



flying routes and altitude, will be aligned with relevant stakeholders including FAA. Additionally, the Project will adhere to vessel speed restrictions as appropriate in accordance with NOAA requirements.

CTVs or Surface Effect Ships (SES) would be required and would be active daily except in severe weather. Compared to conventional CTVs, SES are high-speed crew transfer air-cushion catamarans that provide a combination of high speed and excellent seakeeping for offshore wind farm operation.

In addition, SOVs built for accommodation and motion compensated gangway transfer of technicians to offshore assets would be required. SOVs would typically be used seasonally; however, extended operation would be possible.

Jack-up vessels are mobile platforms that consist of a buoyant hull, that allows the vessel to be easily transported, and legs capable of raising the hull above the sea surface. **Table 6.1.2-12** provides operations jack-up vessel parameters.

Helicopters will be used for transport/transfer and for helicopter hoist operations during O&M. Transport/transfer flights will move people and equipment between the shore and offshore installations or vessels or within the Wind Farm Area, from an offshore installation or vessel with a certified helideck to another, and back. A helicopter hoist platform is integrated into the roof of the nacelle of the WTG and provides access for O&M technicians to/from helicopters equipped with a hoist hovering overhead. SOVs and the offshore substations may also be fitted with helicopter hoist platforms to facilitate the transfer of O&M technicians between the marine vessels and the helicopter or otherwise provide access to the offshore installations where a helideck is not available. Helicopter hoisting operations are most commonly used during O&M to perform non-scheduled maintenance including minor repairs and restarts.

Drones and autonomous underwater vehicles may be used for a number of activities associated with O&M. These technologies will be used for inspection of the Ocean Wind assets (i.e., for blade inspection, underwater foundation inspection, and seabed surveys). As these technologies are constantly evolving and maturing, they could also be potentially used for light logistics in the future.

Table 6.1.2-11 - Offshore operation and maintenance vessel summary of maximum annual visits.

Vessel Type	Maximum Number of Trips per year
Helicopter, CTVs, or SOVs	2,278
Jack-Up Vessels	102
Crew Vessels	908
Supply Vessels	104

Table 6.1.2-12 - Operations jack-up and anchored vessel parameters.

Parameter	Maximum Design Parameters
Number of jack-up vessel legs	6
Area of each leg base at the seabed (ft ²)	1,830
Anchored vessel - anchor dimensions (ft)	32.8 x 32.8
Anchored vessel - number of anchors per vessel	8