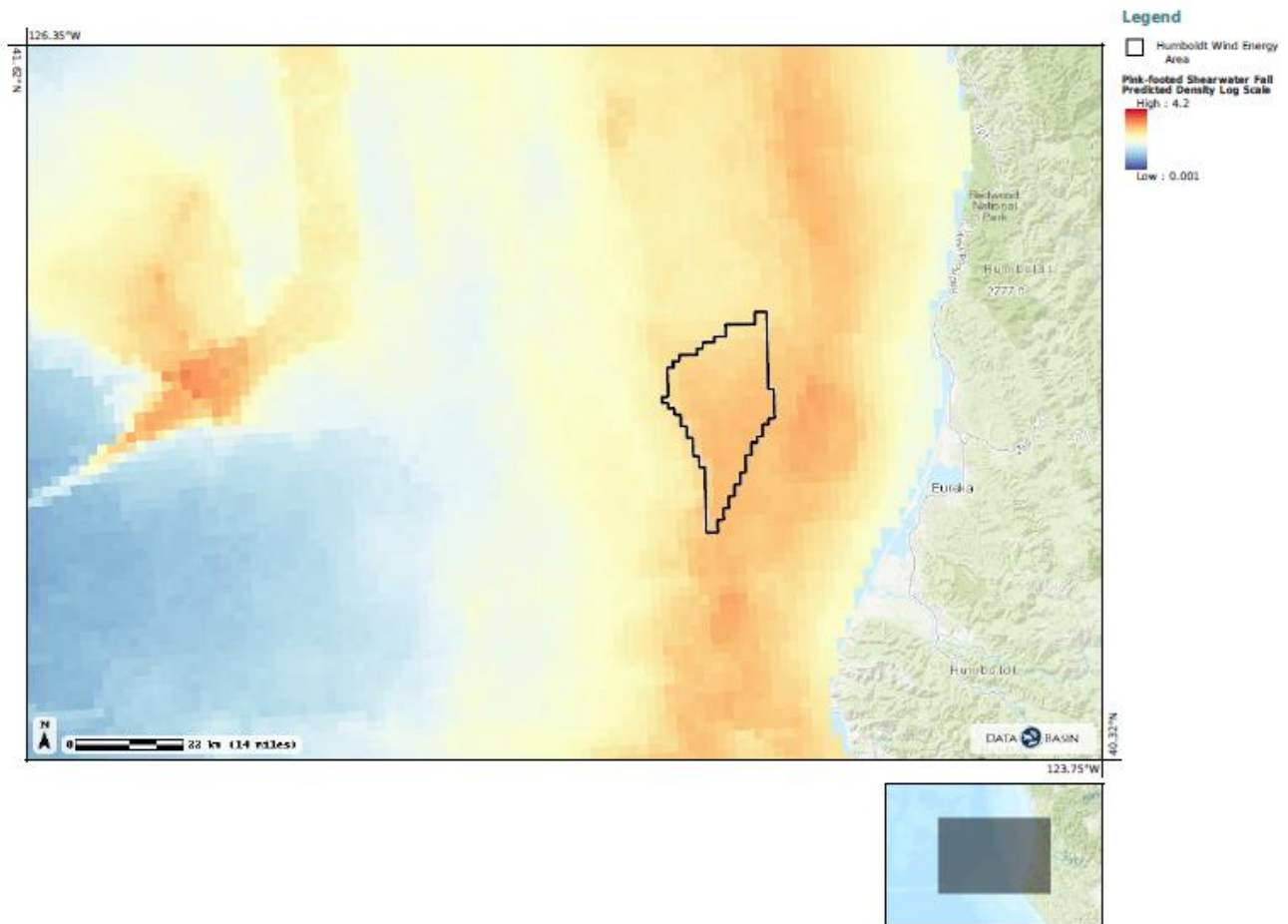
Tufted Puffin Density - Spring



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Exhibit 2-5d.

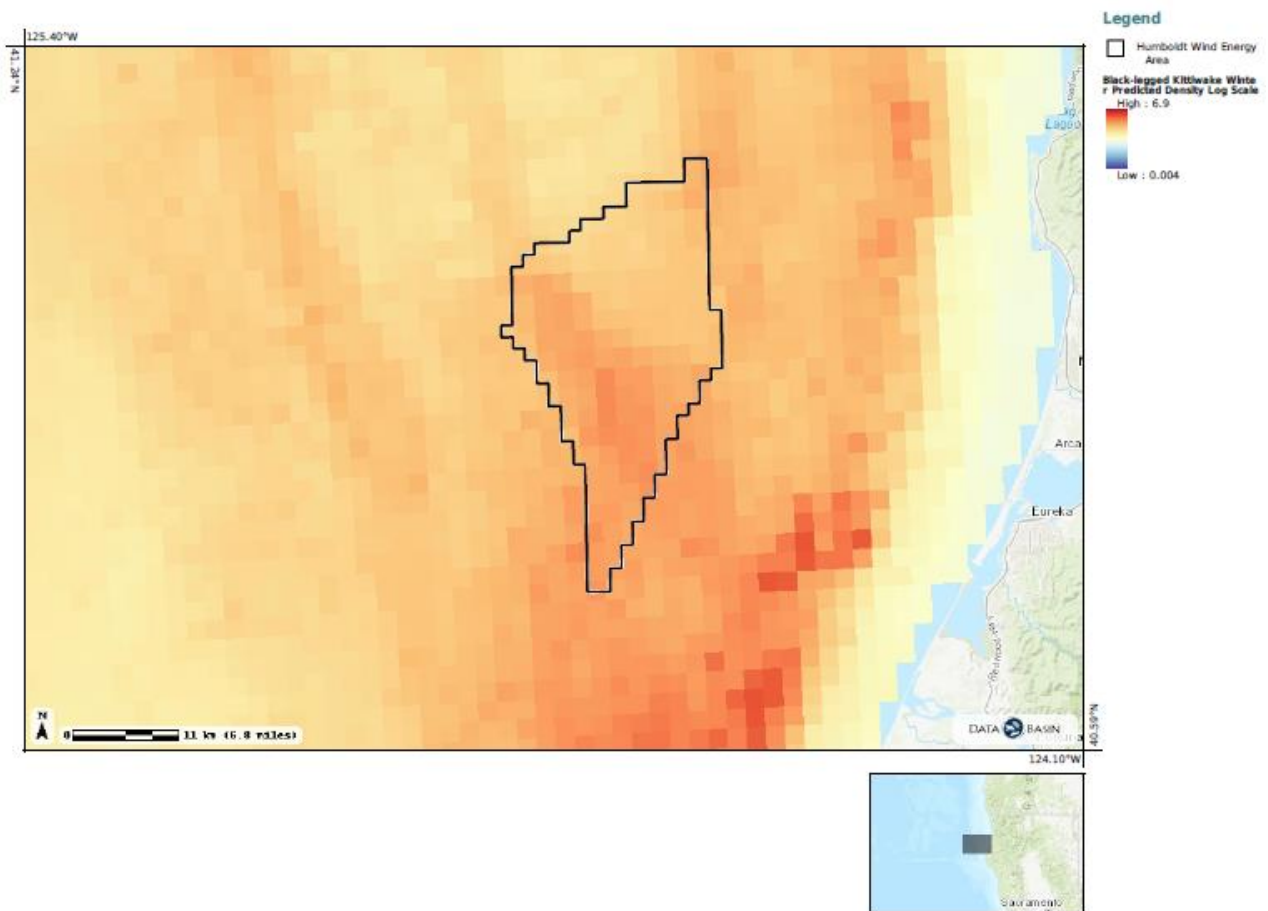
Pink-footed Shearwater Density – Fall



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Exhibit 2-5e.

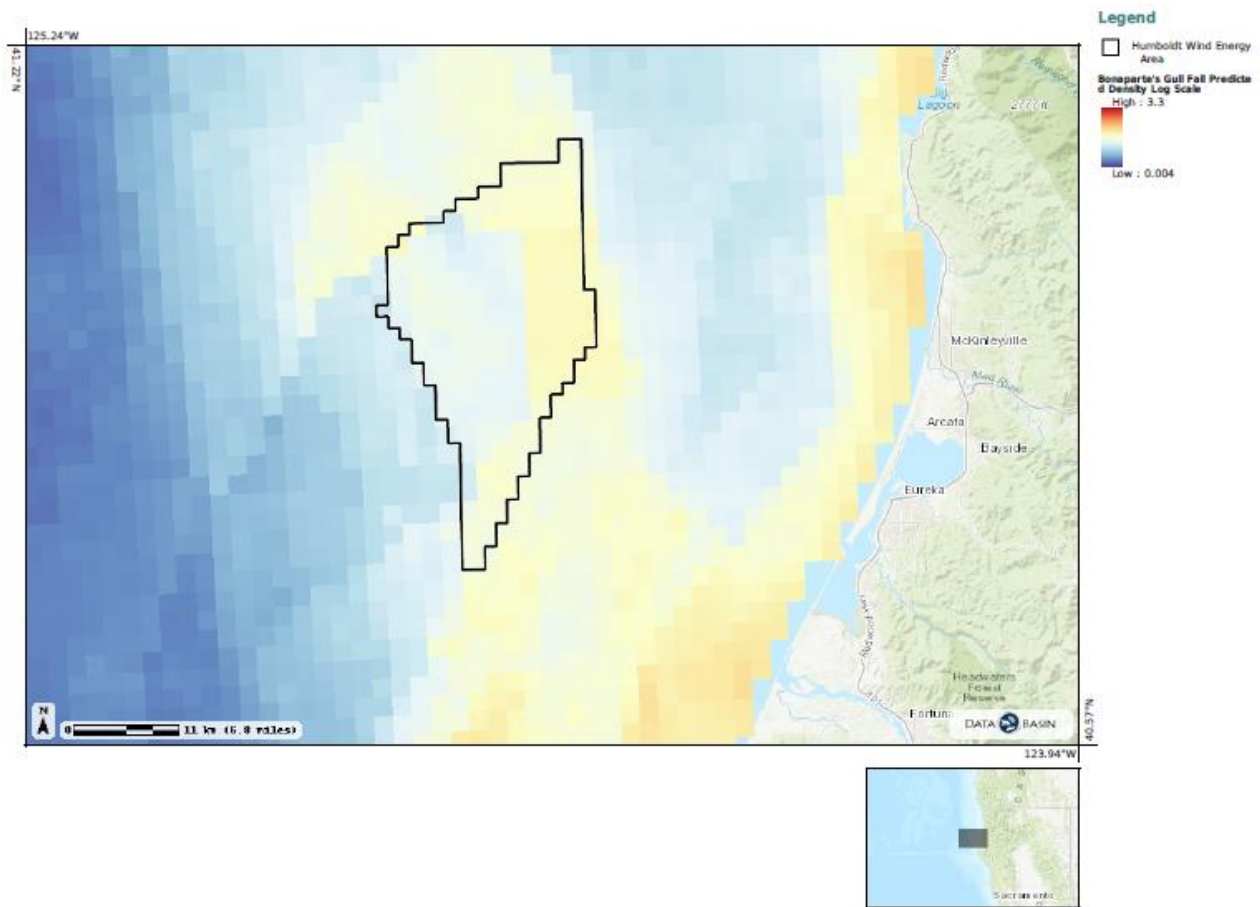
Black-legged Kittiwake Density – Winter



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Exhibit 2-5f.

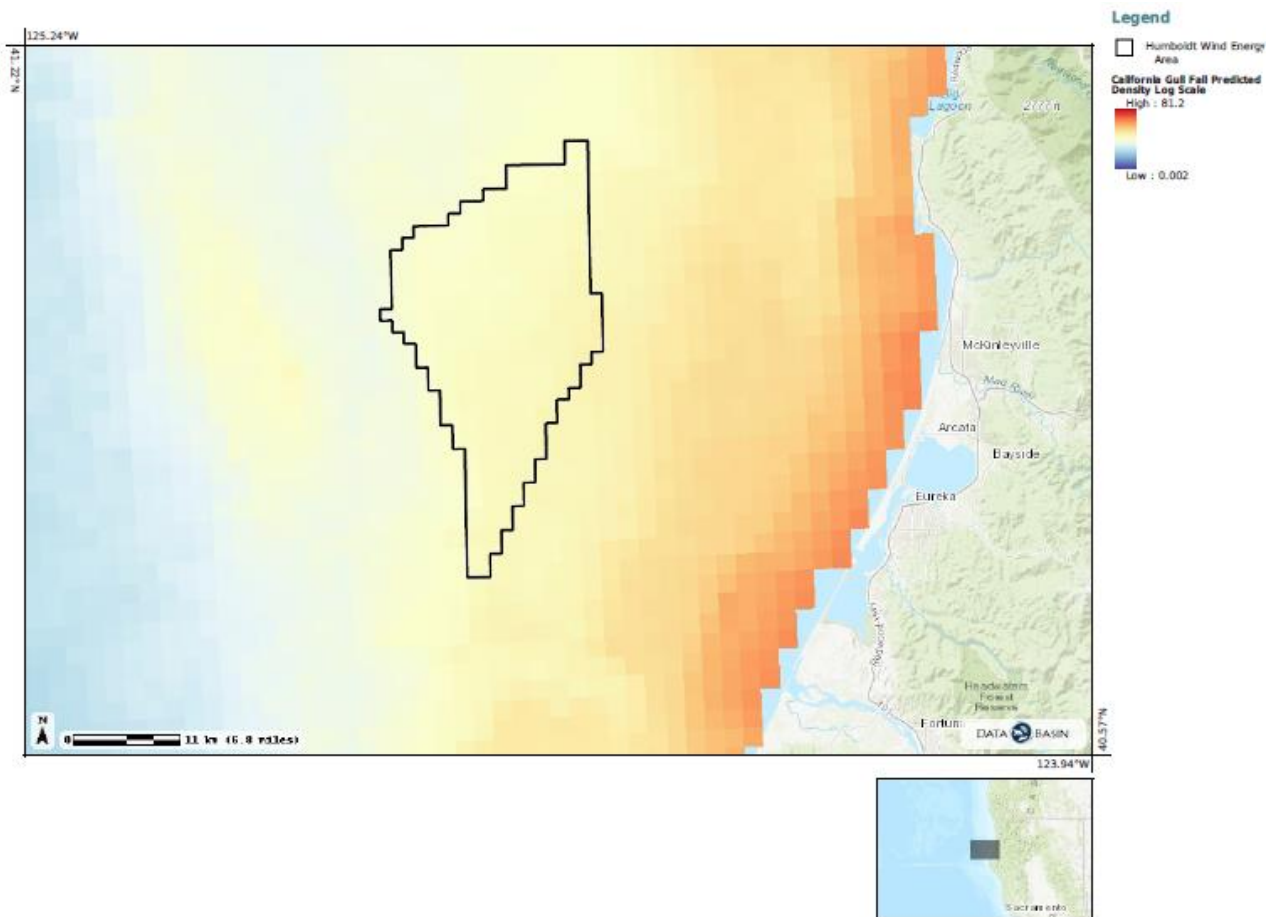
Bonaparte Gull Density – Fall



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Exhibit 2-5g.

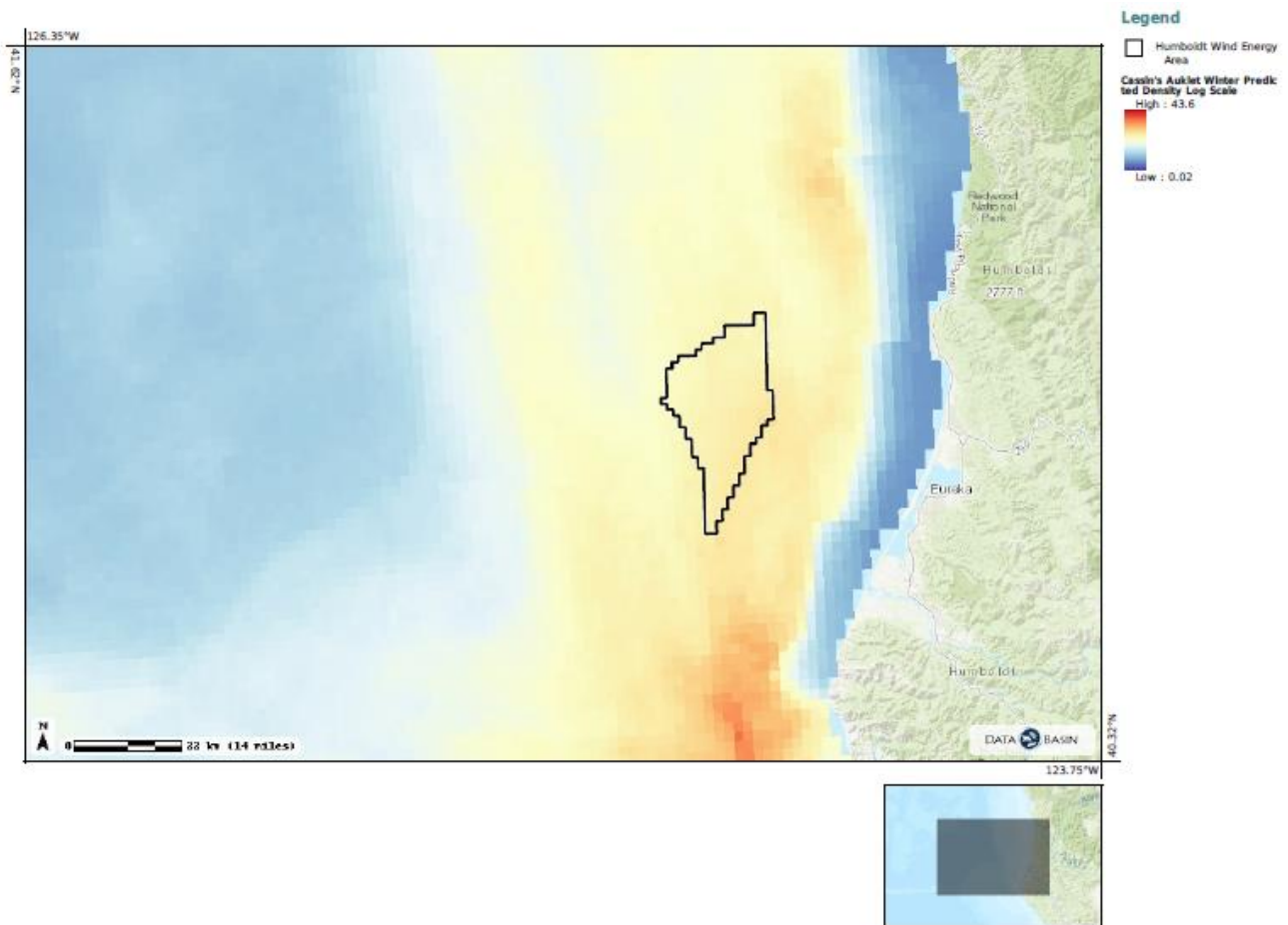
California Gull Density – Fall



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Exhibit 2-5h.

Cassin Auklet Density– Winter



Iceland Gull Density– Spring



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Exhibit 2-5j. Jaeger Density – Fall

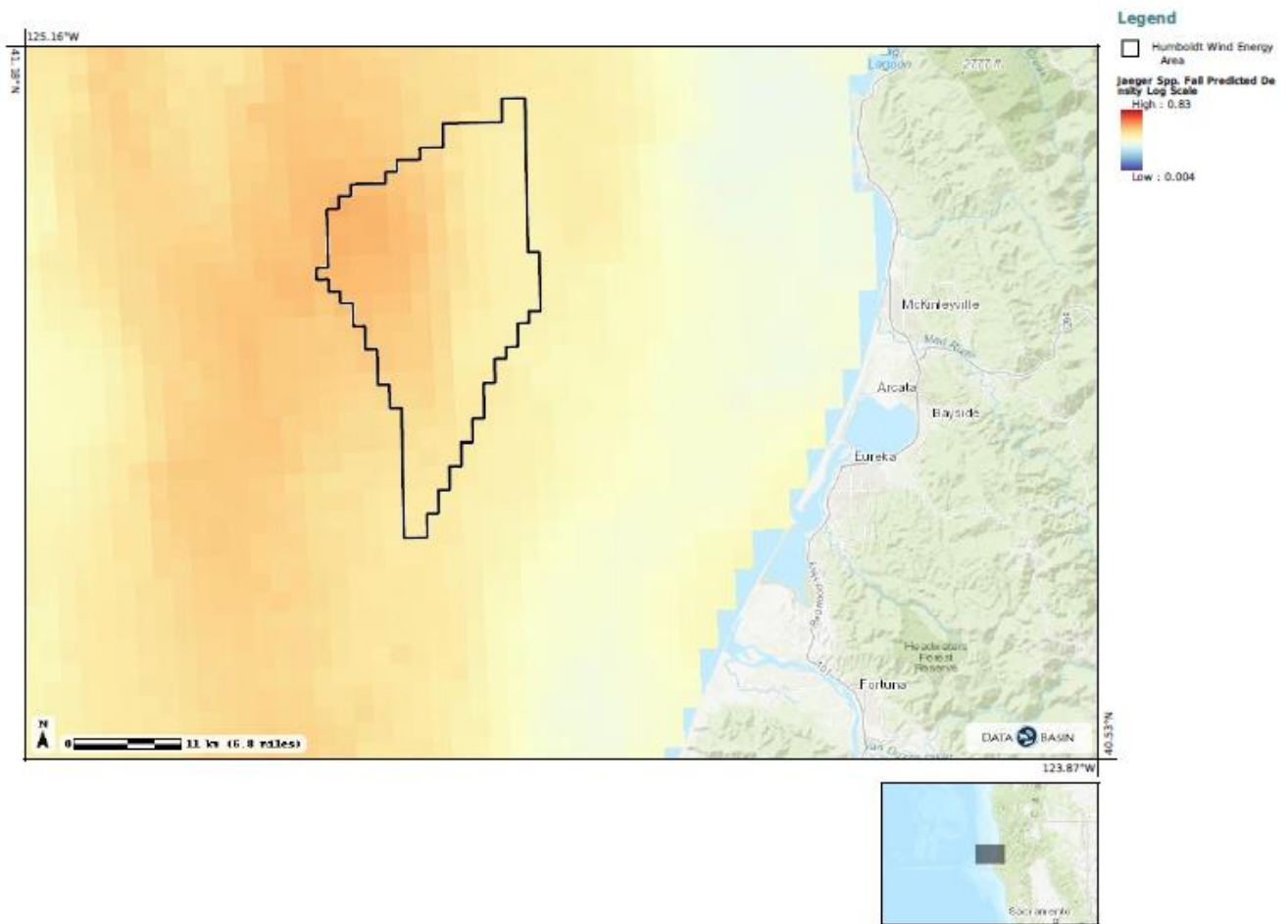
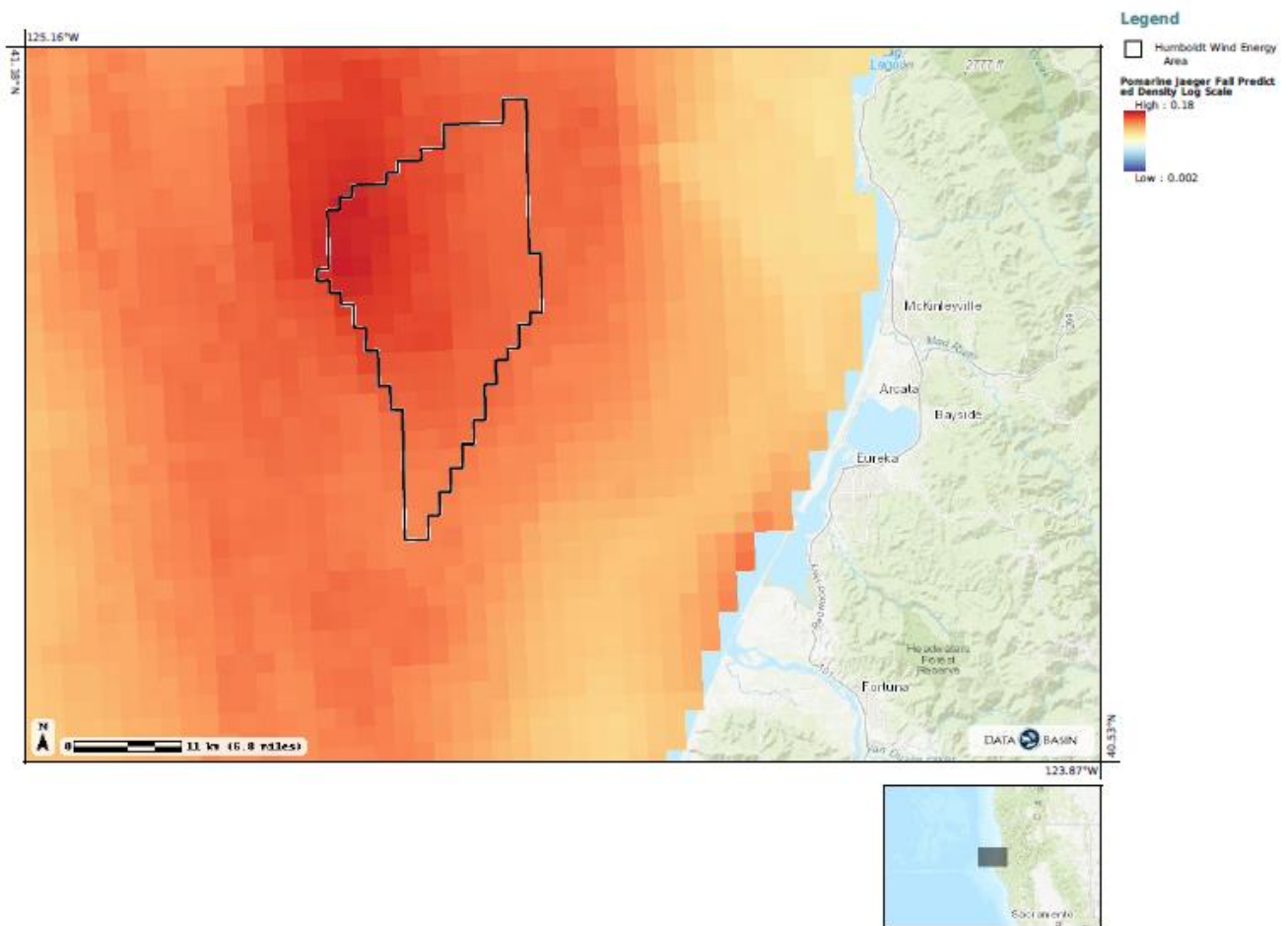


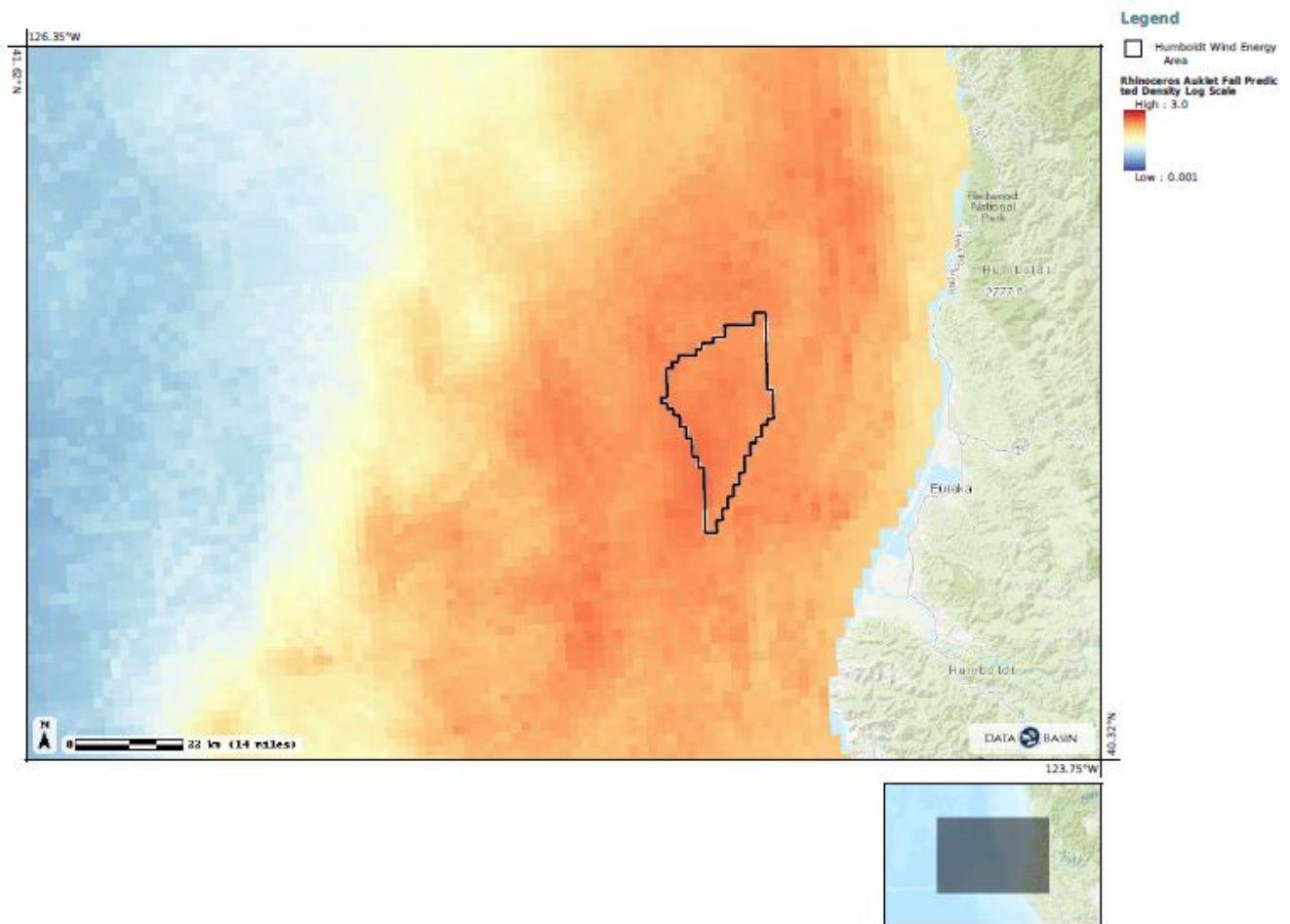
Exhibit 2-5k.
Pomarine Jaeger Density– Fall



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Exhibit 2-5I.

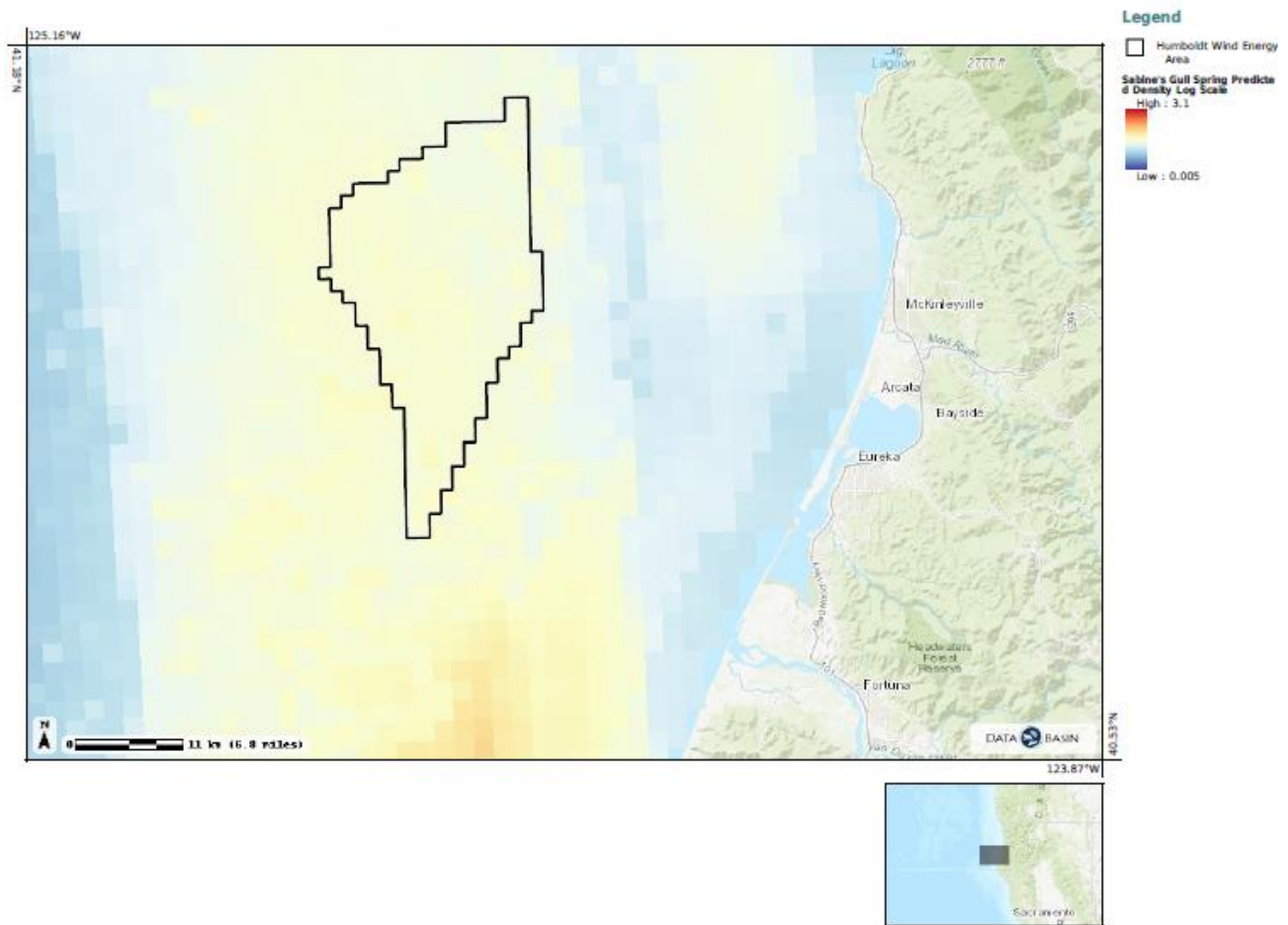
Rhinoceros Auklet Density – Fall



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Exhibit 2-5m.

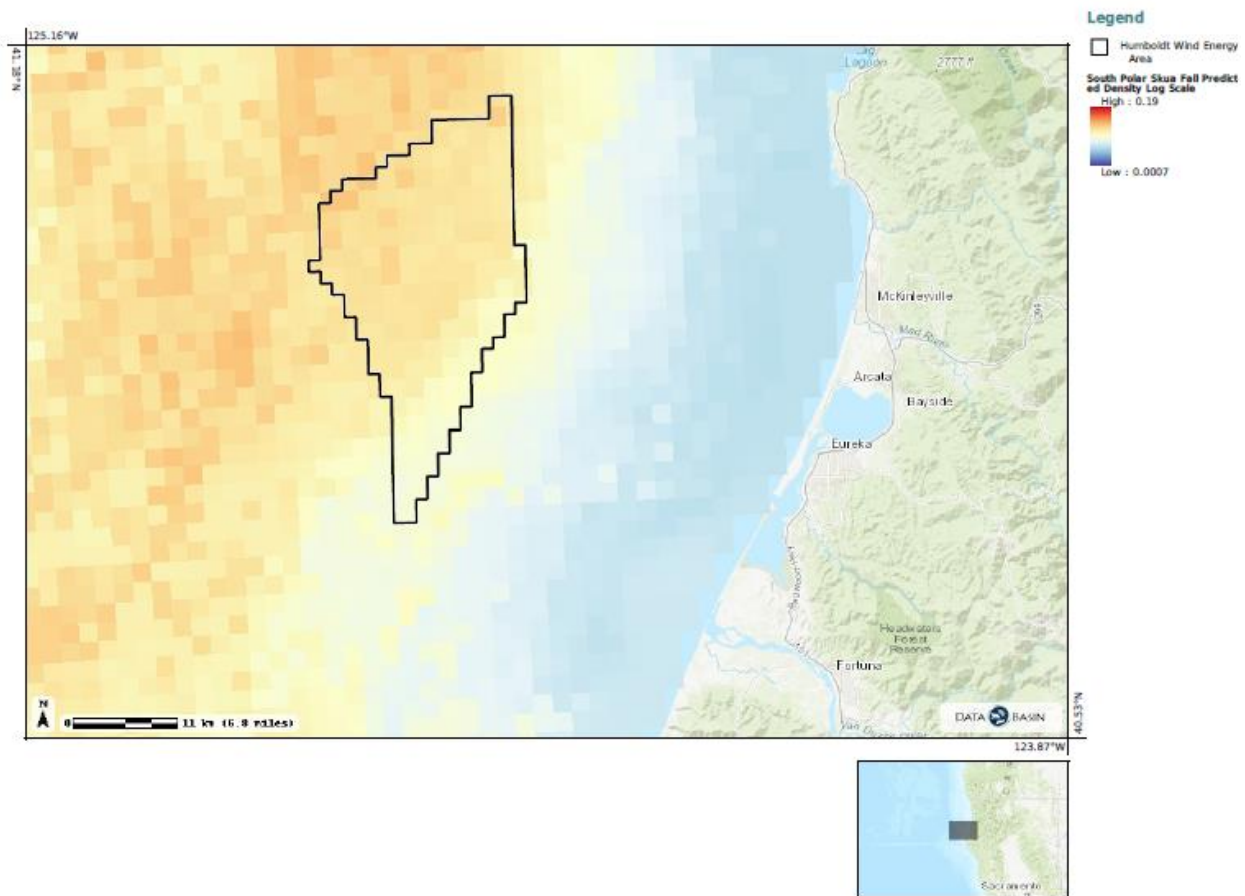
Sabine Gull Density– Spring



CD-0001-22 (BOEM) EXHIBITS

Exhibit 2-5n.

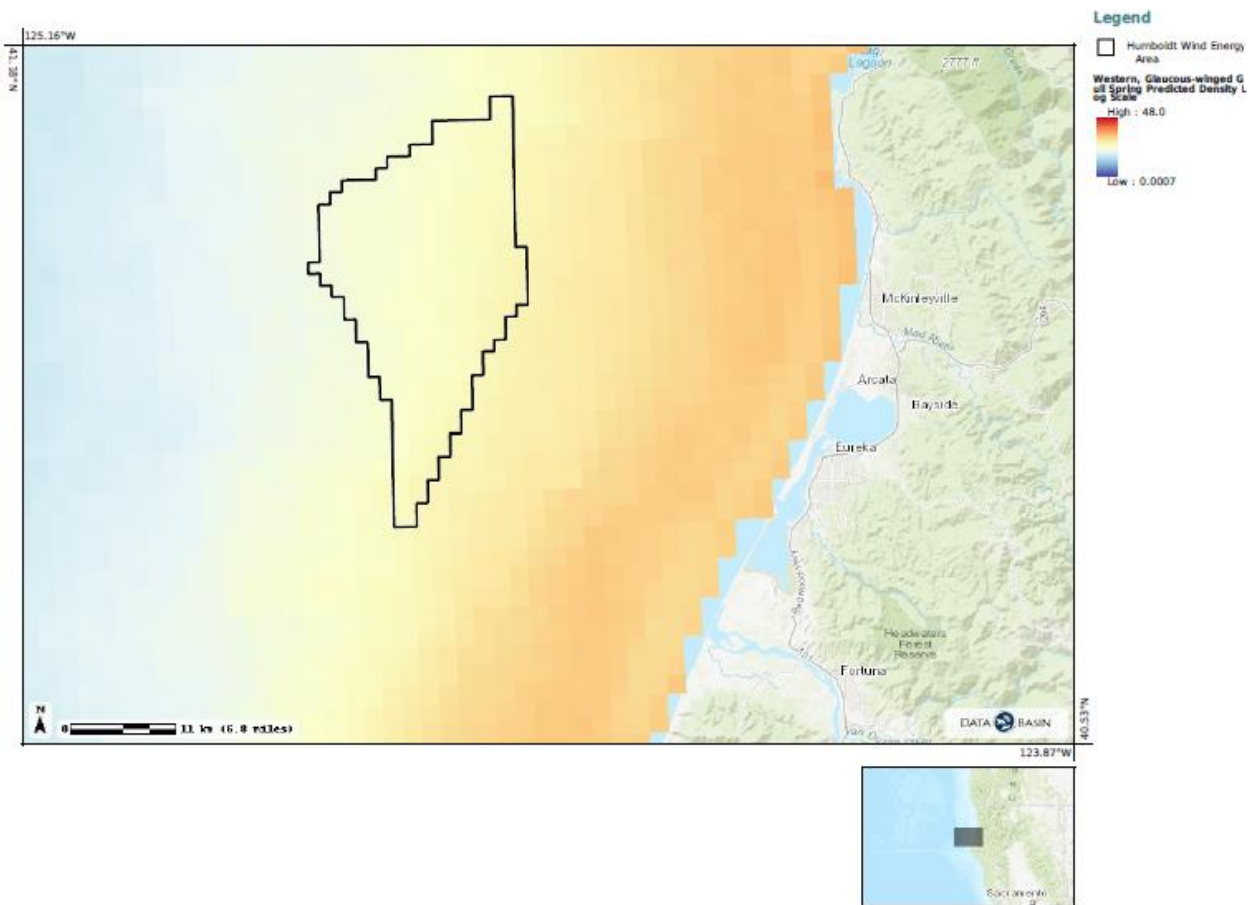
South Polar Skua Density– Fall



CD-0001-22 (BOEM) EXHIBITS

Exhibit 2-5o.

Western Glaucous-winged Gull Density – Spring

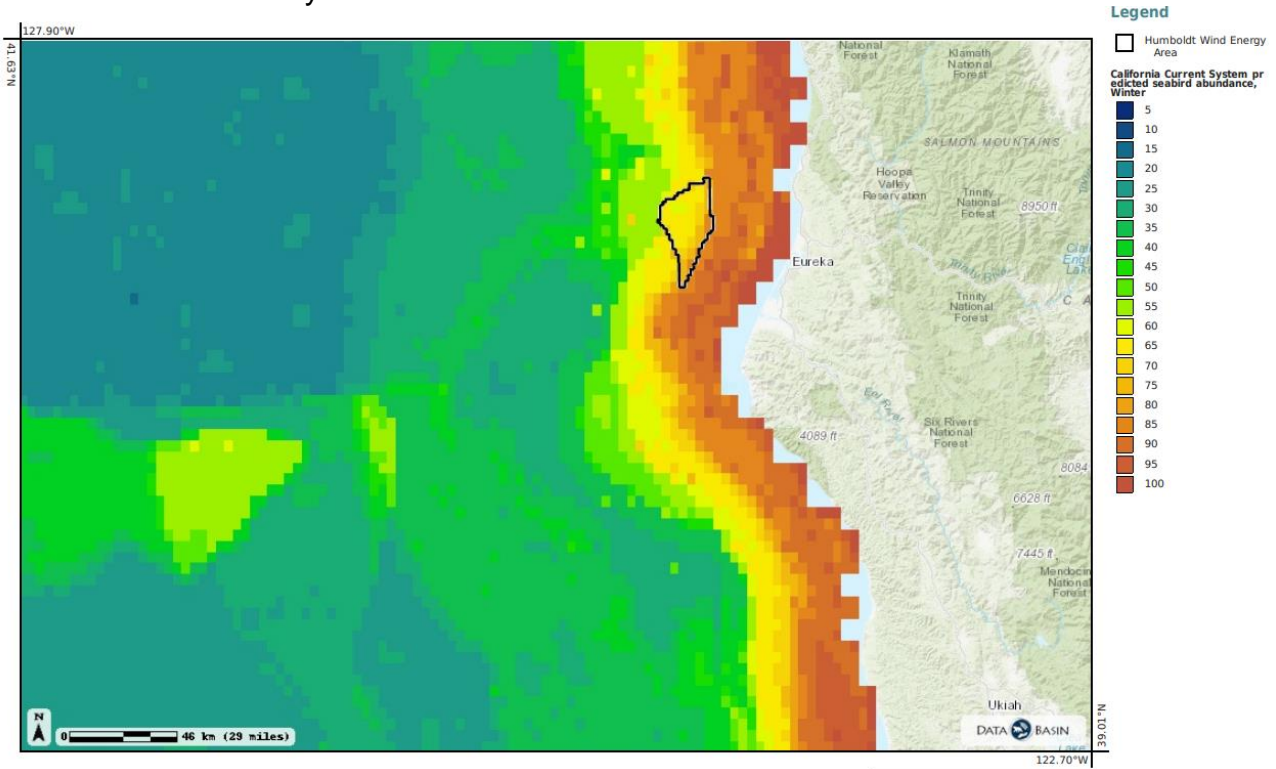


Source for Individual Species Maps: Leirness et al., 2021 via the California Offshore Wind Energy Gateway

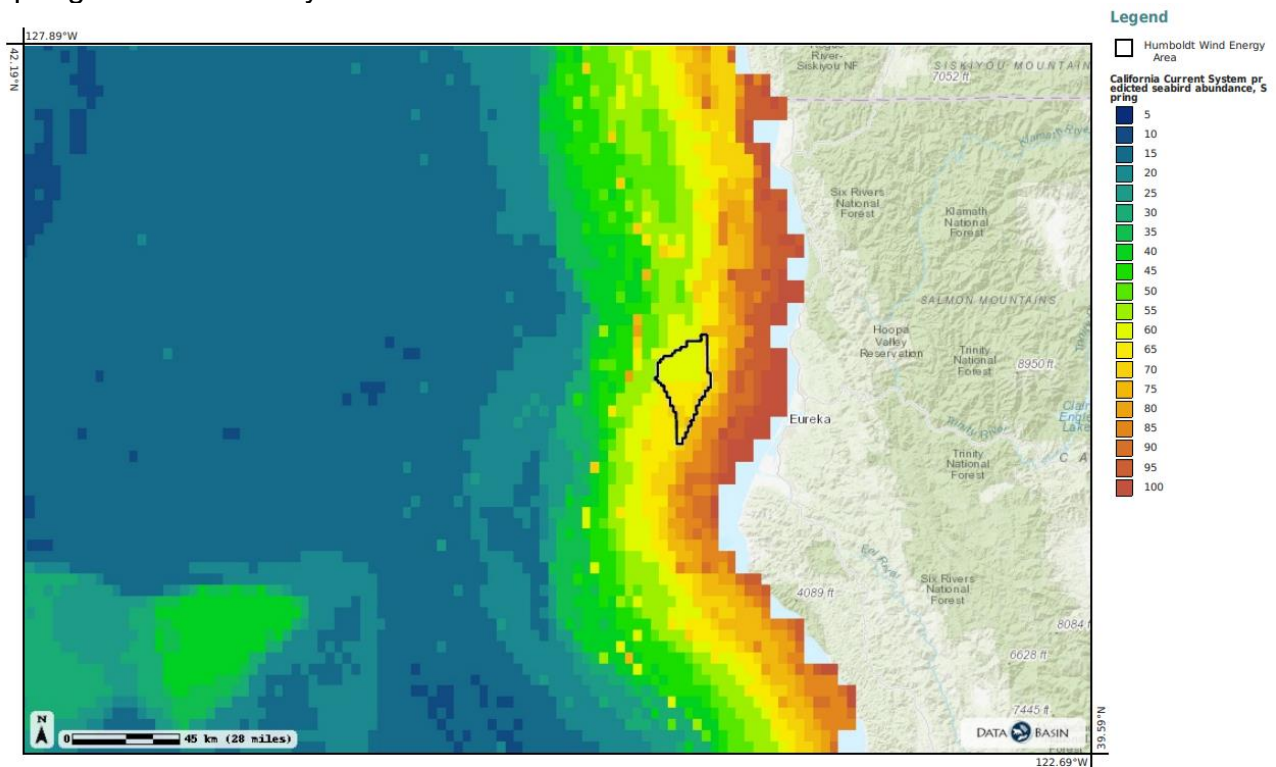
CD-0001-22 (BOEM) EXHIBITS

Exhibit 2-5p. Seasonal Seabird Density Maps, multiple species combined (2016)

Winter Seabird Density

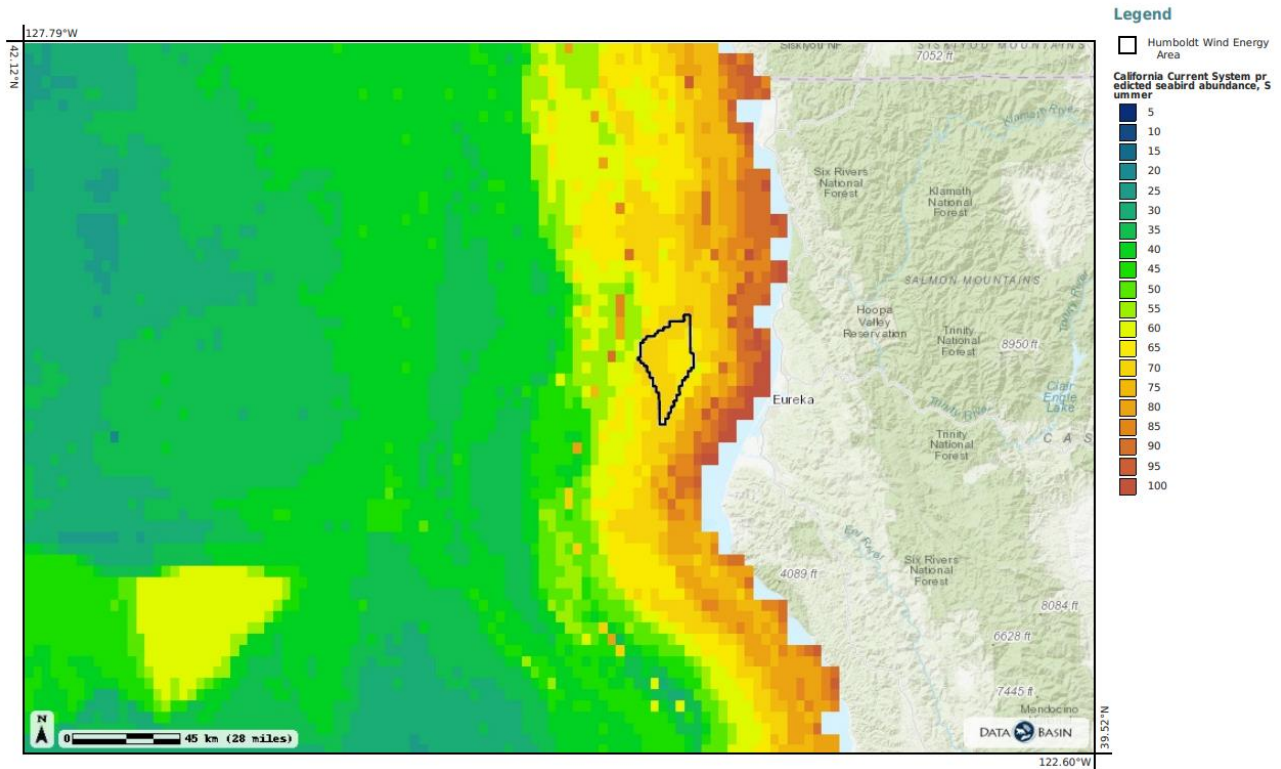


Spring Seabird Density

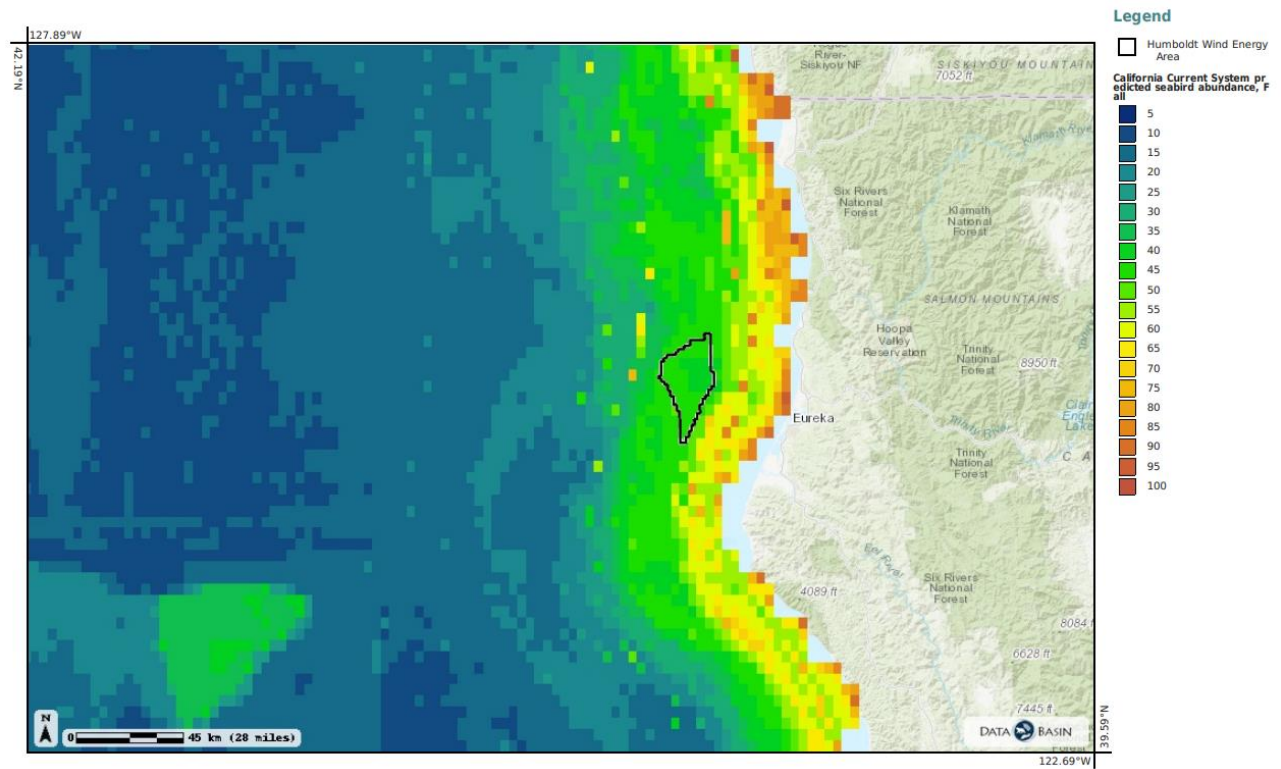


CD-0001-22 (BOEM) EXHIBITS

Summer Seabird Density

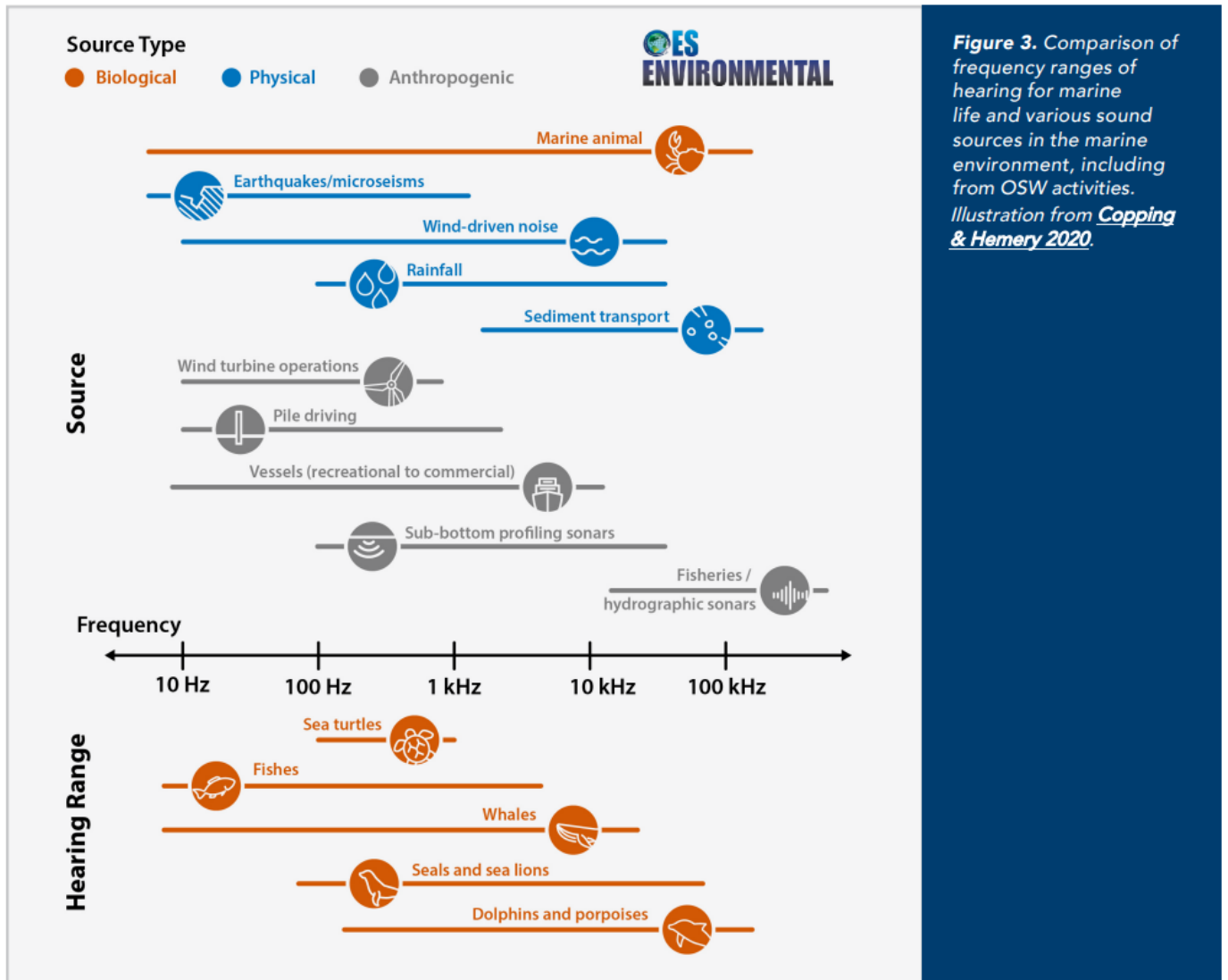


Fall Seabird Density



Source for Seabird Species Combined Maps: Dick, 2016 via the California Offshore Wind Energy Gateway

Exhibit 2-6



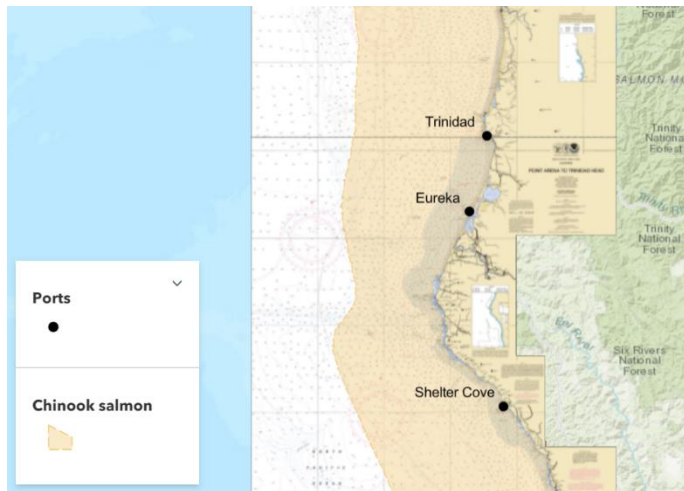
Source: ES Environmental

CD-0001-22 (BOEM)

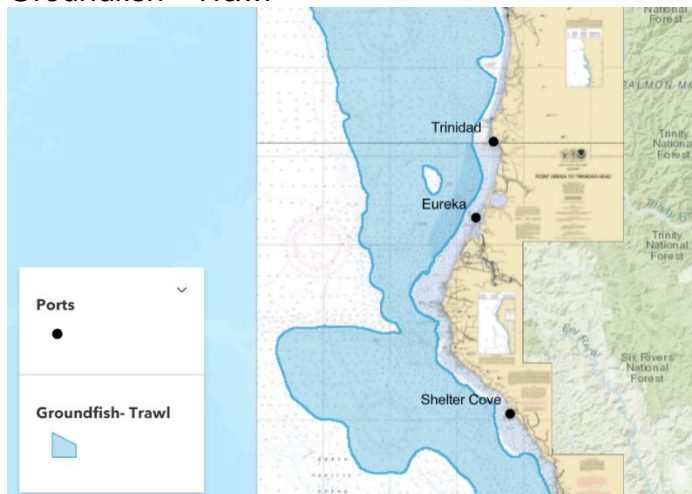
**COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL FISHING
EXHIBITS**

CD-0001-22 (BOEM) EXHIBITS

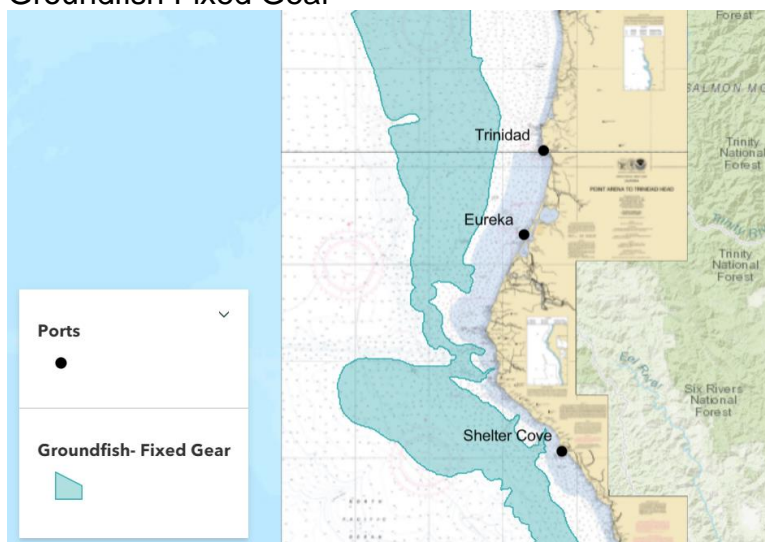
Exhibit 3-1 Salmon



Groundfish - Trawl

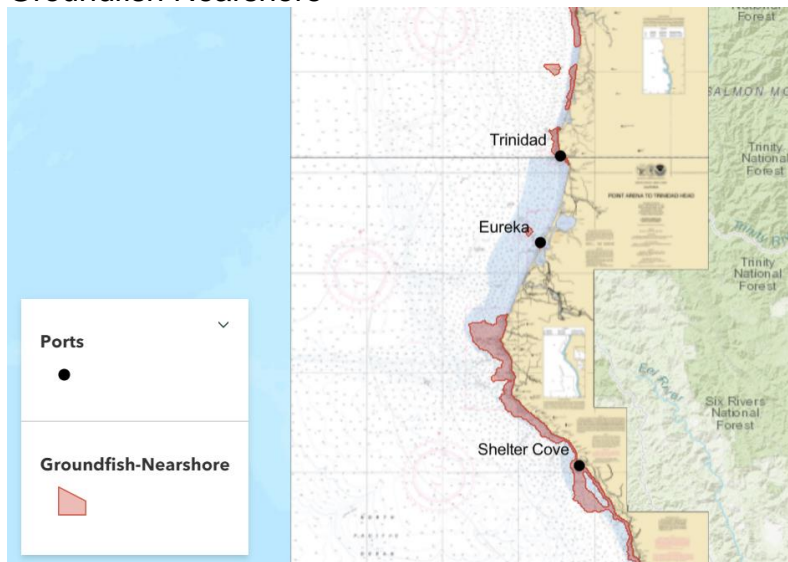


Groundfish Fixed Gear

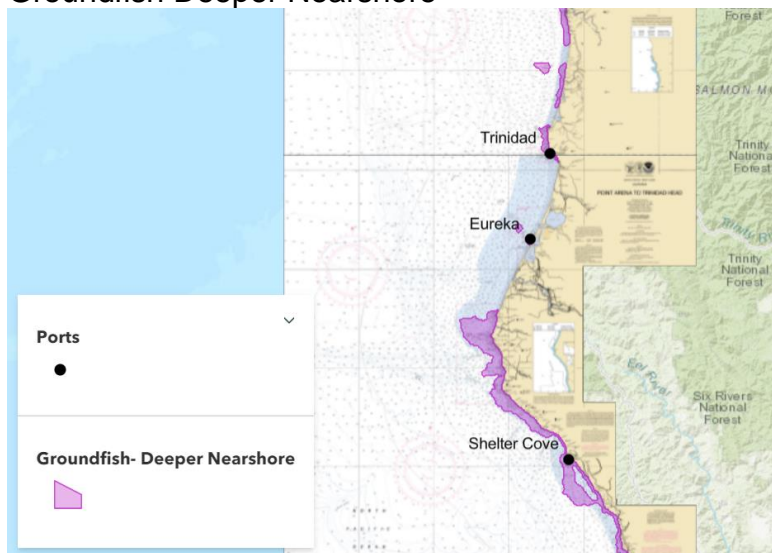


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Groundfish Nearshore

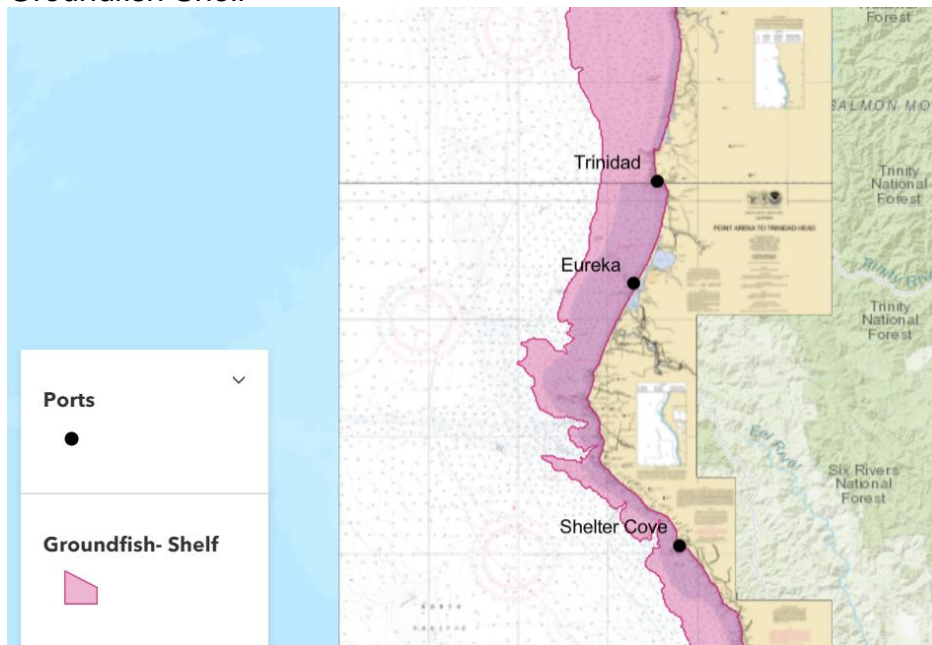


Groundfish Deeper Nearshore

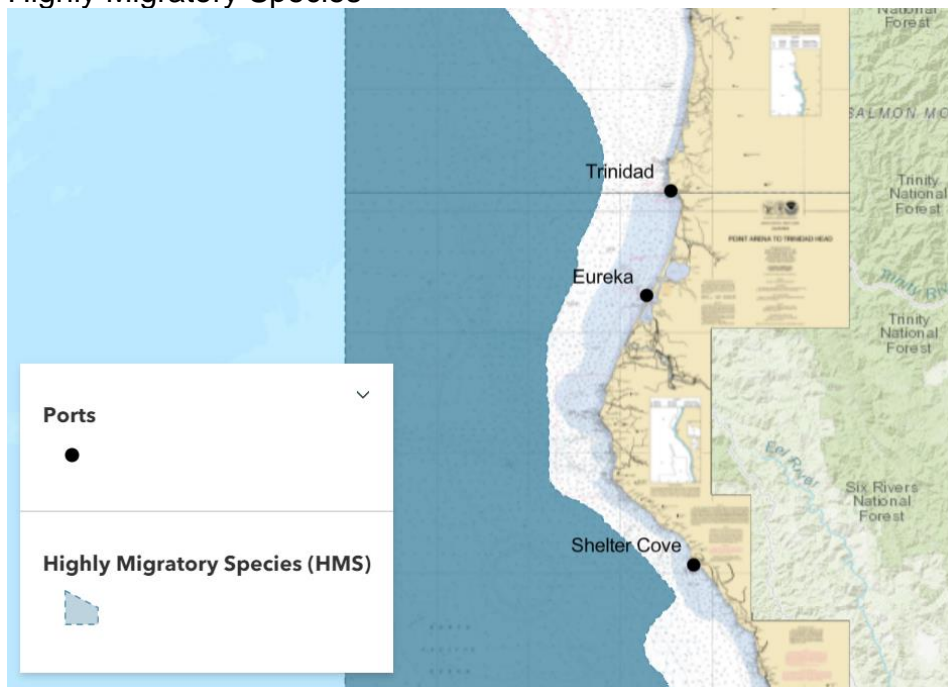


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Groundfish Shelf

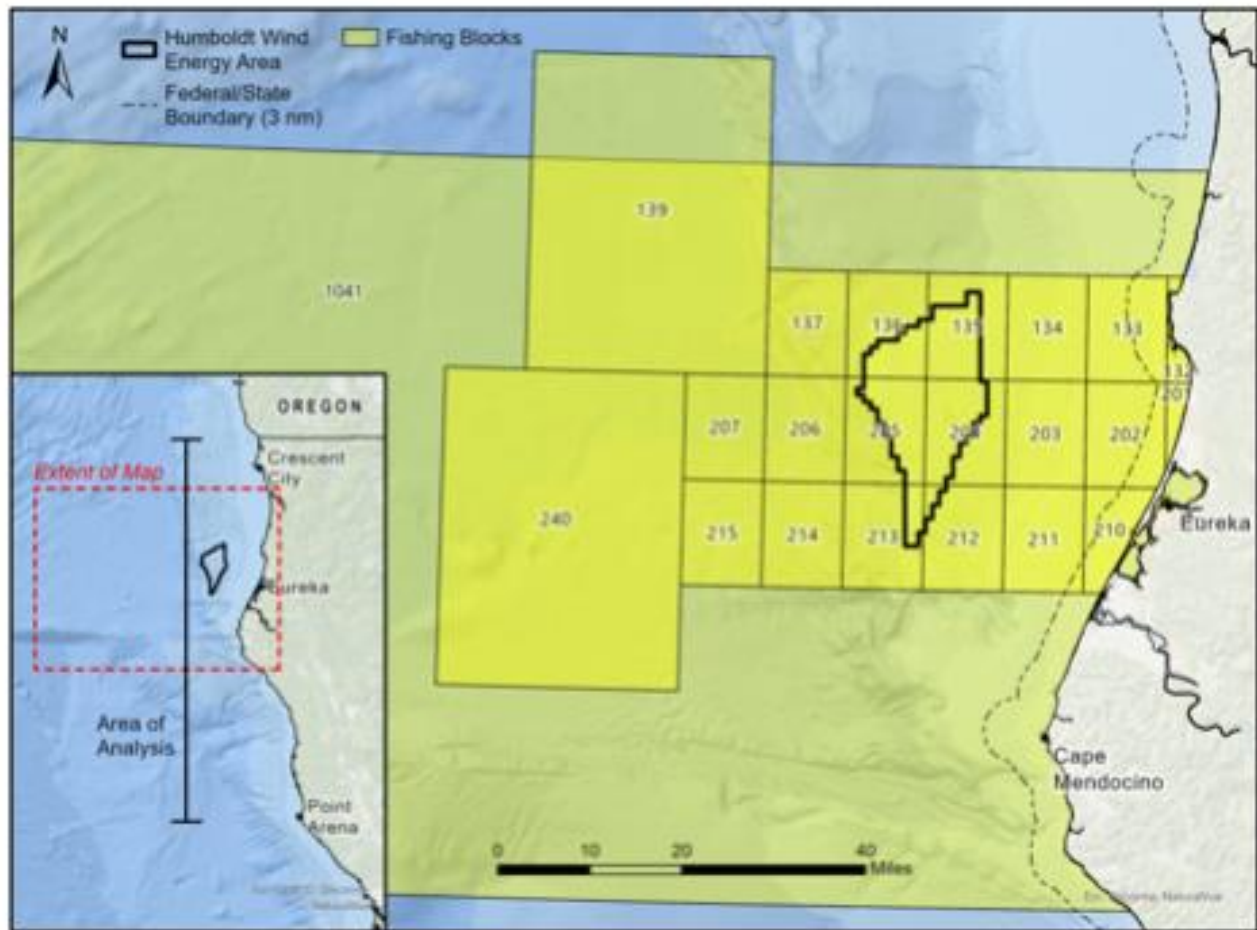


Highly Migratory Species



Source: North Coast Fishermen's Mapping Project. (2022)

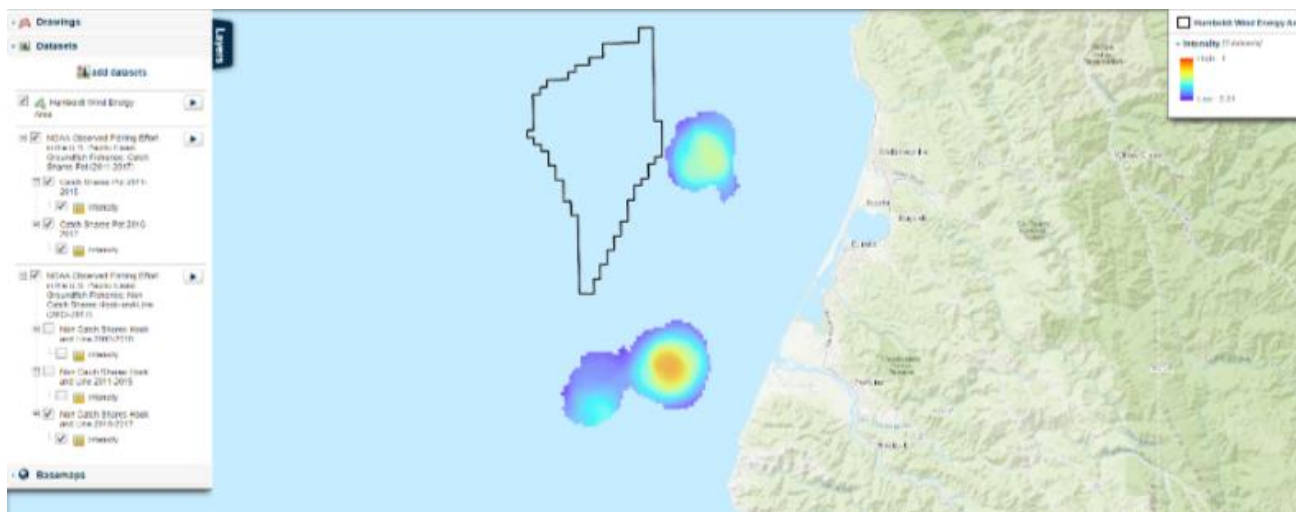
Exhibit 3-2



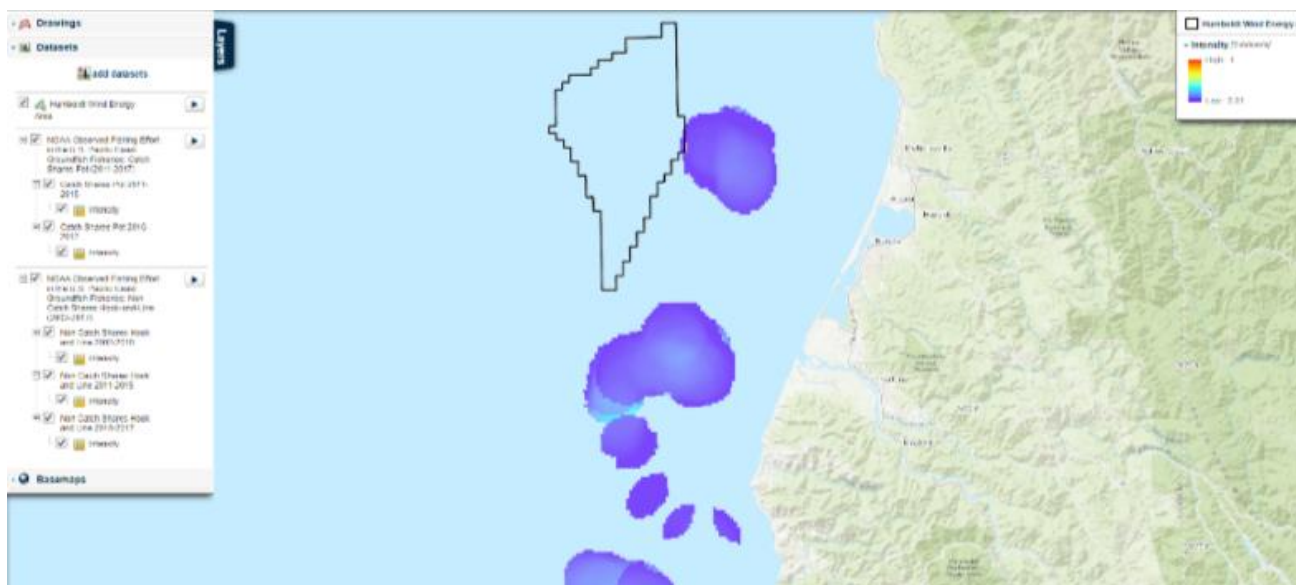
Greater WEA. Used, in part, to calculate values in Appendix C.
Source: CDFW Marine Region.

CD-0001-22 (BOEM) EXHIBITS

Exhibit 3-3



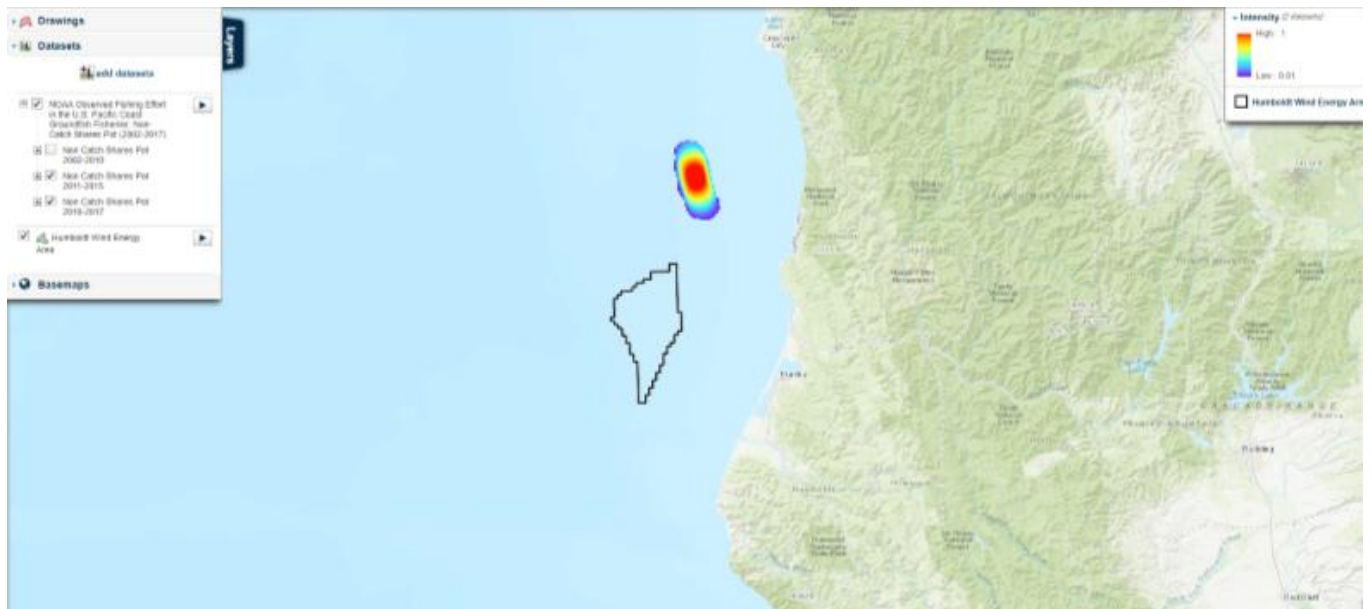
Top is NOAA observed fishing effort 2016 and 2017 for non-catch share hook and line.



Bottom is NOAA observed fishing effort from 2002-2017 non-catch share hook and line. There is a small overlap with the eastern portion of the WEA, but show low intensity. Source NFFSC via California Offshore Wind Energy Gateway.

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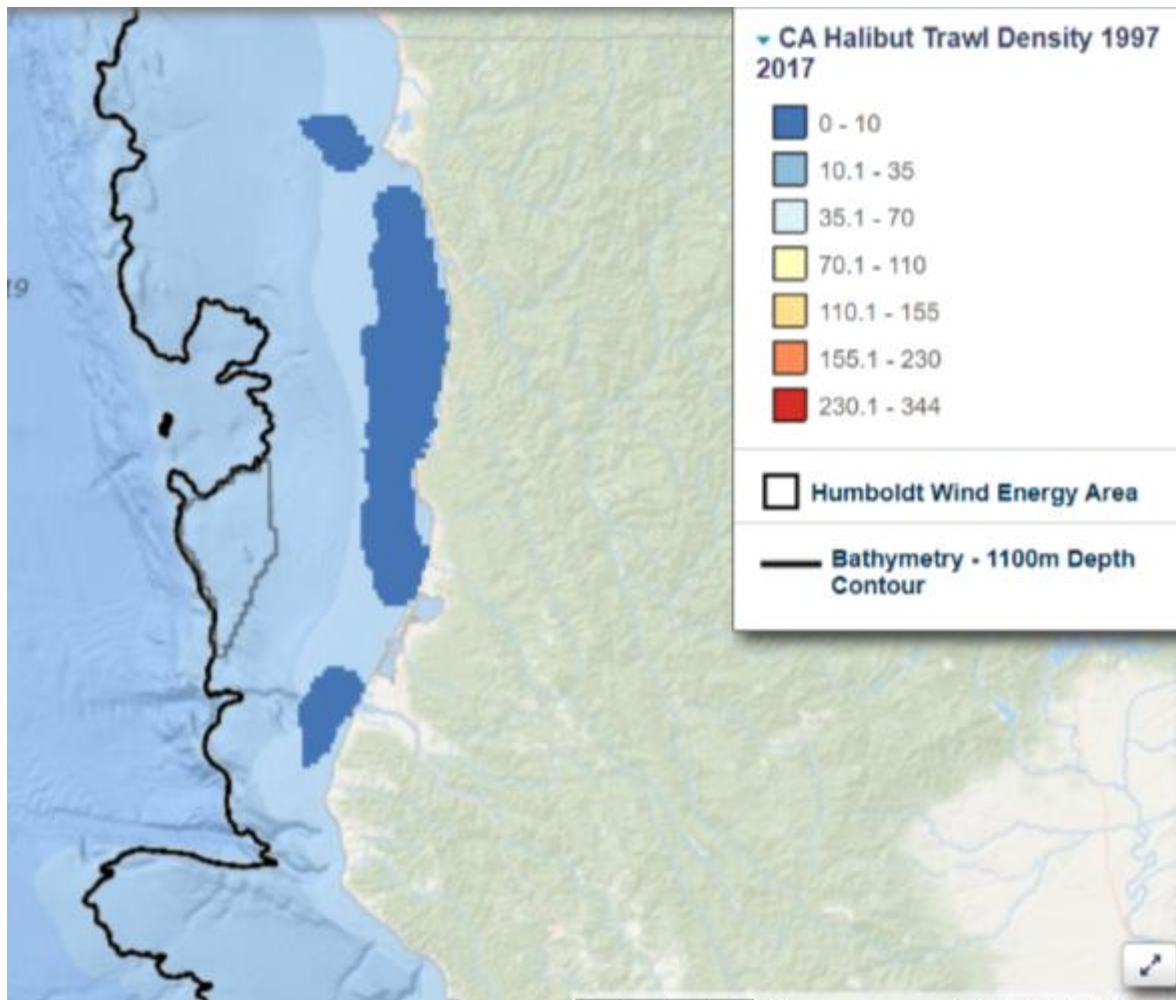
Exhibit 3-4



NOAA observed fishing effort 2011-2017, non-catch shares pot fishery.
Source NOAA via California Offshore Wind Energy Gateway.

CD-0001-22 (BOEM) EXHIBITS

Exhibit 3-5

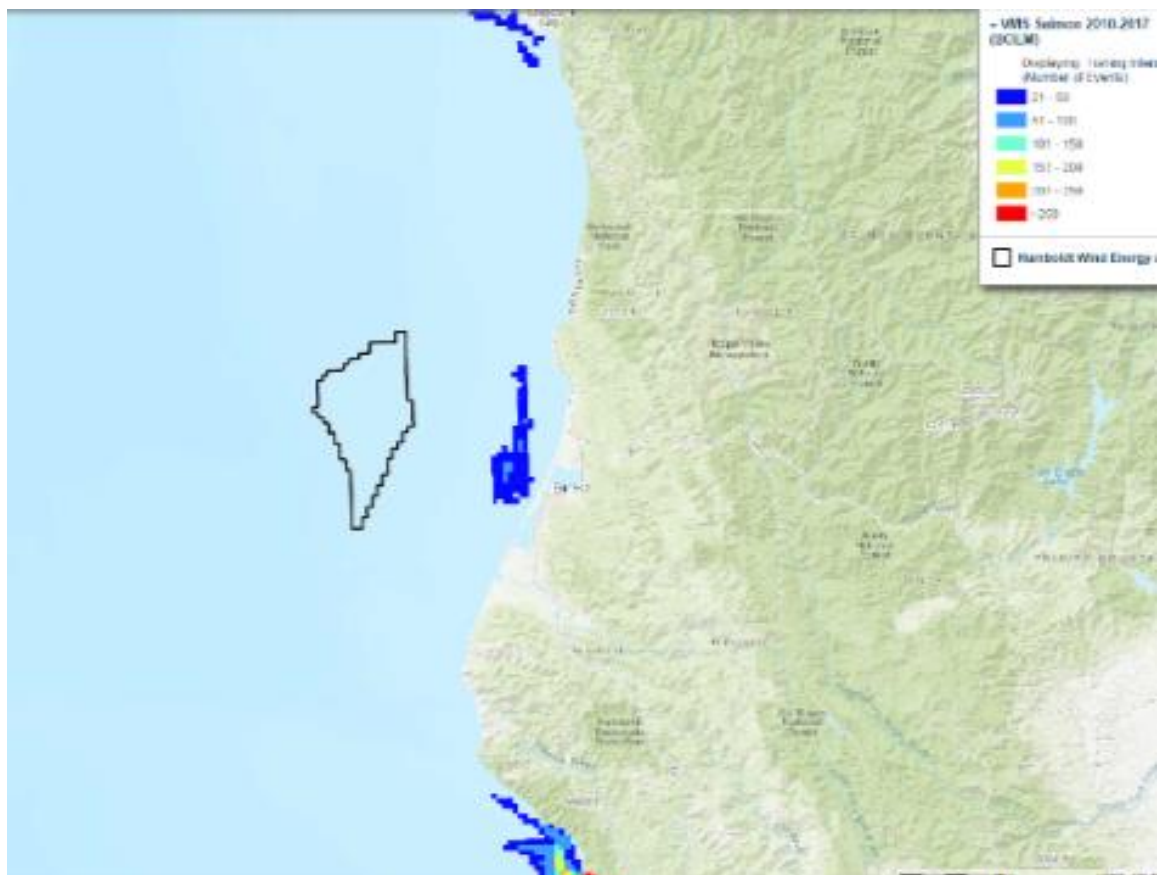


CA halibut trawl density data. Note: spatial data does not specifically exist for Pacific Halibut. However, the maximum species depth range of 450 meters is shoreward of the WEA boundary (which begins at 500 meters).

Source: CDFW marine logbook system via California Offshore Wind Energy Gateway.

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Exhibit 3-6

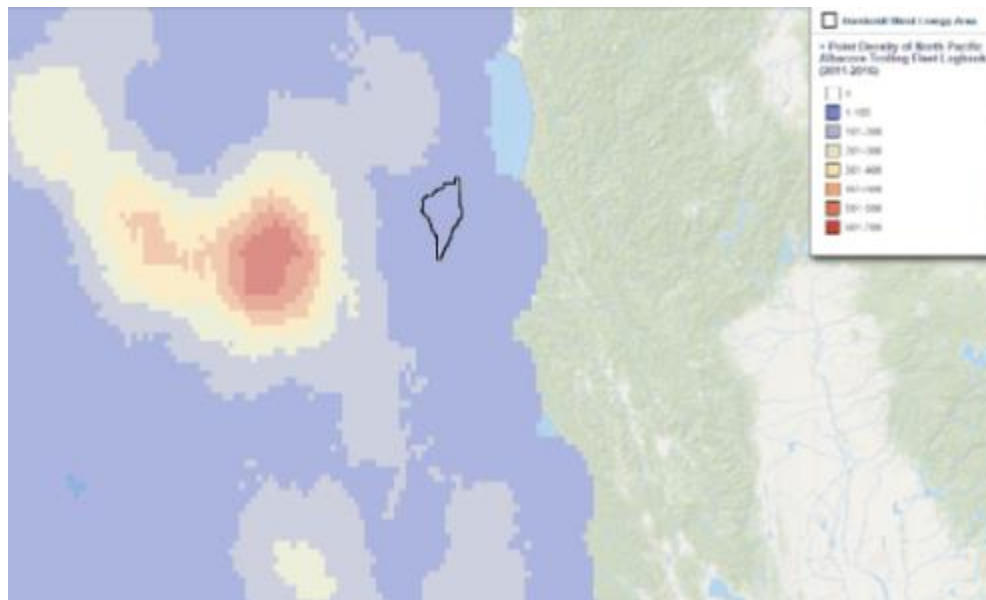


VMS data for salmon trolling (uploaded by CBI) 2010-2017. VMS is not required on salmon permitted vessels. Only those that also possess groundfish permits are reflected in this data.

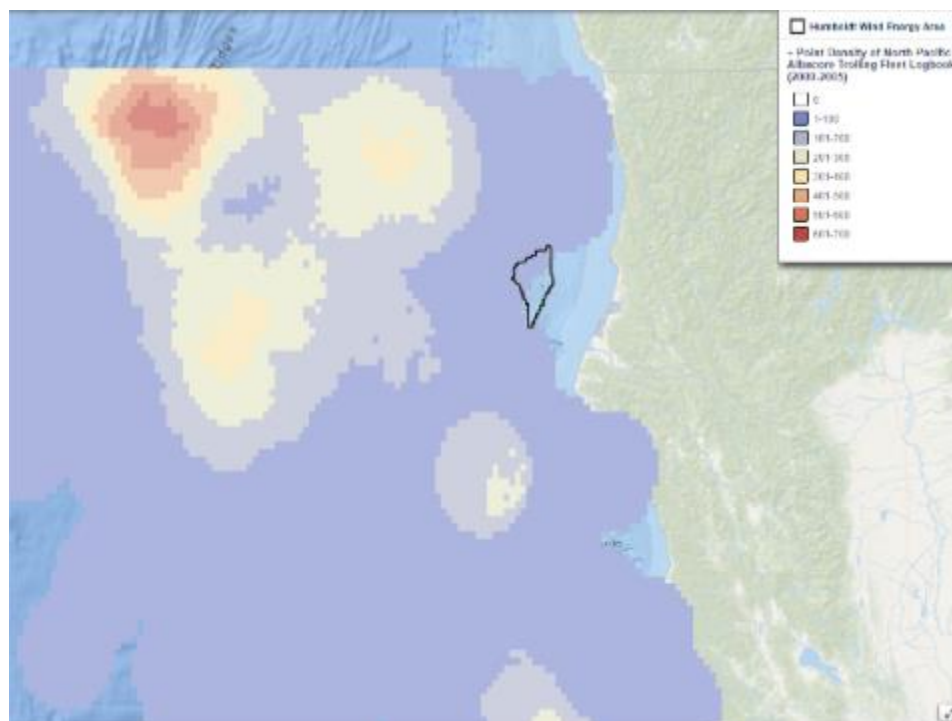
Source: BOEM via California Offshore Wind Energy Gateway

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Exhibit 3-7



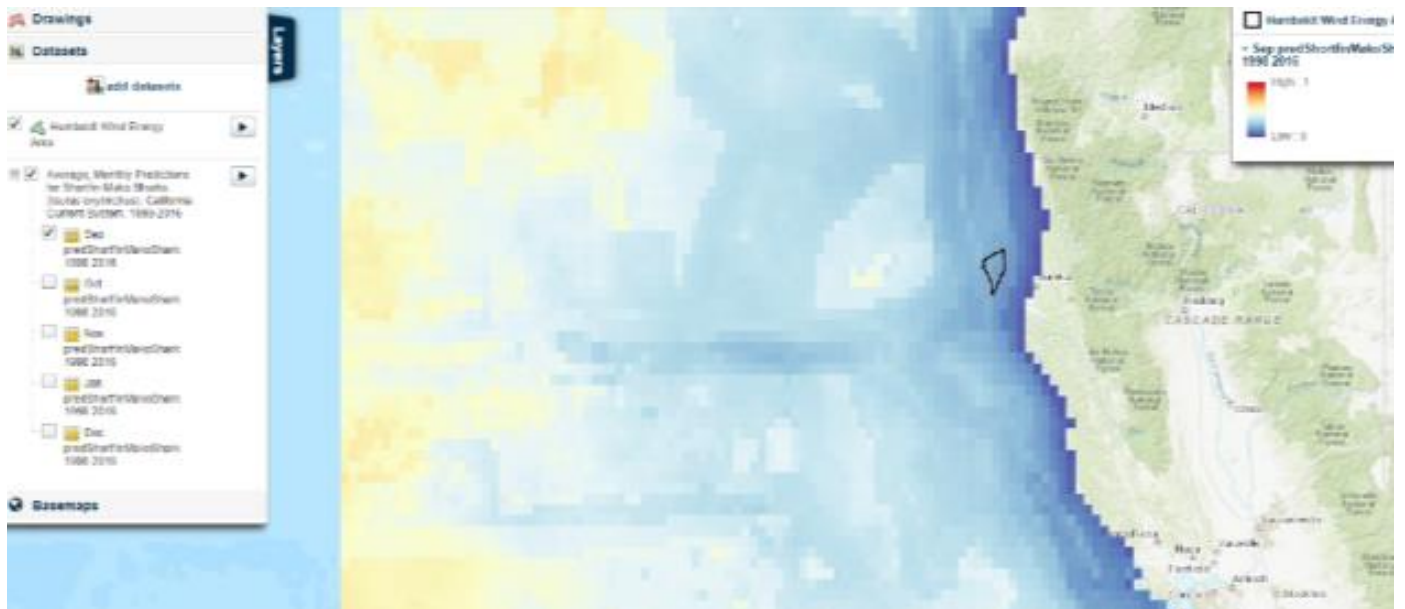
Top: North Pacific Albacore trolling point density 2011-2016.



Bottom: North Pacific Albacore trolling point density 2005-2016.
Source: NMFS via California Offshore Wind Energy Gateway.

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Exhibit 3-8



Shortfin mako predicted monthly presence 1988-2016.

Source: Stephanie Brodie (processed by CBI via California Offshore Wind Energy Gateway).

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Exhibit 3-9

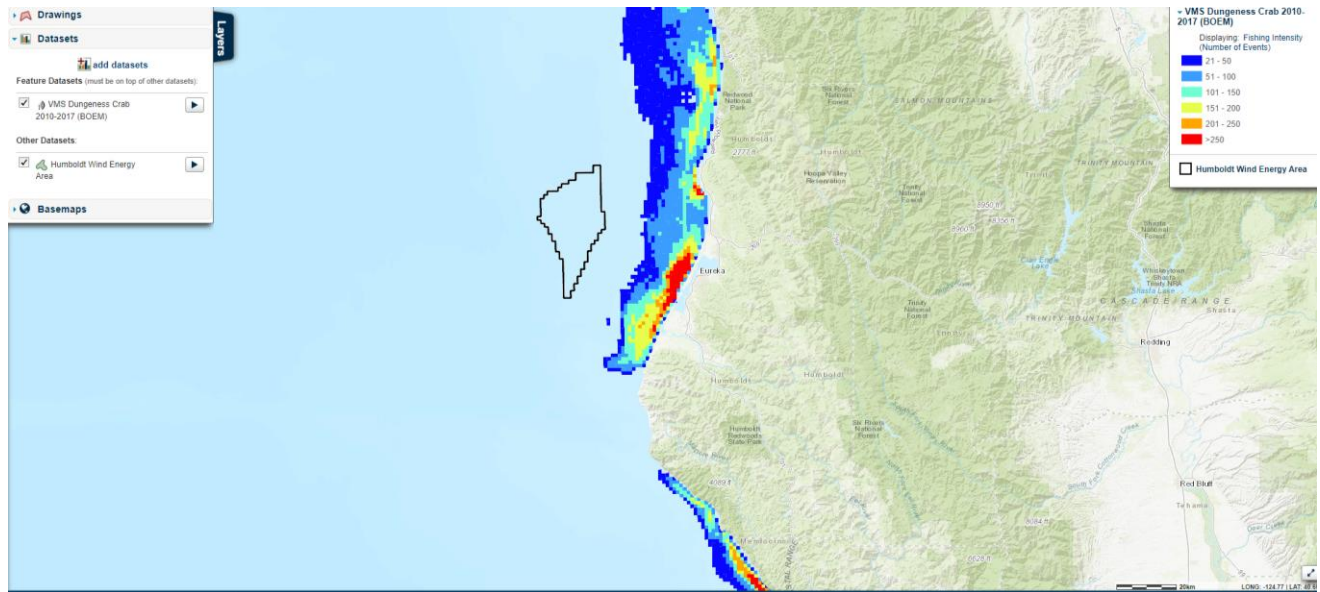
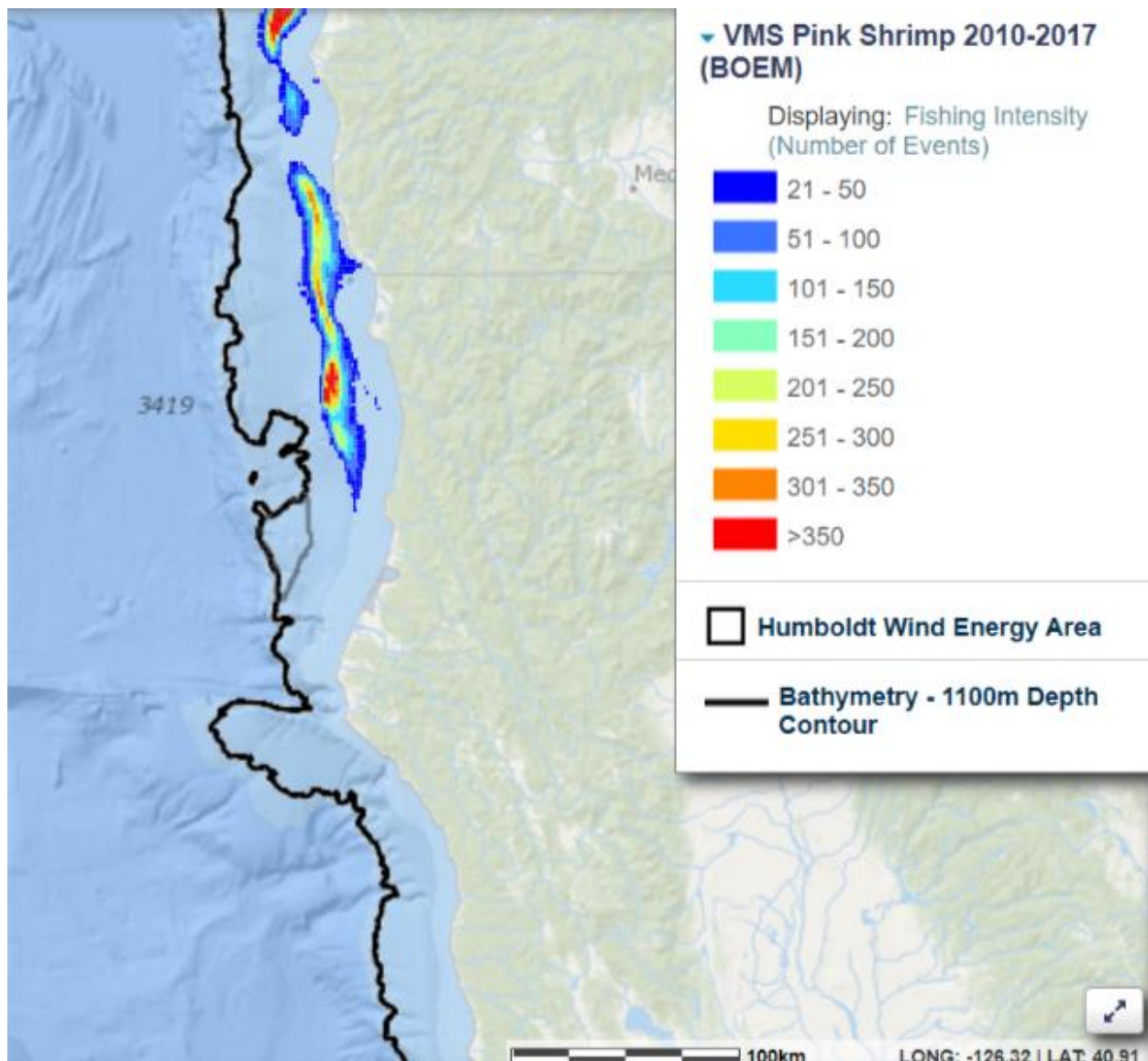


Figure: VMS 2010-2017 Dungeness crab data (density) Note: VMS is not required on Dungeness crab only vessels but is reflective of vessels that also have a groundfish permit.

Source: BOEM via California Offshore Wind Energy Gateway.

CD-0001-22 (BOEM) EXHIBITS

Exhibit 3-10



VMS density of pink shrimp fishing.

Source: BOEM (Frank Pendleton) via California Offshore Wind Energy Gateway.

CD-0001-22 (BOEM) EXHIBITS

Exhibit 3-11

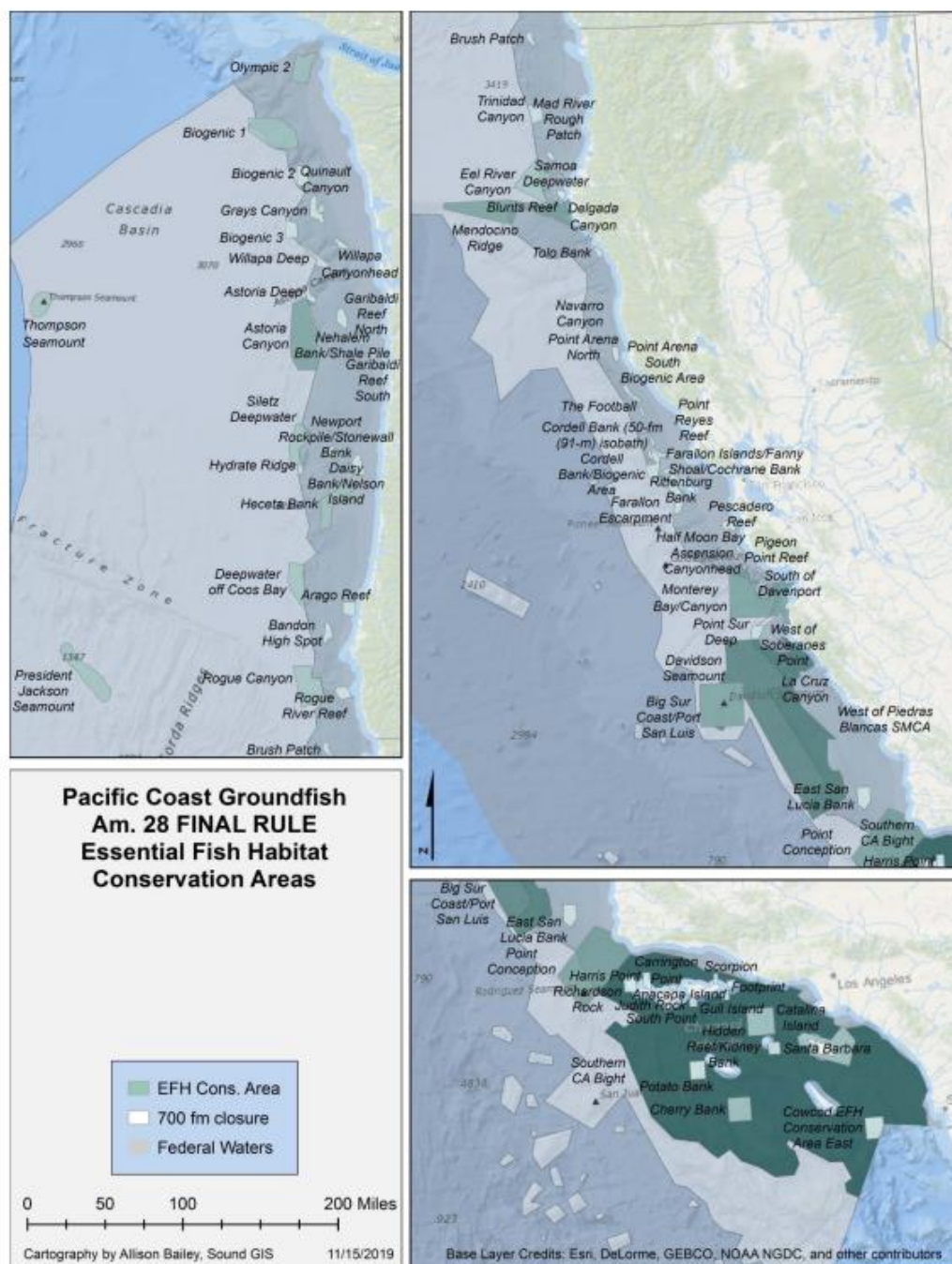
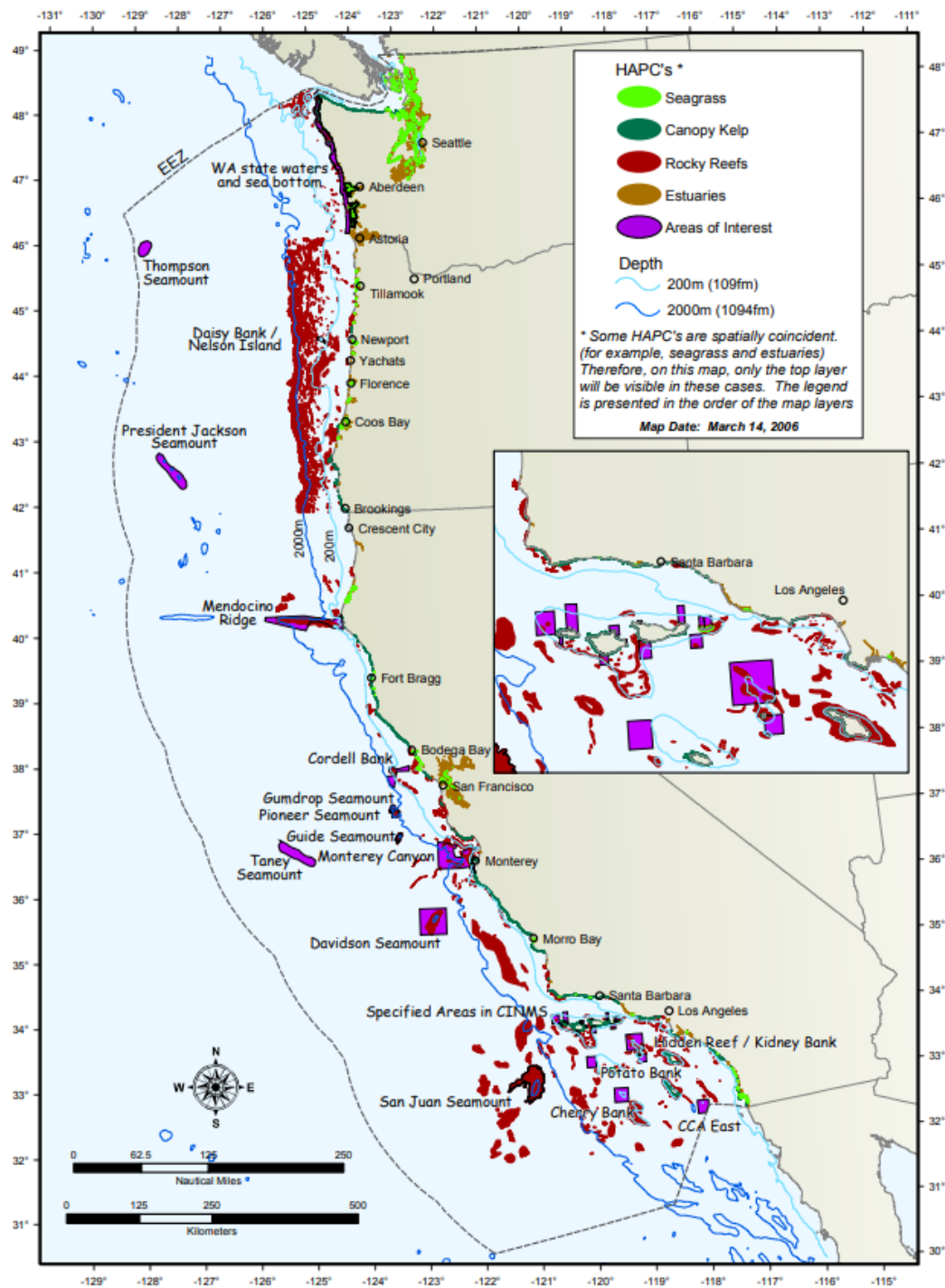


Figure 1. Areas with gear restrictions and Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Areas (EFHCAs) closed to certain types of fishing off the U.S. West Coast under the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan, as amended through Amendment 28 (2020). Shades of green for EFHCAs (listed in Tables 2 through 6 below) vary by the size of the closure, with larger area closures appearing darker.

Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Areas.
Source: Pacific Fisheries Management Council.

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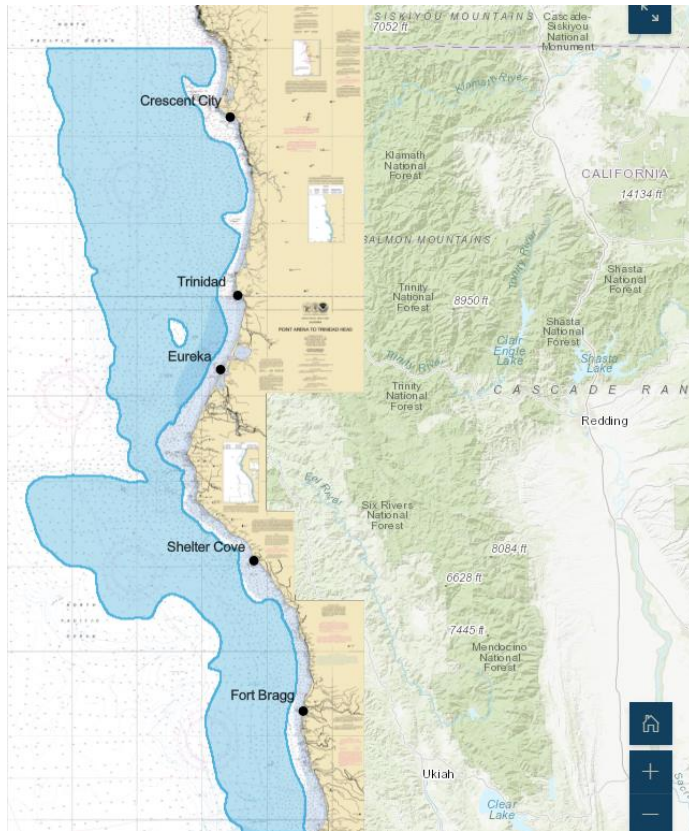
Exhibit 3-12



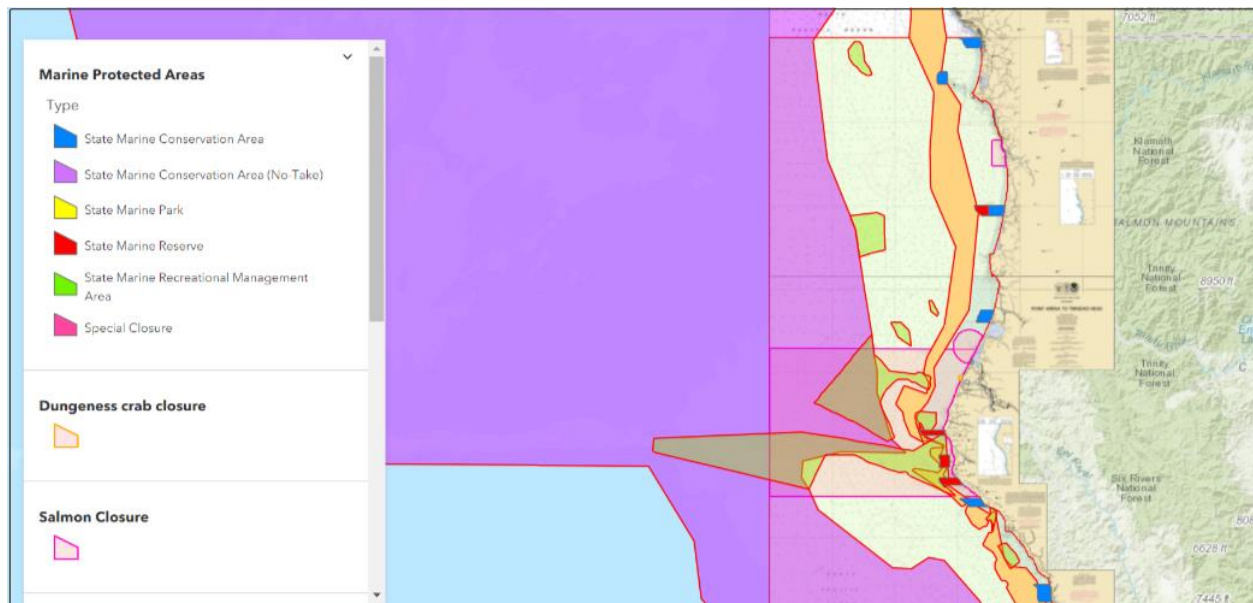
Pacific Coast Habitat Areas of Particular Concern.
Source: NOAA. map-gfish-hapc.pdf (noaa.gov)

CD-0001-22 (BOEM) EXHIBITS

Exhibit 3-13



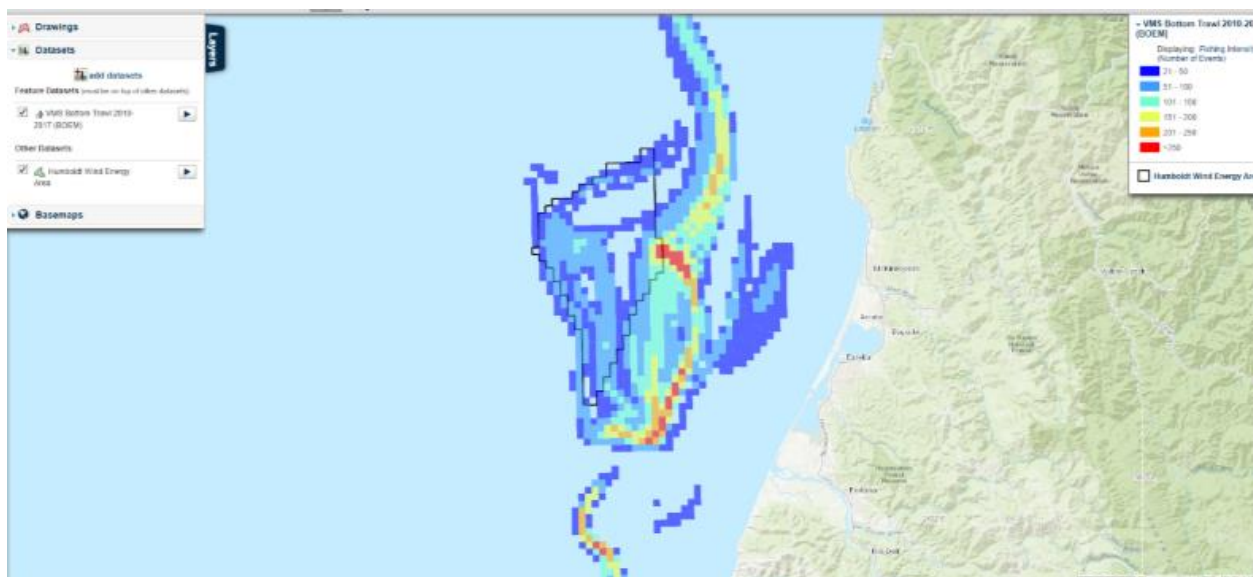
Top: Map of areas that have could be fished by trawl fisheries (appropriate species/conditions present).



Bottom: Management Closures and Conservation Areas.
Source: [North Coast Fisheries Mapping Project \(arcgis.com\)](https://arcgis.com/)

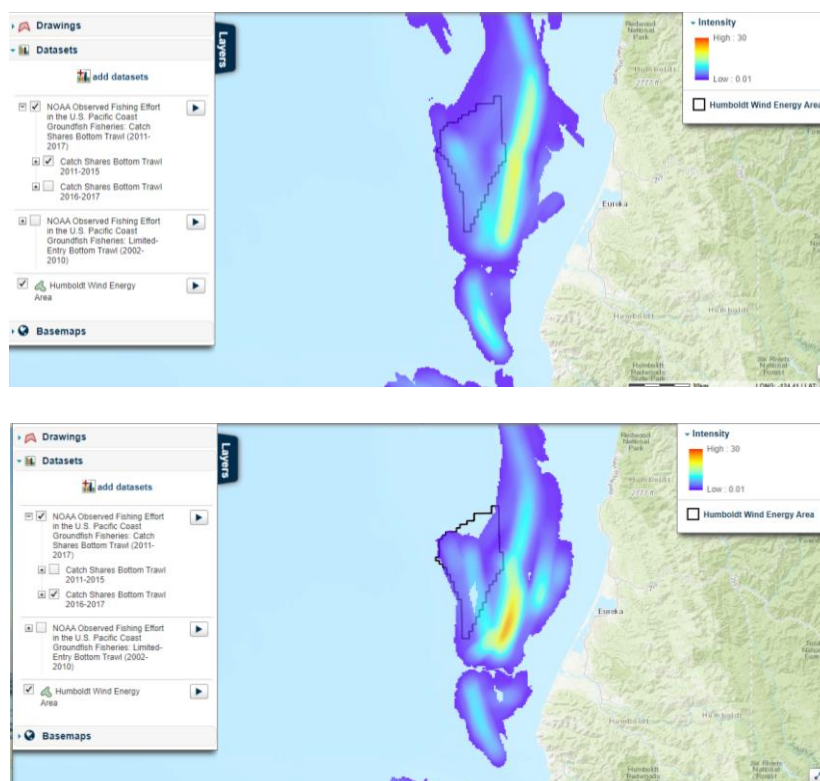
CD-0001-22 (BOEM) EXHIBITS

Exhibit 3-14



Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) bottom trawl data (2010-2017) displayed in units of fishing intensity.

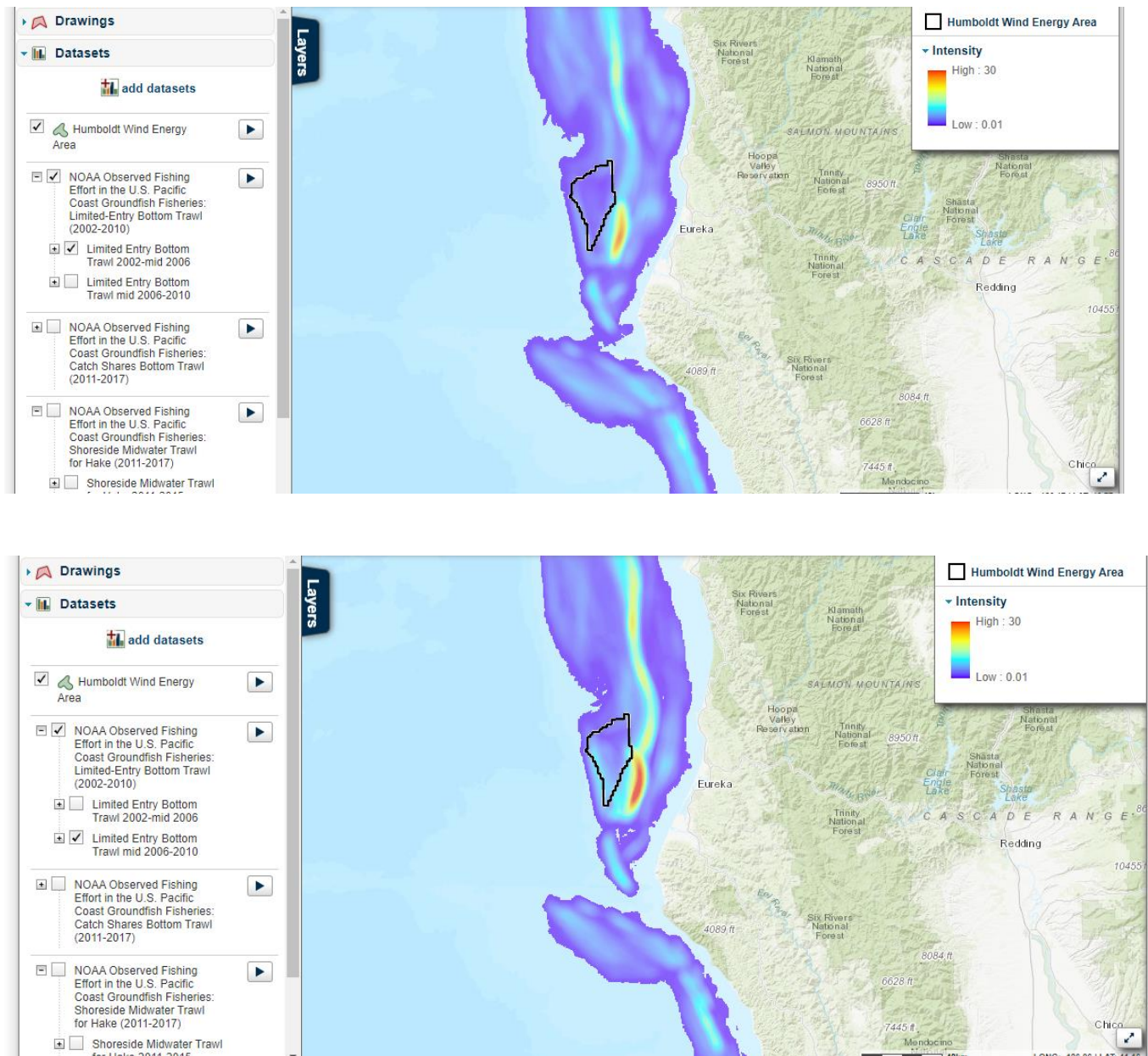
Source: BOEM via California Offshore Wind Energy Gateway.



NOAA observed fishing effort in the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fisheries- Catch Shares Bottom Trawl. Top: 2011-2015, and Bottom: 2016-2017.

Source: Northwest Fisheries Science Center via California Offshore Wind Energy Gateway

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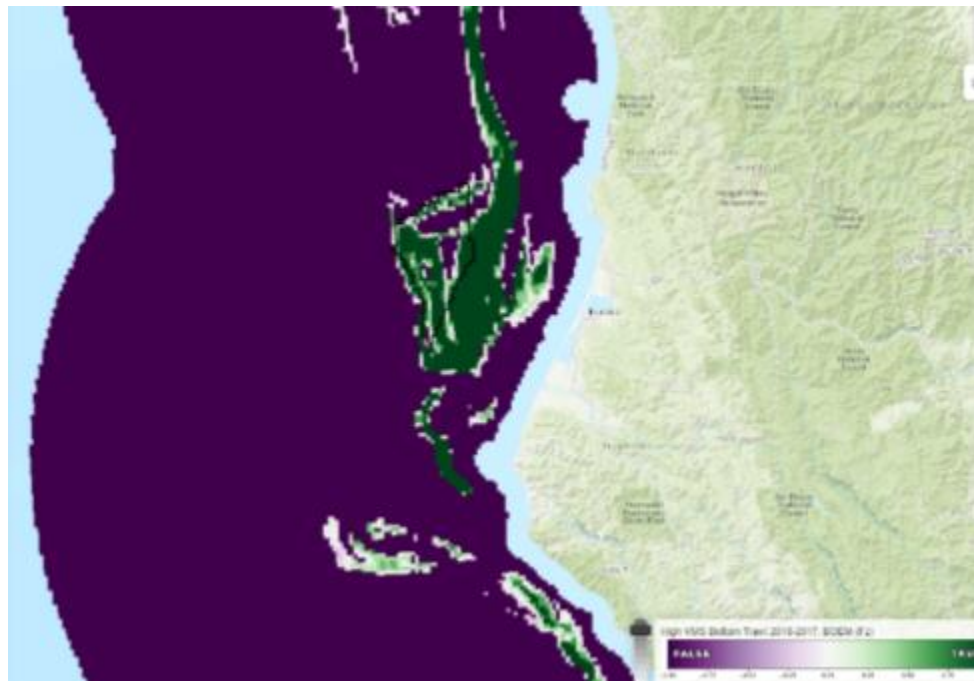
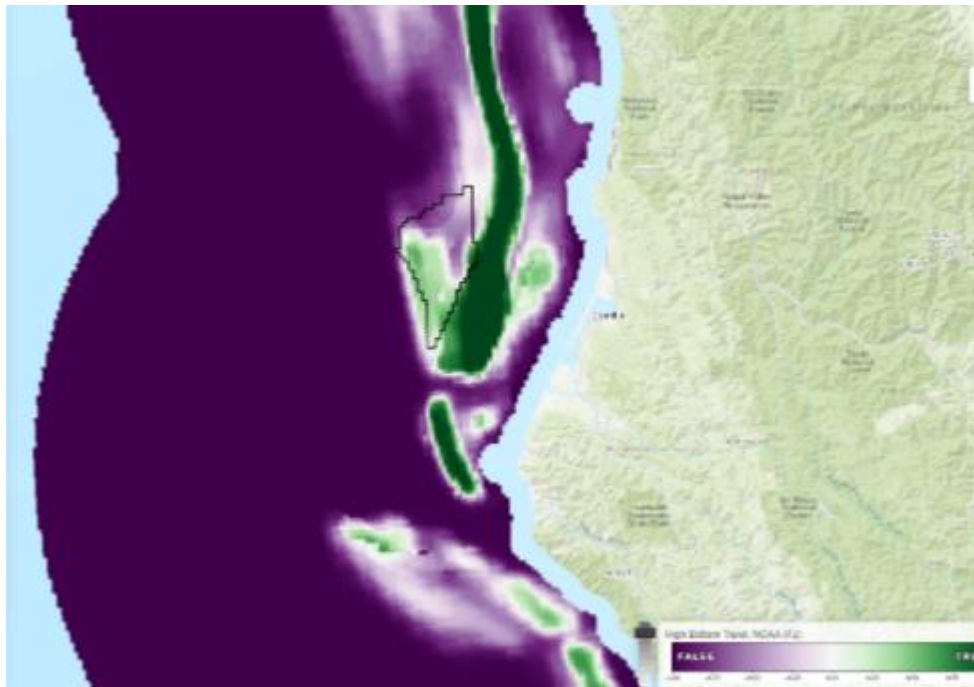


NOAA observed fishing effort in the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fisheries: Catch Shares Bottom Trawl. Top: 2002-mid 2006, and Bottom: mid 2006-2010.

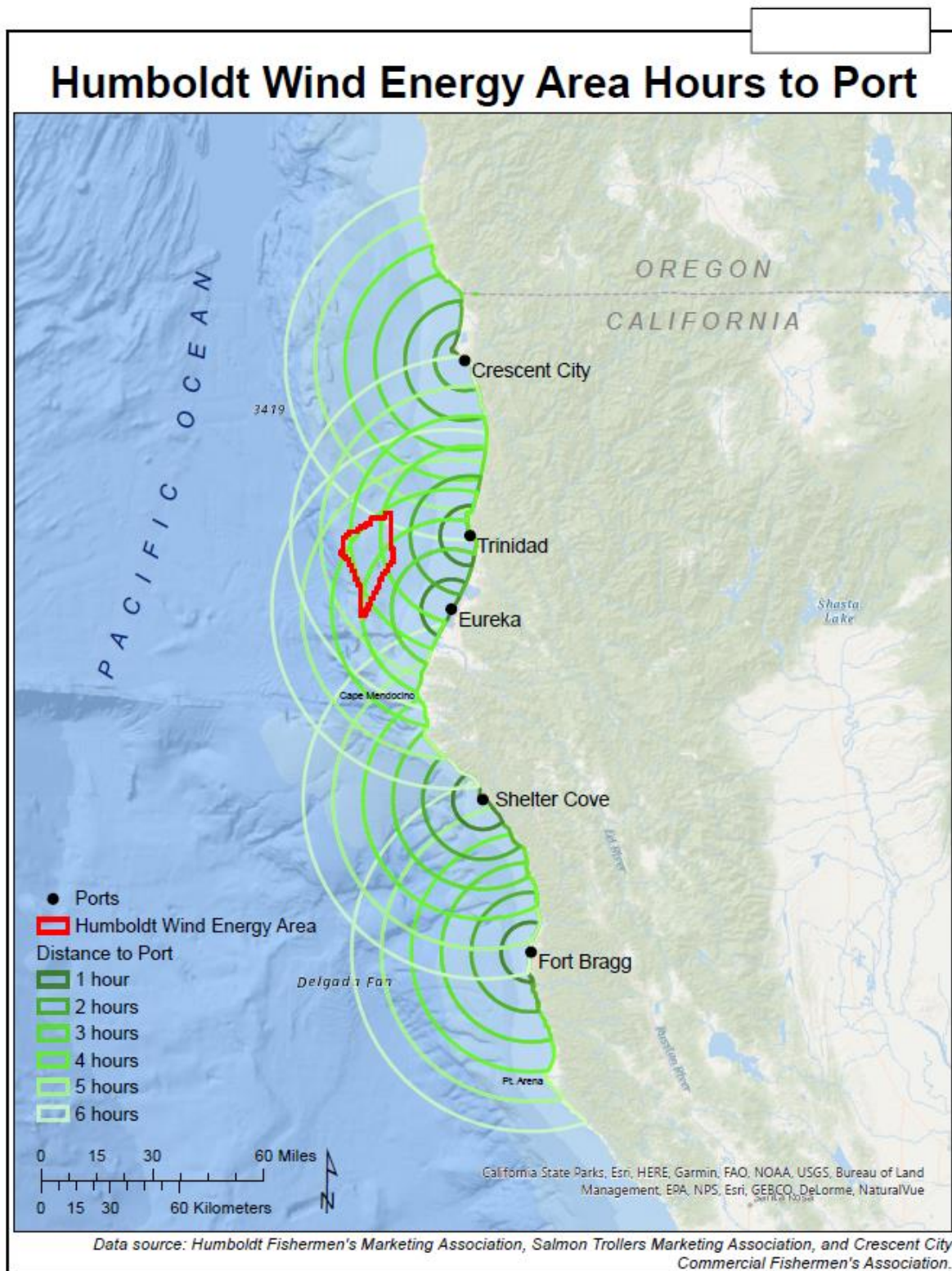
Source: Northwest Fisheries Science Center via California Offshore Wind Energy Gateway

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Exhibit 3-15



EEMS model for high ocean use (trawl activity). On the top is NOAA observation data from 2002-2017 and bottom is VMS (BOEM) data from 2010-2017, also seen in density above. Model can be accessed here: [CA OSW Energy Modeling Platform \(eemsonline.org\)](http://eemsonline.org)



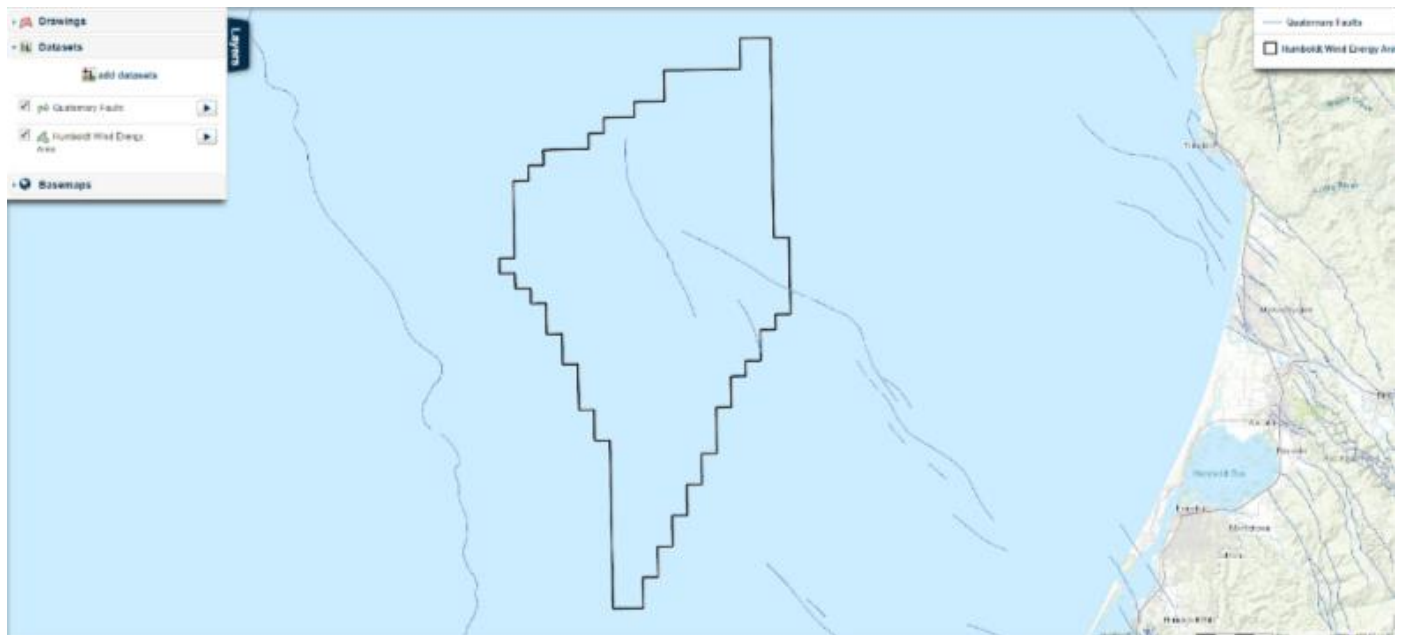
CD-0001-22 (BOEM)

**COASTAL HAZARDS
EXHIBITS**

CD-0001-22 (BOEM) EXHIBITS

Exhibit 4-1

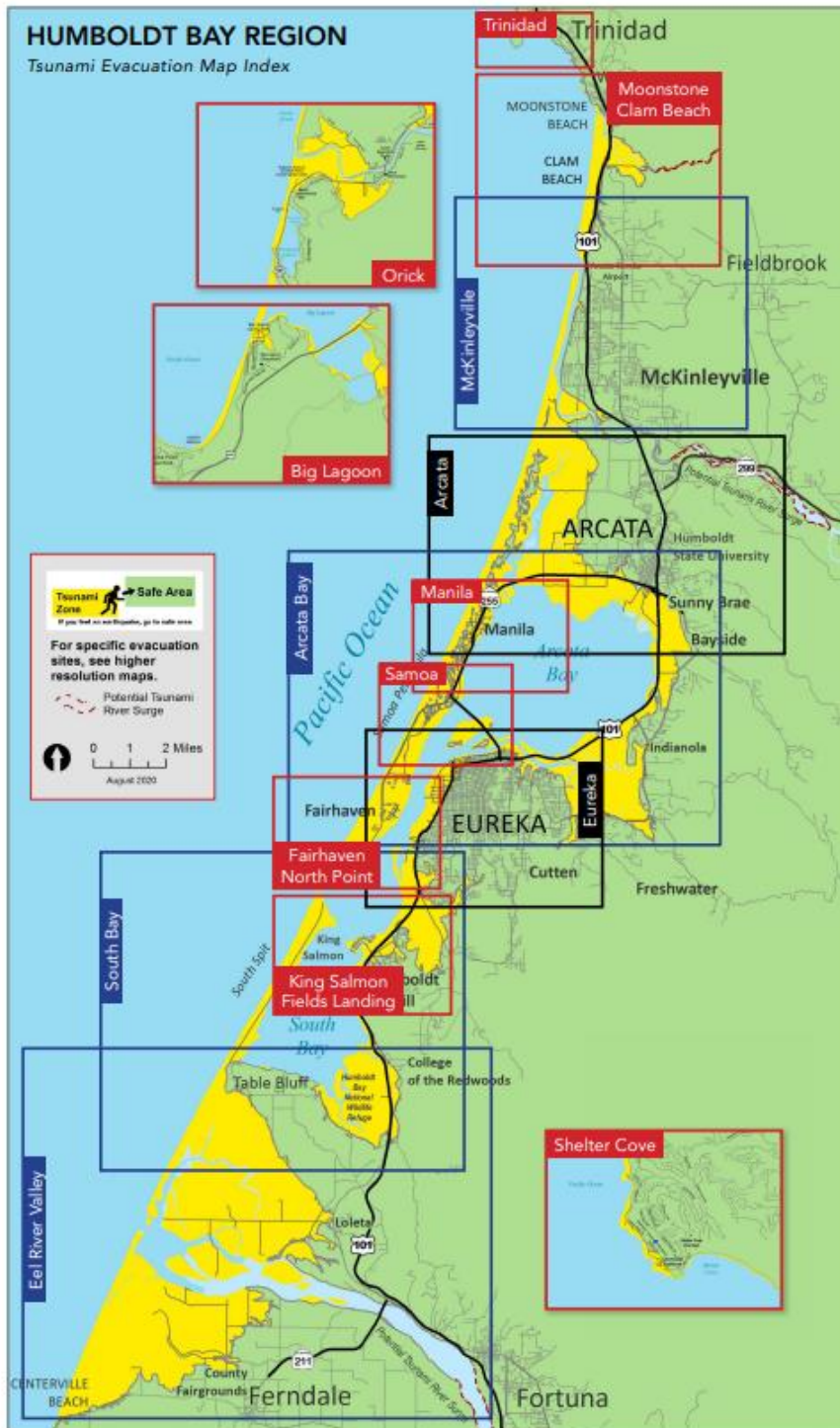
Map of Faults in and Around Humboldt WEA



Source: California Offshore Wind Energy Gateway

CD-0001-22 (BOEM) EXHIBITS

Exhibit 4-2



Source: Redwood Coast Tsunami Working Group

CD-0001-22 (BOEM)

**SCENIC AND VISUAL RESOURCES
EXHIBIT**

Proposed Morning View



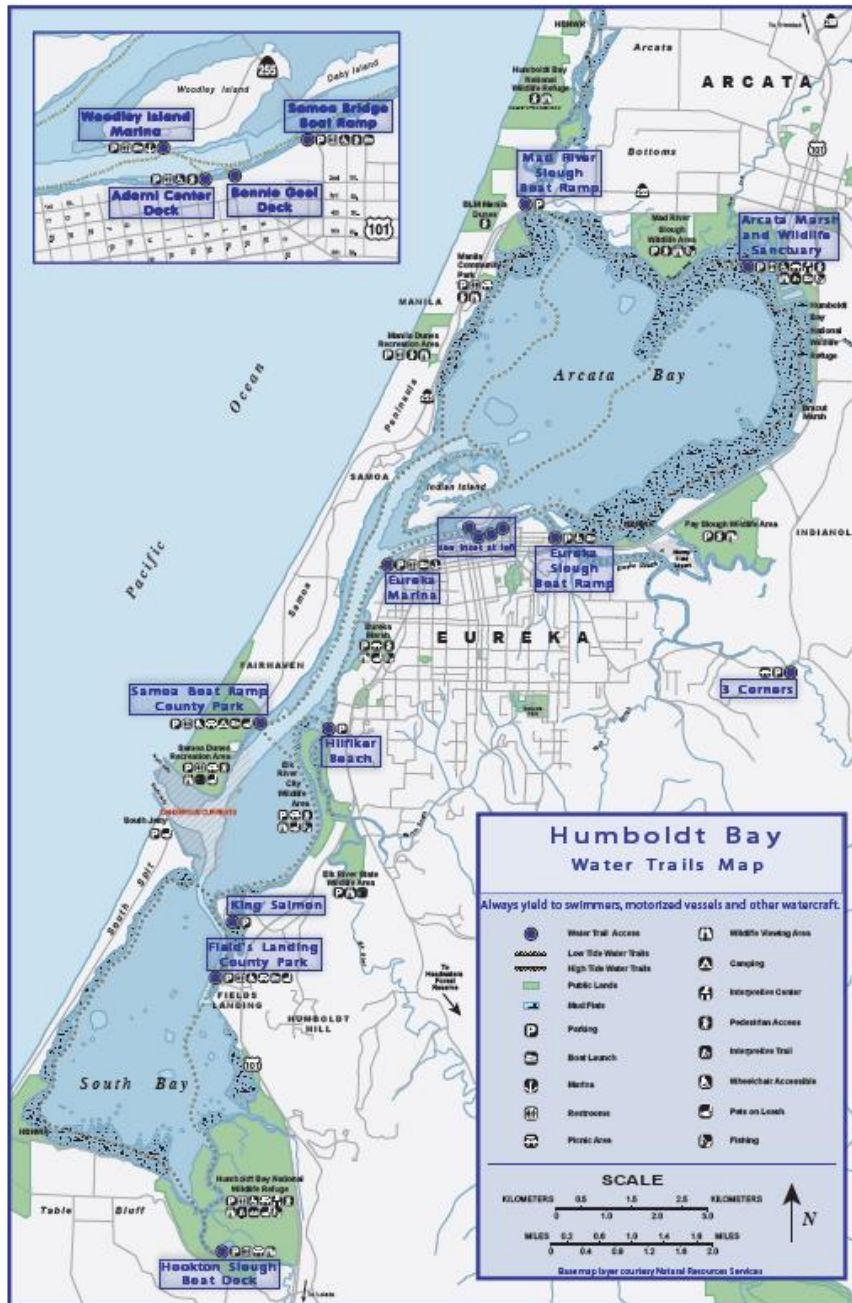
Proposed Late Afternoon View



CD-0001-22 (BOEM)

**PUBLIC ACCESS AND RECREATION
EXHIBITS**

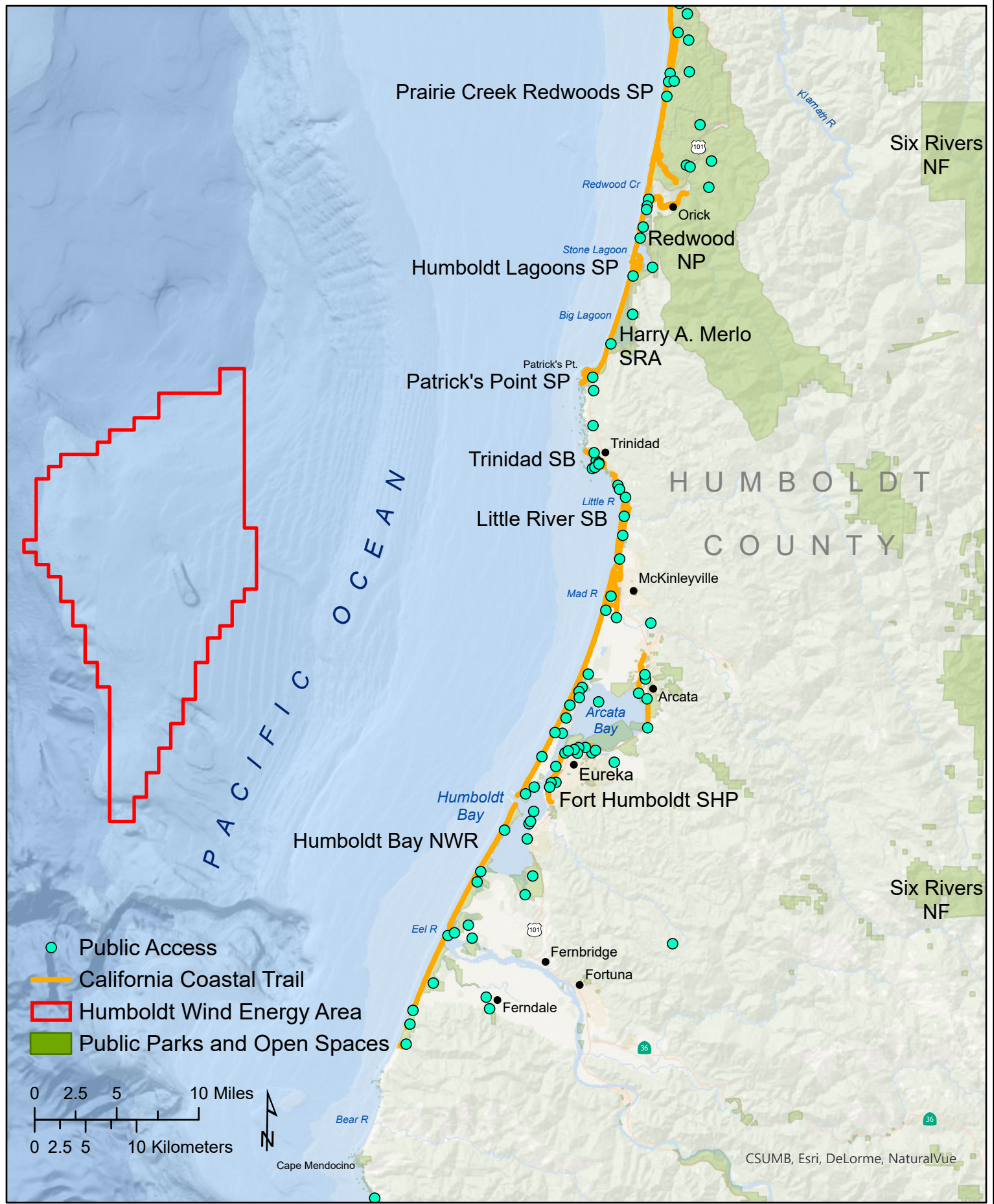
Exhibit 6-1



S:\Map\Humboldt Bay Water Trails Map_2 added.pdf (size 11x17 in color) HP ProB160 (color)

Humboldt Bay Water Trails

Humboldt Wind Energy Area Public Access



CD-0001-22 (BOEM)

**TRIBAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES
EXHIBITS**

Exhibit 7-1

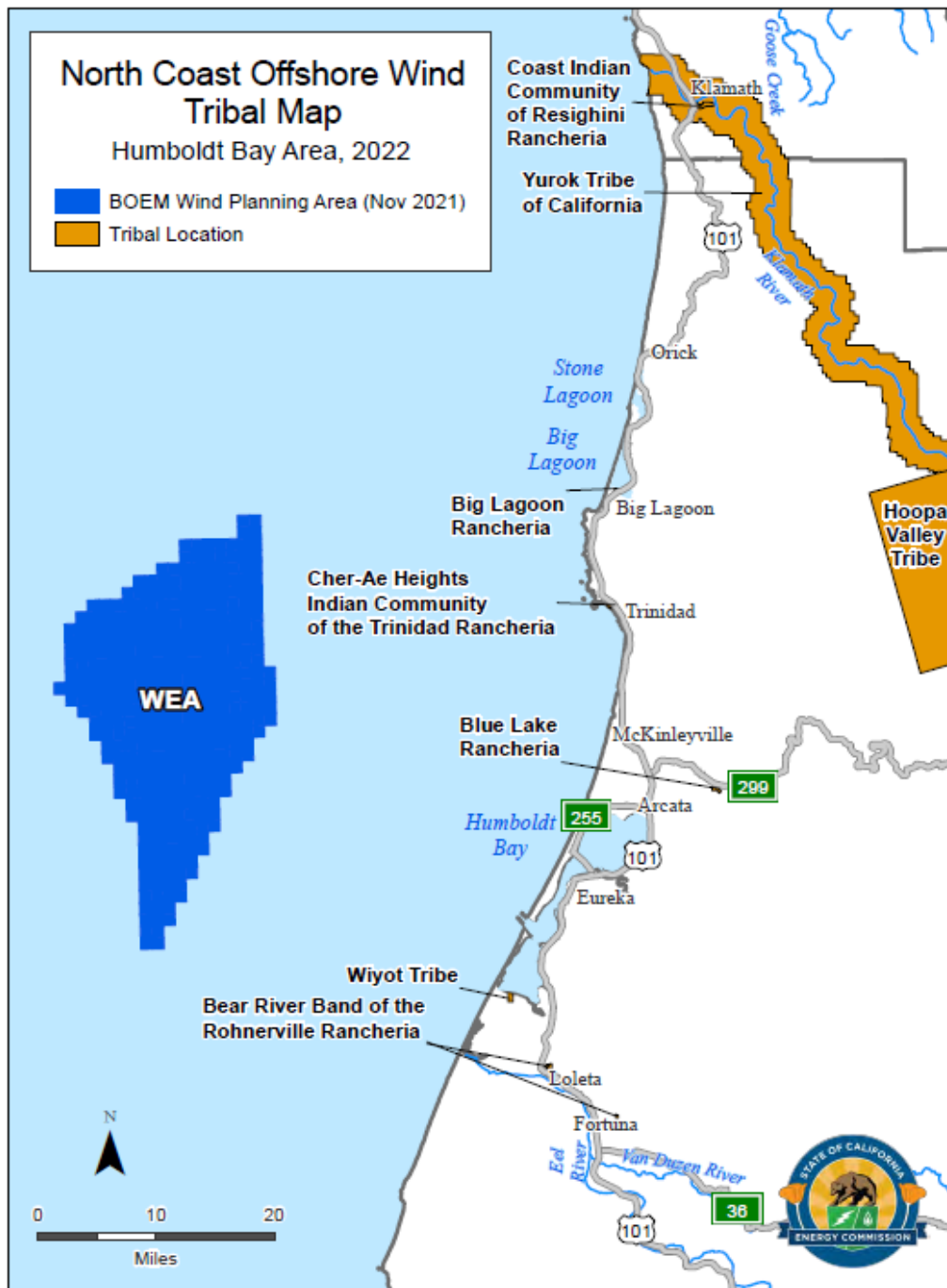


Exhibit 7-2

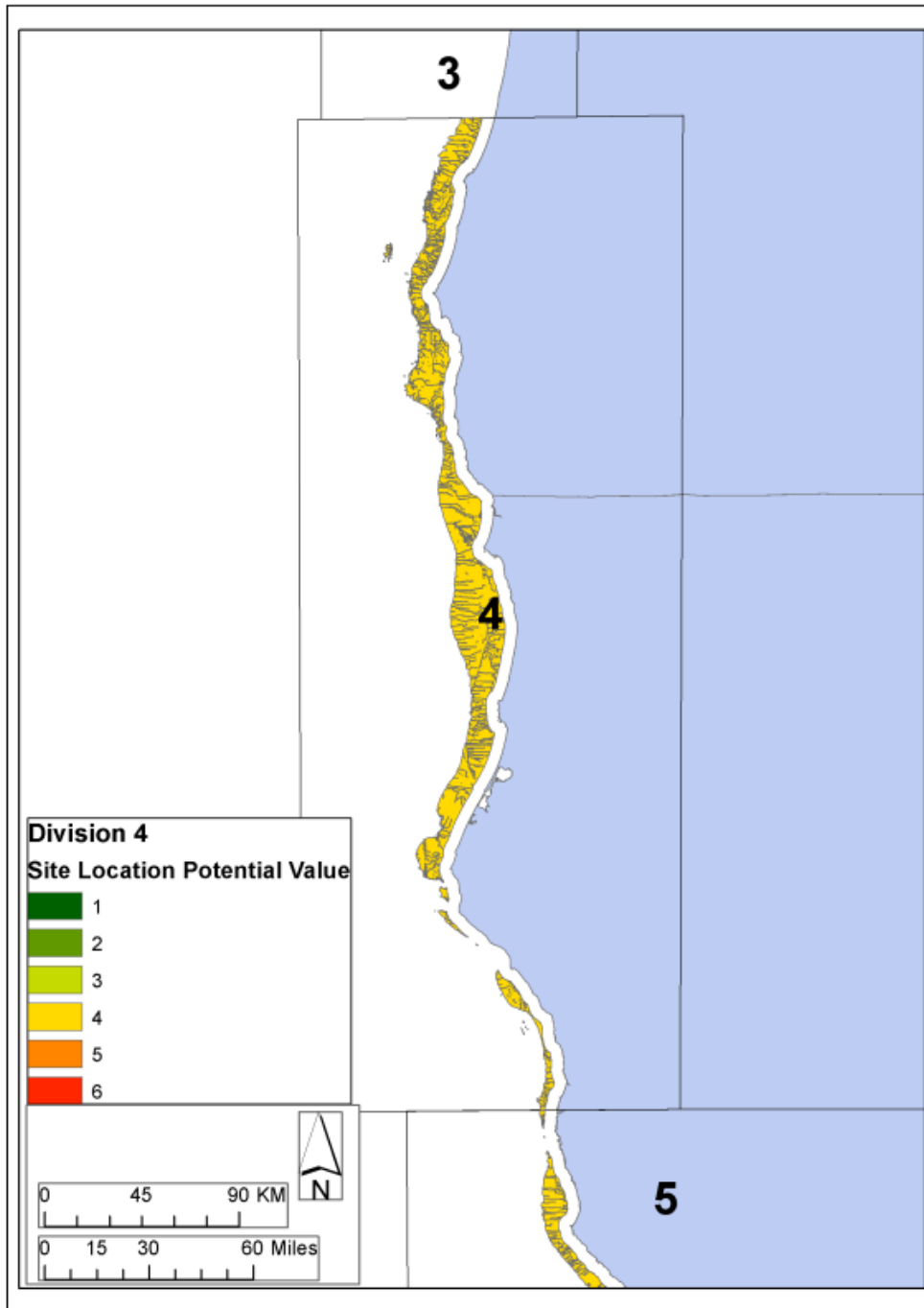


Figure 24. Overview of the total site location potential value distribution across the POCS paleolandscape within Subdivision 4.

71

Predicted potential for submerged cultural resource locations. Areas with higher ratings have higher potential for discovery of submerged cultural resource sites.

Citation: ICF International, Davis Geoarchaeological Research, and Southeastern Archaeological Research. 2013.

CD-0001-22 (BOEM)

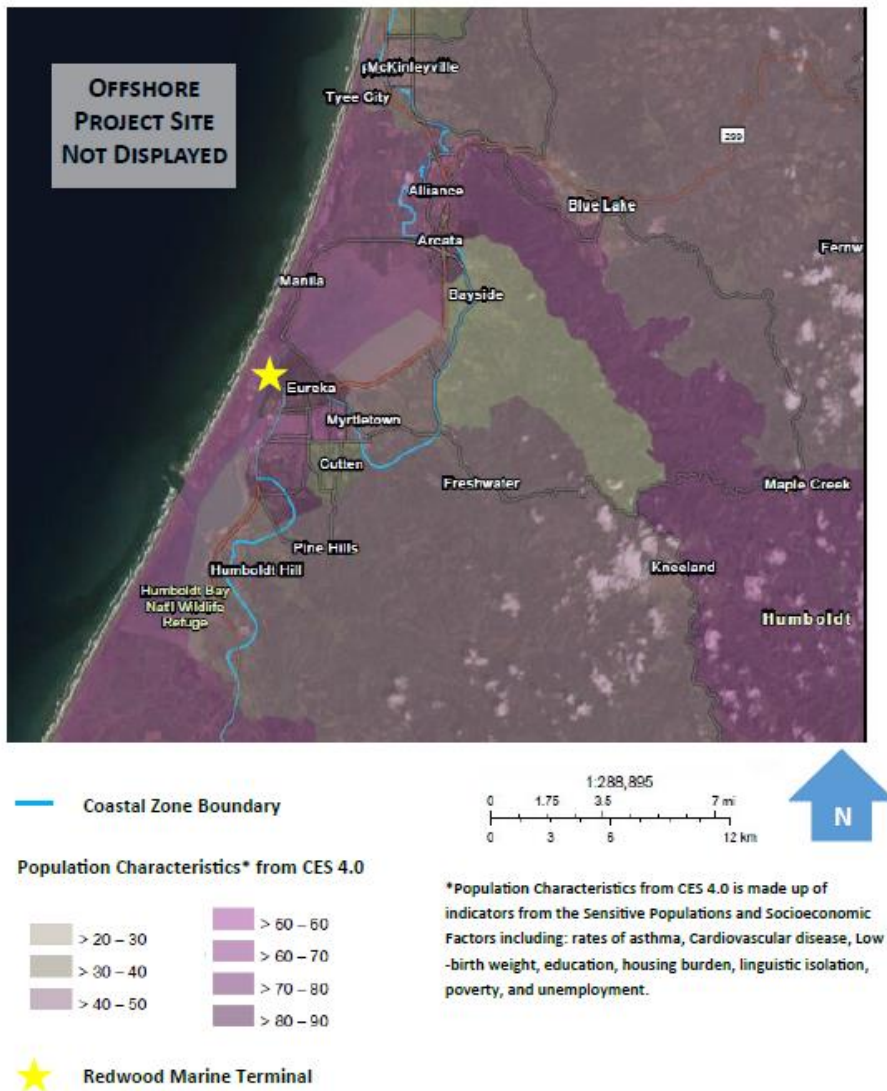
**ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE
EXHIBITS**

CD-0001-22 (BOEM) EXHIBITS

Exhibit 8-1

Population Characteristics near WEA

CalEnviroScreen (CES) 4.0 Population Characteristics near Project Site

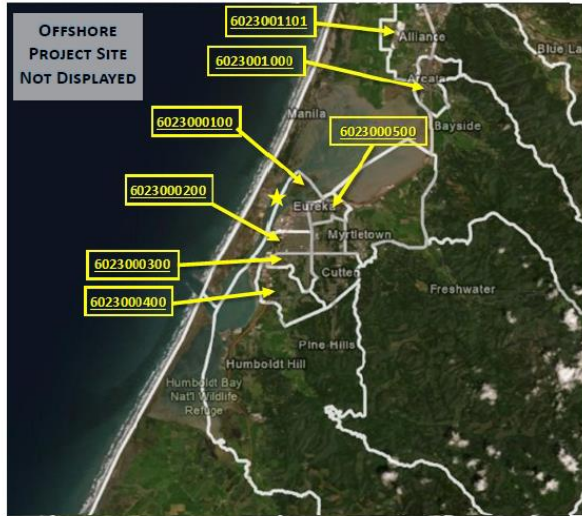


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Exhibit 8-2

Location of Analyzed Census Tracts and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 near WEA

Census Tracts with Communities of Concern



— Census Tract Boundaries

★ Redwood Marine Terminal

* Census tract boundaries are available from the Census Bureau and are made up of multiple census blocks, which are the smallest geographic unit for which population data are available.



CalEnviroScreen 4.0 near Project Site



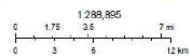
— Coastal Zone Boundary

CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Overall Percentile

>70 - 80
>60 - 70
>50 - 60
>40 - 50
>30 - 40
>20 - 30
>10 - 20
0 - 10 (Lowest Scores)

★ Redwood Marine Terminal

The CalEnviroScreen 4.0 tool shows cumulative impacts from Population Characteristics and Pollution Burdens in California communities by census tract and ranks them.



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Exhibit 8-3

Households with Incomes Below Twice the Federal Poverty Level

EJ Screen (EPA) Twice the Federal Poverty Level near Project Site

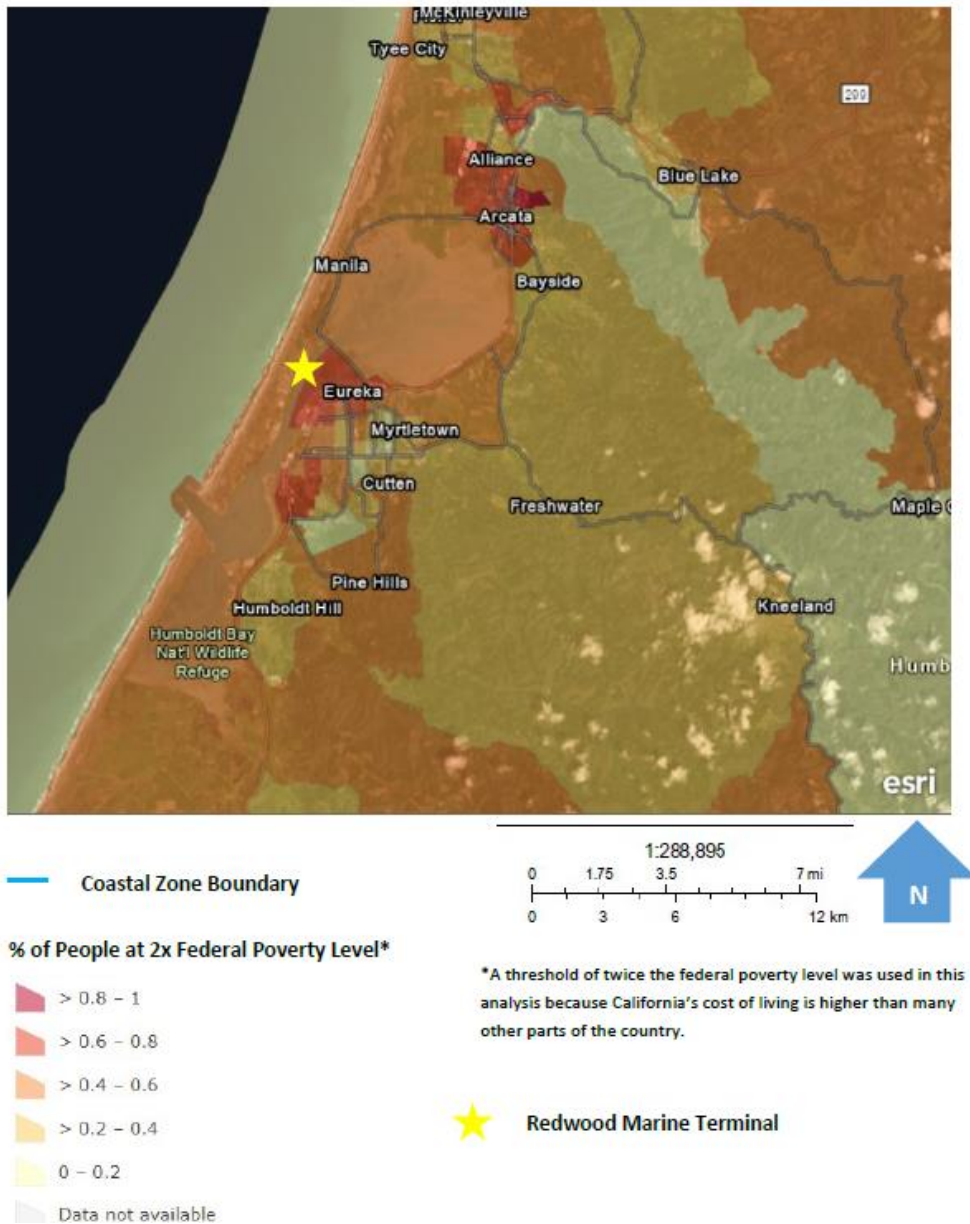


Exhibit 8-4

AB 1550 Low Income Communities near Project Area

