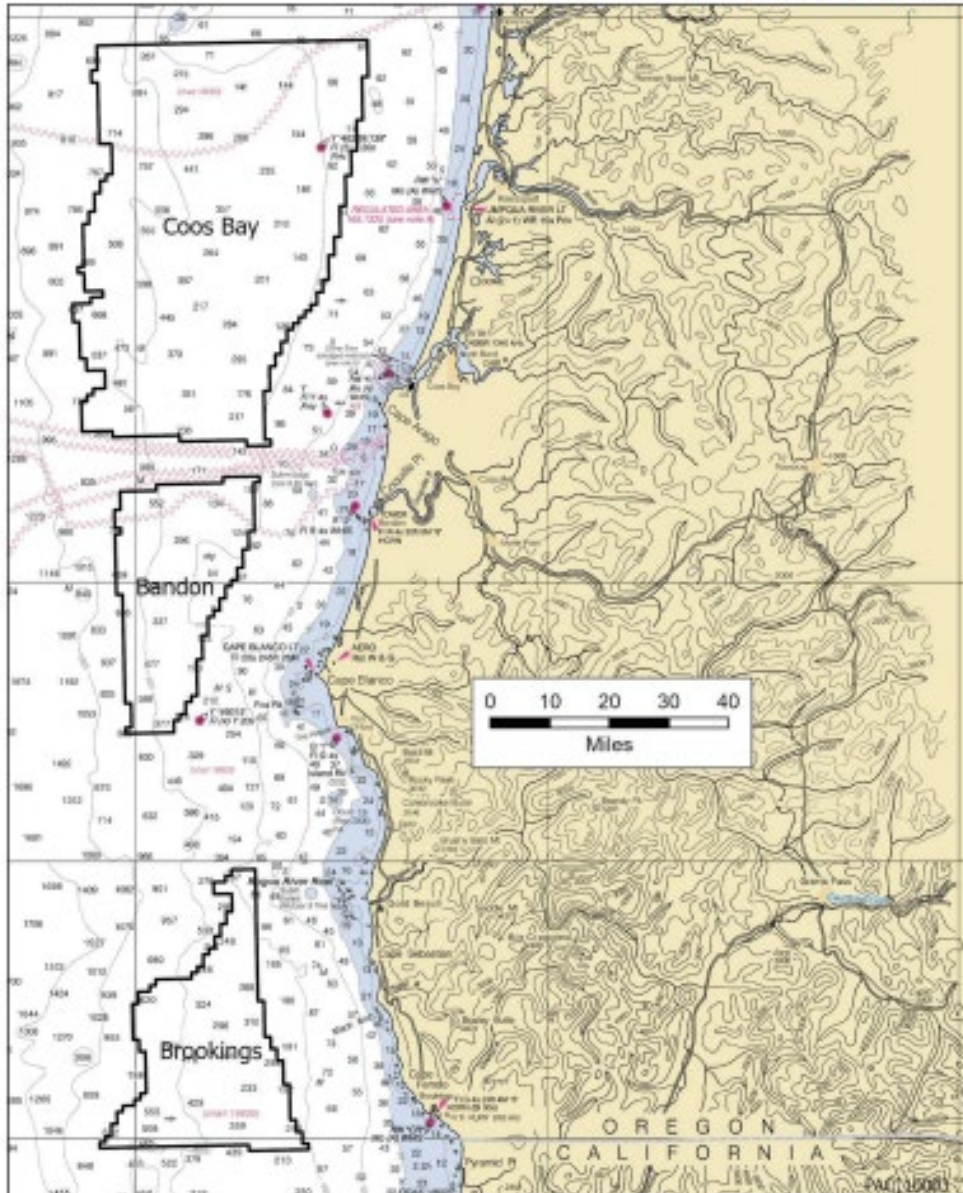


HMSAS Statement on Marine Planning

Agenda Item C2

- Initial Comments
- Recommendations





Recommendation

The Council acknowledge and communicate its position that the proposed Call Areas will impact West Coast HMS fisheries and there are considerable scientific uncertainties regarding impacts that necessitates additional scientific data collection, analysis, monitoring and stakeholder engagement.



Recommendation

Council communicate its position that BOEM conduct a full PEIS evaluating potential impacts, individually and cumulatively, associated with development of OSW facilities in federal waters off the U.S. West Coast.



Recommendation

When the Draft EA for the Morro Bay WEA is available, we strongly recommend the Council comment the EA is not sufficient and an EIS should be prepared.



Recommendation

In the MPC Guidance document:

- For siting in waters deeper than 1300 m, there be a 15-mile buffer around seamounts, ridges and canyons to minimize impacts to HMS fisheries.
- Remove the word “can” from the sentence discussing marine radar impacts.
- Include a discussion about decommissioning and turbine failure, destruction or collapse and what expectations will be for project developers.



Recommendation

Future Council comments to BOEM suggest the lack of data quality demonstrates the need for further analyses.

Recommendation

Encourage BOEM to follow through with promised stakeholder engagement, in particular the albacore fleet(s) – including participants based outside of the immediate area(s) being considered for offshore wind development.



**An Assessment of the Cumulative Impacts of Floating
Offshore Wind Farms**

Agreement Number C0210404

Prepared for
Ocean Protection Council
715 P St., 20th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Prepared by
The logo for Integral Consulting Inc. features the word "integral" in a lowercase, sans-serif font, with a vertical line through the letter "i". Below "integral" is the text "consulting inc." in a smaller, lowercase, sans-serif font.
200 Washington Street
Suite 201
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Recommendation

Incorporate the following study within the appropriate Guidance/Policy document.

[An Assessment of the Cumulative Impacts of Floating Offshore Wind Farms](#)

Evaluates potential upwelling effects resulting from the installation of wind turbines offshore of California



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Keywords

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Description of floating technology
- 3. Potential impacts of FOWT
- 4. Conclusion
- Author contributions
- Declaration of competing interest
- Acknowledgements
- References
- Show full outline

Potential impacts of floating wind turbine technology for marine species and habitats

Sara M. Maxwell^a, Francine Kershaw^b, Cameron C. Locke^a, Melinda G. Connors^c, Cyndi Dawson^d, Sandy Aylesworth^e, Rebecca Loomis^b, Andrew F. Johnson^{f, g}

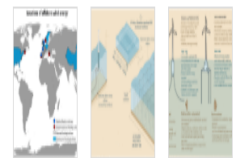
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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2022.114577>

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Figures (4)



Highlights

- Concerns exist about ecological impacts of floating offshore wind turbines.
- Secondary entanglement is of concern for large marine species.
- Anchor and cables may impact benthic habitats.
- Taut or semi-taut mooring turbine configurations may have less

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FEEDBACK

Recommendation

Incorporate the following study within the appropriate Guidance/Policy document.

[Potential impacts of floating wind turbine technology for marine species and habitats – ScienceDirect](#)

Identifies that HMS impacts/interactions are more difficult to predict because of distribution patterns that vary over time.



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Science of the Total Environment

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv



Short communication

Unravelling the ecological impacts of large-scale offshore wind farms in the Mediterranean Sea



Josep Lloret ^{a,*}, Antonio Turiel ^b, Jordi Solé ^c, Elisa Berdalet ^b, Ana Sabatés ^b, Alberto Olivares ^d, Josep-Maria Gili ^b, Josep Vila-Subirós ^e, Rafael Sardá ^d

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^e Department of Geography, University of Girona, Plaça Ferrater Mora 1, 17004 Girona, Catalonia, Spain

HIGHLIGHTS

- Offshore wind farms (OWF) pose serious environmental risks to the Mediterranean Sea.
- OWF models cannot be simply imported from the northern European seas to other seas.
- OWF should be excluded from areas of high biodiversity and/or high valuable seascape.
- OWF development should be forbidden in or in the vicinity of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).
- Biodiversity loss and climate change are interconnected and must be tackled simul-

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

The potential impacts of Offshore Wind Farms in the Mediterranean Sea



Recommendation

Incorporate the following studies within the appropriate Guidance/Policy document.

<https://docs.wind-watch.org/eco-impacts-offshore-wind-farms-Mediterranean.pdf>

Highlights environmental risks to the seabed and biodiversity from offshore wind farms in the Mediterranean sea.



Emergence of Large-Scale Hydrodynamic Structures Due to Atmospheric Offshore Wind Farm Wakes

Nils Christiansen^{1*}, Ute Daewel¹, Bughsin Djath¹ and Corinna Schrum^{1,2}

¹Institute of Coastal Systems, Helmholtz-Zentrum Hereon, Geesthacht, Germany

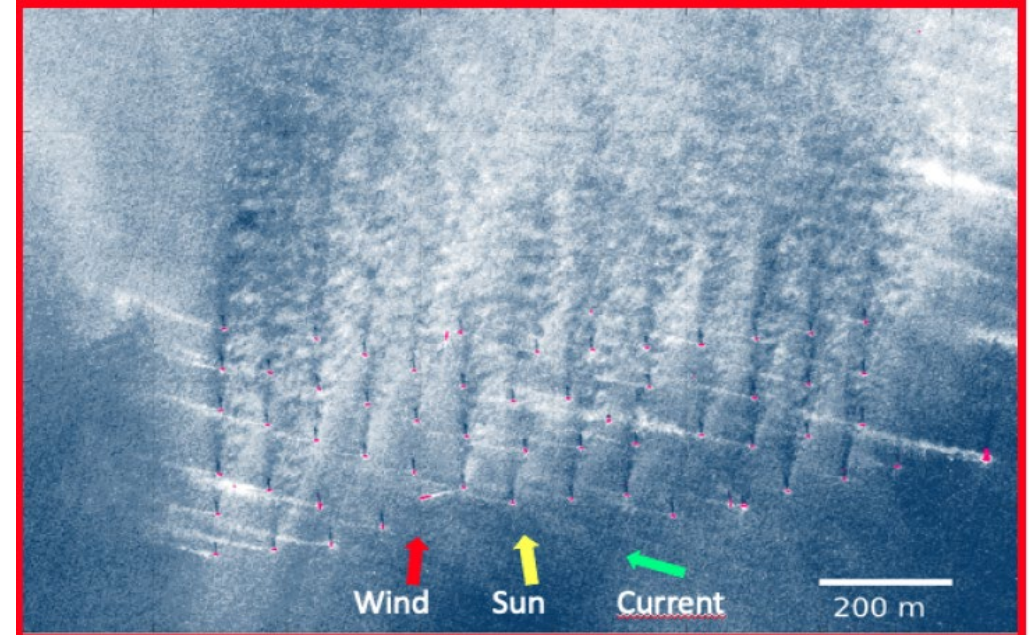
²Center for Earth System Research and Sustainability, Institute of Oceanography, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

The potential impact of offshore wind farms through decreasing sea surface wind speed on the shear forcing and its consequences for the ocean dynamics are investigated. Based on the unstructured-grid model SCHISM, we present a new cross-scale hydrodynamic model setup for the southern North Sea, which enables high-resolution analysis of offshore wind farms in the marine environment. We introduce an observational based empirical approach to

Recommendation

Incorporate the following studies within the appropriate Guidance/Policy document.

https://www.hereon.de/innovation_transfer/communication_media/news/104924/index.php.en



Effects of noise on marine life

Study finds that turtles are among animals vulnerable to hearing loss

Date: March 2, 2022

Source: Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

Summary: New research shows turtles can experience temporary hearing loss from an excess of underwater noise. This phenomenon, previously noted in other marine animals such as dolphins and fish, was not widely understood for reptiles and underscores another potential risk for aquatic turtles. This high volume of sound, referred to as underwater noise pollution, can be caused by passing ships and offshore construction.

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FULL STORY

New research shows turtles can experience temporary hearing loss from an excess of underwater noise. This phenomenon, previously noted in other marine animals such as dolphins and fish, was not widely understood for reptiles and underscores another potential risk for aquatic turtles. This high vol-

Recommendation

Incorporate the following studies within the appropriate Guidance/Policy document.

[Effects of noise on marine life: Study finds that turtles are among animals vulnerable to hearing loss – ScienceDaily](#)

Sea turtles can experience temporary hearing loss from an excess of underwater noise, including construction activities.



Thank you

Questions