NOTICE OF OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET ACTION

Date 09/19/2016

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

FOR CERTIFYING OFFICIAL: Jennifer Jessup
FOR CLEARANCE OFFICER: Jennifer Jessup

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, OMB has taken action on your request received 06/02/2016

ACTION REQUESTED: New collection (Request for a new OMB Control Number)
TYPE OF REVIEW REQUESTED: Regular
ICR REFERENCE NUMBER: 201606-0648-001
AGENCY ICR TRACKING NUMBER:
TITLE: Quantitative Assessment of Spatially-Explicit Social Values Relative to Wind Energy Areas: Outer Continental Shelf Offshore North Carolina
LIST OF INFORMATION COLLECTIONS: See next page

OMB ACTION: Approved with change
OMB CONTROL NUMBER: 0648-0744
The agency is required to display the OMB Control Number and inform respondents of its legal significance in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.5(b).

EXPIRATION DATE: 09/30/2019 DISCONTINUE DATE:

BURDEN:	RESPONSES	HOURS	COSTS
Previous	0	0	0
New	3,225	1,075	0
Difference			
Change due to New Statute	0	0	0
Change due to Agency Discretion	3,225	1,075	0
Change due to Agency Adjustment	0	0	0
Change due to PRA Violation	0	0	0

TERMS OF CLEARANCE:

OMB Authorizing Official: Dominic J. Mancini
Acting Deputy Administrator,
Office Of Information And Regulatory Affairs

List of ICs			
IC Title	Form No.	Form Name	CFR Citation
Survey of Social Values Related to Offshore Wind Energy Development along the Carolina Coast	NA	Survey of Social Values Related to Offshore Wind Energy Development along the Carolina Coast	

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT SUBMISSION

Please read the instructions before completing this form. For additional forms or assistance in completing this form, contact your agency's Paperwork Clearance Officer. Send two copies of this form, the collection instrument to be reviewed, the supporting statement, and any additional documentation to: Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Docket Library, Room 10102, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503.

1. Agency/Subagency originating request
DOC/NOAA/NOS/CCMA

2. OMB control number b. [ ] None
a. 0648 - XXXX

3. Type of information collection (*check one*)
a. [✔] New Collection
b. [ ] Revision of a currently approved collection
c. [ ] Extension of a currently approved collection
d. [ ] Reinstatement, without change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired
e. [ ] Reinstatement, with change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired
f. [ ] Existing collection in use without an OMB control number
For b-f, note Item A2 of Supporting Statement instructions

4. Type of review requested (*check one*)
a. [✔] Regular submission
b. [ ] Emergency - Approval requested by ____/____/____
c. [ ] Delegated

5. Small entities
Will this information collection have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities? [ ] Yes [✔] No

6. Requested expiration date
a. [✔] Three years from approval date b. [ ] Other Specify:____/____

7. Title
Quantitative Assessment of Spatially-Explicit Social Values Relative to Wind Energy Areas: Outer Continental Shelf Offshore North Carolina

8. Agency form number(s) (*if applicable*) Not applicable

9. Keywords
offshore wind energy, social values, environmental values, place attachment

10. Abstract

Researchers with NOAA's National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) are conducting this study to better understand how social, environmental and place-based values, as well as geographic location, influence community support or opposition for offshore wind energy development. To achieve this research goal, NCCOS will conduct a household survey of residents to collect information about their attitudes, beliefs, and values related to marine and coastal landscapes, alternative energy production options and offshore wind energy development. Additionally, information will be collected about residents' level of support for or opposition to offshore wind energy development. The study will document the importance of coastal areas to residents, and assess community perception of how offshore wind energy development may benefit or detract from the region. The study is focused on an eight county region spanning southern North Carolina and northern South Carolina where the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) is at varying stages of proposing offshore areas for wind energy development. The study will be preceded by a pretest, and any changes submitted to OMB in a

11. Affected public (*Mark primary with "P" and all others that apply with "x"*)
a. x Individuals or households d. ___ Farms
b. ___ Business or other for-profit e. ___ Federal Government
c. ___ Not-for-profit institutions f. ___ State, Local or Tribal Government

12. Obligation to respond (*check one*)
a. [✔] Voluntary
b. [ ] Required to obtain or retain benefits
c. [ ] Mandatory

13. Annual recordkeeping and reporting burden
a. Number of respondents 3,225
b. Total annual responses 3,225
1. Percentage of these responses collected electronically 0 %
c. Total annual hours requested 1,075
d. Current OMB inventory 0
e. Difference 0
f. Explanation of difference
1. Program change
2. Adjustment

14. Annual reporting and recordkeeping cost burden (*in thousands of dollars*)
a. Total annualized capital/startup costs 0
b. Total annual costs (O&M) 0
c. Total annualized cost requested 0
d. Current OMB inventory 0
e. Difference 0
f. Explanation of difference
1. Program change
2. Adjustment

15. Purpose of information collection (*Mark primary with "P" and all others that apply with "X"*)
a. ___ Application for benefits e. P Program planning or management
b. ___ Program evaluation f. ___ Research
c. ___ General purpose statistics g. ___ Regulatory or compliance
d. ___ Audit

16. Frequency of recordkeeping or reporting (*check all that apply*)
a. [ ] Recordkeeping b. [ ] Third party disclosure
c. [✔] Reporting
1. [ ] On occasion 2. [ ] Weekly 3. [ ] Monthly
4. [ ] Quarterly 5. [ ] Semi-annually 6. [ ] Annually
7. [ ] Biennially 8. [✔] Other (describe) One time

17. Statistical methods
Does this information collection employ statistical methods
[✔] Yes [ ] No

18. Agency Contact (person who can best answer questions regarding the content of this submission)
Name: Theresa L. Goedeke, Ph.D.
Phone: 240-533-0383

19. Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions

On behalf of this Federal Agency, I certify that the collection of information encompassed by this request complies with 5 CFR 1320.9

NOTE: The text of 5 CFR 1320.9, and the related provisions of 5 CFR 1320.8(b)(3), appear at the end of the instructions. *The certification is to be made with reference to those regulatory provisions as set forth in the instructions.*

The following is a summary of the topics, regarding the proposed collection of information, that the certification covers:

(a) It is necessary for the proper performance of agency functions;

(b) It avoids unnecessary duplication;

(c) It reduces burden on small entities;

(d) It used plain, coherent, and unambiguous terminology that is understandable to respondents;

(e) Its implementation will be consistent and compatible with current reporting and recordkeeping practices;

(f) It indicates the retention period for recordkeeping requirements;

(g) It informs respondents of the information called for under 5 CFR 1320.8(b)(3):

- (i) Why the information is being collected;
- (ii) Use of information;
- (iii) Burden estimate;
- (iv) Nature of response (voluntary, required for a benefit, mandatory);
- (v) Nature and extent of confidentiality; and
- (vi) Need to display currently valid OMB control number;

(h) It was developed by an office that has planned and allocated resources for the efficient and effective management and use of the information to be collected (see note in Item 19 of instructions);

(i) It uses effective and efficient statistical survey methodology; and

(j) It makes appropriate use of information technology.

If you are unable to certify compliance with any of the provisions, identify the item below and explain the reason in Item 18 of the Supporting Statement.

Signature of Senior Official or designee	Date

Agency Certification (signature of Assistant Administrator, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Line Office Chief Information Officer, head of MB staff for L.O.s, or of the Director of a Program or StaffOffice)	
Signature signed by Cheryl Marlin for Hugh Johnson	Date 5/27/2016
Signature of NOAA Clearance Officer	
Signature BRABSON.SARAH.1365710488 Digitally signed by BRABSON.SARAH.1365710488 DN: c=US, o=U.S. Government, ou=DoD, ou=PKI, ou=OTHER, cn=BRABSON.SARAH.1365710488 Date: 2016.09.19 15:38:10 -04'00'	Date

SUPPORTING STATEMENT
Quantitative Assessment of Spatially-Explicit Social Values Relative to Wind Energy Areas: Outer Continental Shelf Offshore North Carolina
OMB CONTROL NO. 0648-xxxx

A. JUSTIFICATION

1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary.

This request is for a pre-test of a new collection to directly support decision-makers with the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's (BOEM) Office of Renewable Energy Programs (OREP). A change request will follow for the final instrument.

OREP oversees development of offshore renewable energy projects on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). BOEM's responsibilities include determining and evaluating the effects of OCS activities on natural, historical, and human resources and the appropriate monitoring and mitigating of those effects. This study is needed by BOEM's Environmental Studies Program, which develops, conducts, and oversees world-class scientific research specifically to inform policy decisions regarding development of OCS energy and mineral resources. Research covers physical oceanography, atmospheric sciences, biology, protected species, social sciences and economics, submerged cultural resources, and environmental fates and effects. BOEM is a leading contributor to the growing body of scientific knowledge about the nation's marine and coastal environment.

This study is needed by BOEM to describe the social systems of coastal residents, and characterize and monitor the complex interactions between social systems and activities impacted by and associated with the offshore energy industries. Data are also required by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to meet its objectives related to ocean and coastal planning and management in support of resilient coastal communities and economies. Data to be collected are needed by regional NOAA resource managers responsible for NOAA and NOAA-affiliated assets, including the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary and the North Carolina National Estuarine Research Reserve. Finally, information collected will benefit state and local officials.

Per the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) (43 U.S.C. §§ 1331–1356), BOEM is responsible for the exploration and development of minerals along the OCS of the United States; however, BOEM is also required to identify, monitor, and mitigate negative impacts that manifest as a result of such development projects. NOAA's mission is to provide science, service and stewardship for, among other activities, management of the nation's oceans and coasts. NOAA supports "comprehensive ocean and coastal planning and management" in order to facilitate use of oceans and coasts, while also ensuring "continued access to coastal areas, sustained ecosystems, maintained cultural heritage, and limited cumulative impacts."[1] NOAA is subject to and supports mandates of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) (16 U.S.C. §

[1] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Program Planning and Integration. NOAA's Next-Generation Strategic Plan. December 2010, 48 p.p. Available online at: http://www.ppi.noaa.gov/wp-content/uploads/NOAA_NGSP.pdf.

1452 (303)(2)(D)), which encourages the wise use of coastal resources, including energy activity. The CZMA also encourages the inclusion and participation of the public in carrying out the tenets of the act (16 U.S.C. § 1452 (303)(4)). Further, the act requires inclusion of "a description of the economic, environmental, and social consequences of energy activity affecting the coastal zone" in the CZM biennial reports (16 U.S.C. § 1462 (316)(a)(10)). The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (40 C.F.R. § 1502.6) mandates federal agencies to use social science data to assess the impacts of federal actions on the human environment. Consequently, up-to-date sociological data is needed to support federal agency obligations under each of these acts. Finally, both BOEM and NOAA are responding to the Executive Order for Using Behavioral Science Insights to Better Serve the American People, requesting federal agencies to, among other actions: "identify policies, programs, and operations where applying behavioral science insights may yield substantial improvements in public welfare, program outcomes, and program cost effectiveness" and "develop strategies for applying behavioral science insights to programs and, where possible, rigorously test and evaluate the impact of these insights."[2]

BOEM has identified wind energy areas (WEAs) on the OCS of North Carolina and is in the process of identifying areas in South Carolina (Figure 1). In 2009, the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill conducted an assessment of the OCS of North Carolina for feasibility of wind energy development. In addition to considering the biological, ecological, and physical feasibility of offshore wind energy development, the assessment team also considered possible conflicts between wind energy and other uses of the marine environment.[3] The human activities found incompatible with wind energy development in the region were marine navigation and shipping, commercial fishing, low altitude aviation, some military activities, sand borrowing and dredging, and maritime cultural resources (i.e., shipwrecks). Other work sponsored by BOEM in the Carolinas has been specific to public tolerance of viewshed impacts and the associated influence on tourism.[4] To date, research on relevant social values, importance of place/environment, level of support, and social action in the context of offshore wind energy development have not been systematically undertaken. Thus, objective data that allow for the assessment of spatially relevant, place-based social values, collected from a scientifically drawn sample of stakeholders or the public, are lacking. This gap in information significantly limits the understanding of BOEM and NOAA regarding the potential social impact of offshore wind energy development on coastal communities, as well as compromises the ability of each agency to facilitate the sustainable development and use of marine resources while at the same time ensuring the resilience of coastal communities.

[2] Executive Order for Using Behavioral Science Insights to Better Serve the American People. 9 Sept 15. Available online at: https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/09/15/executive-order-using-behavioral-science-insights-better-serve-american.

[3] University of North Carolina (UNC). 2009. Coastal Wind: Energy for North Carolina's Future. Chapel Hill, NC: 371pp.

[4] Landry, Craig E. and Allen, Tom and Cherry, Todd L. and Whitehead, John C., Offshore Wind Turbines and Coastal Recreation Demand (April 27, 2011). Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=1824397 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1824397.

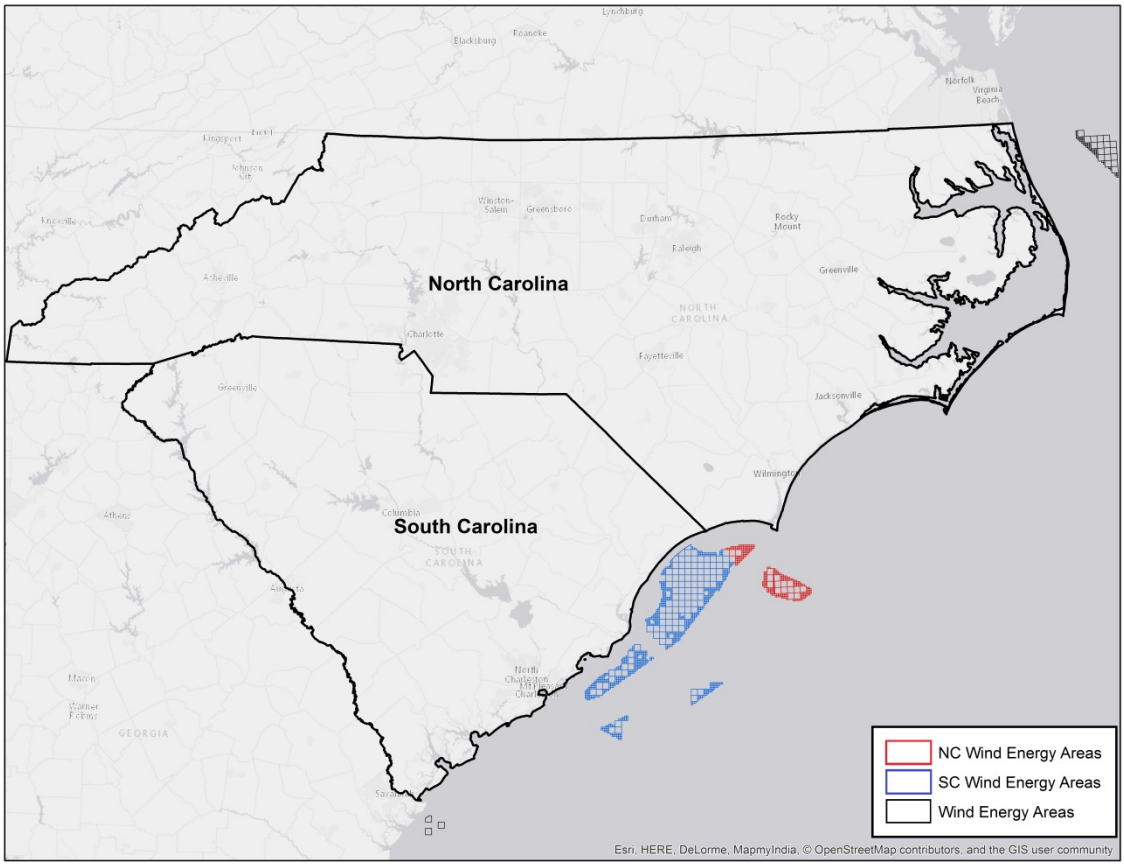

Figure 1: Wind energy areas proposed by BOEM for North Carolina, and areas under consideration currently for South Carolina

The National Ocean Service (NOS) proposes to pre-test and then collect data on the values, attitudes, and perceptions (social and environmental) held by North Carolina and South Carolina residents relative to marine and coastal geographies, alternative energy production options, and offshore wind energy development in the region. Investigators propose collection of spatially-relevant, value orientation and other data to learn how value orientations are correlated with the resident perceptions, beliefs, and reported activities. This study will provide BOEM decision-makers with an enhanced understanding about the relationship between marine space use/non-use, the type and intensity of place-based attachments and value orientations in regions adjacent to WEAs, and the likelihood of local engagement in action to support or oppose renewable energy projects. The study will help BOEM and NOAA understand the social importance of areas targeted for alternative energy projects.

2. <u>Explain how, by whom, how frequently, and for what purpose the information will be used. If the information collected will be disseminated to the public or used to support information that will be disseminated to the public, then explain how the collection complies with all applicable Information Quality Guidelines</u>.

General Overview

Awareness of the constellation of social and environmental values across affected communities will enable agencies to better understand and contextualize the (perceived) social and cultural benefits and costs related to offshore energy development in the area. The information will be

collected by contractors in close coordination with NCCOS in accordance with the methodology set forth in Part B. The entities contracted to implement the surveys will be asked to demonstrate their competence in survey administration techniques. This would include providing past examples of survey work.

The required information will be used to objectively assess the level of support for offshore wind energy development in the region relative to documented value orientations and place-attachment, as well as to identify the perceived costs and benefits most salient to residents. The information will be used to ascertain the probable social and cultural outcomes of offshore wind energy development in the region, such as an enhancement or reduction in enjoyment of the coastal and marine environments.

Information from the pre-test will be used to make changes, if necessary, to the survey and/or study design.

Who will use this information?
This study will provide BOEM and NOAA with enhanced understanding of the relationship between marine space use/non-use, the type and intensity of place-based attachments and value orientations in regions adjacent to WEAs, and the likelihood of local engagement in action to support or oppose renewable energy projects. The study also will help BOEM and developers understand the social importance of areas targeted for alternative energy projects. Objective data that allow for the assessment of spatially relevant, place-based social values, collected from a scientifically drawn sample of stakeholders or the public, are lacking. The present study will fill this gap. The data collected and derived informational products have potential for use by regional and local natural resource managers and policy-makers as well, such as managers of the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary, who will be reviewing options for adjusting the boundaries of their sanctuary in the near future.

How frequently will this information be used?
This is a one-time information collection. Data and derived informational products will be provided to BOEM at the conclusion of the full project period. It is anticipated that these data and derived products will be used by BOEM on an as-needed basis."

For what purpose will the information be used?
Activity related to offshore wind energy development in the Carolinas requires an assessment of potential environmental, human, and social impacts by BOEM. BOEM's responsibilities include determining and evaluating the effects of OCS activities on natural, historical, and human resources, and the appropriate monitoring and mitigating of those effects. This study is one of many in which BOEM is working through the BOEM Environmental Studies Program (ESP) to collect information to be used in this assessment. The ESP was established by the OCSLA, as amended in 1978, to provide information for sound decision-making and management. BOEM is partnering with Federal agencies, including NOAA, to acquire the information to meet this mandate. BOEM's decision-making process is subject to environmental review under NEPA. When performing environmental reviews, BOEM uses publicly-available information, such as the results of BOEM studies like this one. Finally, data and derived products could be used by NOAA to inform management activities relative to jurisdictional assets in the region of the Carolinas. Information collected could be used to improve communication, outreach, and education efforts targeted to residents who are most likely to be concerned about offshore wind

energy development in their area.

Summary of Survey Questions
Below are summaries and justifications for items included on the proposed survey instrument.

1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

   Information: This question asks respondents to provide information to ascertain the degree of "place attachment" to the Carolina Coast.

   Concept: Place attachment refers to the emotional bond that individuals develop with their local geographic context, including natural areas.[5, 6, 7] Place attachment can be decomposed into place identity and place dependence. Place identity is the mixture of feelings about specific physical settings,[8] including how these settings provide meaning and purpose to one's life.[9, 10, 11] Place dependence are the connections based specifically on activities that take place in a setting, reflecting the importance of a place in providing conditions that support an intended use,[12] as well as the ability for the area to adequately provide for that use.[13]

   Place identity and place dependence measures are suitable predictors of social conflict resulting from competing uses or management of natural resources in localities.[14, 15] The willingness of people to engage in place-protective actions, meaning activities undertaken to change or stop a perceived threat to one's important place, is contingent upon the strength of place attachment and the adoption of specific meanings related to that place.[16] Individuals who feel more weakly attached to a place, for example those who feel a sense of 'alienation' or negative attachment,[17] may feel less motivated to attend to and engage with proposed change. Thus, they may exhibit or express indifference about the outcomes

[5] Irwin Altman and Setha M. Low, *Place attachment* (New York: Plenum Press, 1992).
[6] Daniel R. Williams, Michael E. Patterson, Joseph W. Roggenbuck, and Alan E. Watson, "Beyond the commodity metaphor: Examining emotional and symbolic attachment to place," *Leisure Sciences* 14 (1992):29-46.
[7] Roger L. Moore and Alan R. Graefe, "Attachment to recreation settings: The case of rail-trail users," *Leisure Sciences* 16 (1994):17-31.
[8] Harold M. Proshansky, Abbe K. Fabian, and Robert Kaminoff, "Place-identity: Physical world socialization of the self," *Journal of Environmental Psychology* 3 (1983):57-83.
[9] Daniel R. Williams and Joseph W. Roggenbuck, "Abstracts of the 1989 Symposium on Leisure Research, chapter Measuring place attachment: Some preliminary results," *National Recreation and Park Association* (1989): 32.
[10] Shmuel Shamai, "Sense of place: An empirical measurement," *Geoforum* 22(1991):347-358.
[11] M. Vittoria Giuliani and Robert Feldman, "Place attachment in a developmental and cultural context," *Journal of Environmental Psychology* 13 (1993):267-274.
[12] Richard Schreyer, Gerald R. Jacob, and Robert White, "Environmental meaning as a determinant of spatial behaviour in recreation," *Proceedings Applied Geography Conference* 4 (1981):294-300.
[13] Gerald R. Jacob and Richard Schreyer, "Conflict in outdoor recreation: A theoretical perspective," *Journal of Leisure research* 12 (1980):368-380.
[14] Gerard Kyle, James D. Absher, and Alan R. Graefe, "The moderating role of place attachment on the relationship between attitudes toward fees and spending preferences," *Leisure Sciences* 25 (2003):33-50.
[15] Gerard Kyle, Alan Graefe, Robert R. Manning, and James Bacon, "Effect of activity involvement and place attachment on recreationists' perceptions of setting density," *Journal of Leisure Research* 36 (2004):209-231.
[16] Richard C. Stedman, "Toward a social psychology of place: Predicting behavior from place-based cognitions, attitude, and identity," *Environment and Behavior* 34(2002):561-581.
[17] Lynne C. Manzo, "For better or worse: Exploring multiple dimensions of place meaning," *Journal of Environmental Psychology* 25 (2005):67-86.

of technology siting, such as the installation of wind energy arrays. Alternatively, place attachment may positively correlate with technology siting when projects are interpreted as place-enhancing,[18] meaning that the development will result in some degree of positive benefit. This item was constructed in consultation with collaborating scientists, as well as existing scholarship related to place attachment and natural resource management.[19]

Use: We hypothesize that stronger place attachment positively affects respondents' participatory planning intentions.[20] We also hypothesize that respondents who are further from the coast will have weaker place attachment for the coast. To test these hypotheses, an index of place attachment will be created and used to assess the relationship to place with dependent variables gleaned from other survey questions. Specifically, we will assemble data collected in this survey instrument that operationalize a respondent's participatory planning intentions. We will then couple those data with the respondent's place attachment variables, perform confirmatory factor analysis on both data sets, and conclude with structural equation modeling procedures to estimate the respondents' level of support or opposition toward offshore wind energy development as well as their intentions to participate in planning processes.

2. Could you tell us how important you think the Carolina coast is for_____?

   Information: This question asks the respondents to rate the importance of various uses of the coastal and marine environment along the Carolina coast. The uses range from technological to recreational to cultural.

   Use: We hypothesize that the importance ranking of technological versus other uses of the coastal and marine environment will be related to level of support/opposition to wind energy development.

3. For ONLY the recreational activities that you ENGAGE IN along the Carolina coast, please indicate how important each is to you.

   Information: This question asks the respondents to rate the level of importance of each recreational activity in which they engage along the Carolina coast.

   Concept: This question will be used to further elucidate place attachment by assessing respondents' place dependence based on recreational activity. Persons engaging in multiple activities more frequently exhibit stronger place attachment. Additionally, those who engage in activities in a particular area are more likely to have strong place

[18] Patrick Devine-Wright, "Rethinking NIMBYism: The Role of Place Attachment and Place Identity in Explaining Place-protective Action," *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology* 19 (2009): 426-41.
[19] B.S. Jorgensen and R.C. Stedman, "Sense of Place as an Attitude: Lakeshore Owners Attitudes Toward Their Properties," *Journal of Environmental Psychology* 21(2001): 233-248; Jordan Smith, Christos Siderelis, Roger L. More, and Dorothy H. Anderson, "The Effects of Place Meanings and Social Capital on Desired Forest Management Outcomes: A Stated Preference Experiment," *Landscape and Urban Planning* 106 (2012): 207-218; Daniel R. Williams, and Jerry J. Vaske, "The Measurement of Place Attachment: Validity and Generalizability of a Psychometric Approach," *Forest Science* 49 (2003): 830-840.
[20] Namyun Kil, Stephen Holland, and Taylor Stein, "Place meanings and participatory planning intentions," *Society and Natural Resources* 27 (2014):475-491.

attachments.[21] Further, this question will be used to examine the influence of activity type on dependent variables. For example, individuals engaging in photography may be more likely to value the viewshed than hunters, whereas birdwatchers may be more concerned about environmental risks than those who visit the beach for snorkeling. By asking respondents to indicate the level of importance of each activity, we are also able to develop a ranking of activities for each individual as well as the entire sample. This question is adapted from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife Associated Recreation[22] and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Survey on Recreation and the Environment.[23]

Use: We hypothesize that the intensity of recreational use and importance of recreational activities affects support/opposition and action. Additionally, we hypothesize that certain recreational activities may affect support/opposition and action differently than others. For example, respondents who actively engage in "Nature, landscape or scenic photography" or "Birdwatching" may not be supportive of the wind energy development because they believe it will directly impact their activities.

4. Please draw an arrow connecting each happy face to one favorite place in the area shown on this map. After drawing each arrow, please circle all of the reasons why you value the place, using the list shown in each square. Definitions for the values are provided below.

Information: We ask the respondent to draw an arrow connecting each "happy face" icon to a favorite place within the map of the study region (for a total of three locations). After drawing each arrow, we ask the respondent to circle all of the reasons why they value each place, using a list of values provided.

Concept: This question uses a variation of the volunteered geographic information (VGI) data collection method. VGI is a method used to capture non-expert spatial information in order to determine public opinion on a variety of land use issues.[24] Spatially explicit value attribution for landscapes was demonstrated in Clement's doctoral dissertation[25], and has since been used in multiple VGI studies.[26] From a participant perspective, this method is non-threatening, non-controversial, and easy to use. By using this modified version of VGI methods to collect respondent spatial data, we hope to increase response rates. The chosen values were adapted from Rolston and Coufal's original ten value types.[27] We have limited the list to six values (i.e., "reasons") to facilitate ease of use and

[21] Daniel R. Williams, Michael E. Patterson, Joseph W. Roggenbuck, and Alan E. Watson, "Beyond the commodity metaphor: Examining emotional and symbolic attachment to place," *Leisure Sciences* 14 (1992):29-46.
[22] U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau. 2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation.
23 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 2000-2002. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.
24 Greg Brown and Marketta Kyttä, "Key issues and research priorities for public participation GIS (PPGIS): A synthesis based on empirical research," *Applied Geography* 46 (2014):122-136.
25 Jessica M. Clement, "Spatially explicit values on the Pike and San Isabel National Forests in Colorado," Doctoral dissertation, (Colorado State University: ProQuest/UMI, AAT 3246268, 2008).
26 Jessica M. Clement and Anthony S. Cheng, "Using analyses of public value orientations, attitudes and preferences to inform national forest planning in Colorado and Wyoming," *Applied Geography* 31 (2010):393–400.
27 Holmes Rolston and James Coufal, "A forest ethic and multivalue forest management," *Journal of Forestry* 89

potentially increase response rates. We provide definitions of the "reasons" to the respondent for clarification purposes.

Use: Upon completion, a transparent, numbered grid cell network and county boundary overlay will be placed over each map. The grid cell number and county name associated with the end-point of the respondent's line segment will be recorded. The results will then be analyzed in conjunction with results from other survey questions in an effort to determine respondents' level of support or opposition towards offshore wind energy development and their participatory planning intentions.

5. Please answer each of these questions in terms of THE WAY YOU GENERALLY FEEL. There are no right or wrong answers; simply select a response for each statement that represents what you generally feel as honestly and candidly as you can.

   Information: This question asks the respondents for their level of agreement or disagreement with items from the connectedness to nature scale (CNS).

   Concept: The CNS is designed to measure individuals' experiential sense of oneness with the natural world in order to understand the extent to which people experientially view themselves as egalitarian members of the broader natural community; feel a sense of kinship with it; view themselves as belonging to the natural world as much as it belongs to them; and view their welfare as related to the welfare of the natural world. This scale has been shown to predict lifestyle patterns and ecological behavior[28].

   Use: Respondents with higher CNS scores tend to have greater environmental concern and vice versa. We hypothesize that environmental concern influences support/opposition and action.

6. Please indicate whether you have **EVER** done any of the following activities to express your **SUPPORT FOR OR OPPOSITION TO** the potential for offshore wind energy development in **YOUR** city, county or state.

7. In the **NEXT 12 MONTHS**, do you plan to do any of the activities listed above in Question 6 in response to the potential for offshore wind energy development in your city, county or state?

   Information: Question 6 will collect information on respondents' self-reported activity undertaken to either support or oppose an environmental issue or offshore wind energy development in the past 12 months. Question 7 will ascertain whether respondents intend to engage in any form of action in the future, specifically related to offshore wind energy development.

   Concept: Research indicates that individuals in a community may engage in "protective action" when there is an environmental or other issue that elicits their concern, such as

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(1991):35-40.

28 Mayer, F. stephan, and Cynthia Mcpherson Frantz. 2004. "The Connectedness to Nature Scale: A Measure of Individuals' Feeling in Community with Nature." Journal of Environmental Psychology 24(4): 503-15.

the siting of a wind farm.[29,30] Such "protective action" can take the form of support of or opposition to a given cause, and, in either case, can range from filing lawsuits, writing letters to legislators and newspapers, attending public meetings, etc. Together, these questions will measure the degree to which respondents engage in some form of action and whether they intend to continue engagement.

Use: Action is a dependent variable in our model. We will determine which independent variables are most strongly related to self-reported and intended actions. Additionally, we hypothesize that respondents who have engaged in activism are more likely report intent to do so in the future. Finally, these questions, in combination with Question 8, which measures level of support or opposition to wind energy development, will enable researchers to assess the degree of activism relative to reported support versus opposition to wind energy development, as well as relative to the degree of that reported support or opposition.

8. Please rate your level of opposition or support to the following:

Information: This question asks whether respondents support or oppose offshore wind farms in various geographies in the US.

Concept: NIMBYism (Not In My Back Yard) is a pejorative characterization of opposition by residents to a proposal for a new development because it is close to them, often with the connotation that such residents believe that the developments are needed in society but should be further away. It is also described as the gap between general public support and local opposition to wind farms[31, 32, 33, 34, 35].

There is evidence in support of an "inverse NIMBY syndrome,"[36] where residents living closer to developments have more positive views than those living farther away. Some local people actually prefer development to take place in their locality in comparison to other regions[37]. Other studies, however, have found no link between distance from

29 Richard Stedman, "Toward a social psychology of place: Predicting behaviour from place-based cognitions, attitude, and identity," *Environment and Behaviour* 34 (2002): 561–581.
30 Patrick Devine-Wright, "Rethinking NIMBYism: The Role of Place Attachment and Place Identity in Explaining Place-protective Action," *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology* 19 (2009): 426-41.
31 Devine-Wright, Patrick. 2005. Beyond NIMBYism: Towards an integrated framework for understanding public perceptions of wind energy." Wind Energy 8(2): 125-39.
32 Bell, Derek, Tim Gray, Claire Haggett, and Joanne Swaffield. 2013. Re-visiting the 'social Gap': Public opinion and relations of power in the local politics of wind energy." Environmental Politics 22(1): 115-35.
33 Kempton, Willett, Jeremy Firestone, Jonathan Lilley, Tracy Rouleau, and Phillip Whitaker. 2005. The offshore wind power debate: Views from Cape Cod. Coastal Management 33(2): 119-49.
34 Schively, C. 2007. Understanding the NIMBY and LULU phenomena: Reassessing our knowledge base and informing future research. Journal of Planning Literature 21(3): 255-66.
35 Wolsink, Maarten. 2007. Wind power implementation: The nature of public attitudes; equity and fairness instead of 'backyard motives'. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews 11(6): 1188-207.
36 Warren, Charles R., Carolyn Lumsden, Simone O'Dowd, and Richard V. Birnie. 2005. 'Green On Green': Public perceptions of wind power in Scotland and Ireland. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management 48(6): 853-75.
37 Wolsink, Maarten. 2000. Wind power and the NIMBY-myth: Institutional capacity and the limited significance of public support. Renewable Energy 21(1): 49-64.

residential location to the nearest turbine and negative public perceptions[38].

Use: This is the key dependent variable in our model – support/opposition for offshore wind energy development. Additionally, we hypothesize that levels of support may vary by geography. We will also be able to use information about support/opposition to determine if the actions taken in Questions 6 and 7 are in support for or opposition to offshore wind energy development.

9. Please rate your level of support or opposition to the following:

Information: This question asks whether respondents support or oppose offshore oil or natural gas wells in various geographies in the US.

Use: Offshore oil and natural gas are the main forms of offshore non-renewable energy extraction in North and South Carolina. We would like to learn if respondents have different preferences for non-renewable offshore energy than renewable offshore energy and if those preferences vary by geography.

10. Would your level of support for the development of offshore windfarms in your state increase, decrease or remain the same if you knew that the energy produced by the turbines would be used exclusively by residents:

Information: Question 10 asks respondents if their level of support/opposition would change if the energy produced would be used by residents within or outside of their state.

Concept: The role of perceived fairness or justice is important in shaping public attitudes towards wind farms[39, 40, 41]. The two components of procedural fairness are unbiased decisions and fair treatment of stakeholders. Community members may feel that outside interests are profiting or benefiting from the electricity produced and providing little benefit to the host community[42, 43]. The development process has much to do with public attitudes towards wind farms[44, 45, 46, 47] and local involvement tends to have positive

38 Anderson et al. 1997. Rapport om hvordan en dansk commune blev selvforsynende med ren vindenergyi og skabte ny indkomst til kommunens borgere. Nordvestjysk Folkecenter for Vedvarende Energyi, In: Krohn, S. & Damborg, S. (Eds.) On Public Attitudes to Wind Power.

39 Warren, Charles R., Carolyn Lumsden, Simone O'Dowd, and Richard V. Birnie. 2005. 'Green On Green': Public perceptions of wind power in Scotland and Ireland. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management 48.(6): 853-75.

40 Wolsink, Maarten. 2007. Wind power implementation: The nature of public attitudes; equity and fairness instead of 'backyard motives'. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews 11(6): 1188-207.

41 Wüstenhagen, R.; Wolsink, M.; Bürer, M.J. 2007. Social acceptance of renewable energy Innovation: An introduction to the concept. Energy Policy (35); pp. 2683–2691.

42 Szarka, J. 2006. Wind power, policy learning and paradigm change. Energy Policy 34(17):3041–3048.

43 Warren, C. R., and R. V. Birnie. 2009. Re-powering Scotland: Wind farms and the "energy or environment" debate. Scottish Geographical Journal 125(2): 97–126.

44 Walker, Gordon. 1995. Renewable energy and the public. Land Use Policy 12: 49-59.

45 Devine-Wright, Patrick. 2005. Beyond NIMBYism: Towards an integrated framework for understanding public perceptions of wind energy. Wind Energy 8(2): 125-39.

46 Schively, C. 2007. Understanding the NIMBY and LULU Phenomena: Reassessing Our Knowledge Base and Informing Future Research." Journal of Planning Literature 21(3): 255-66.

47 Van Der Horst, Dan, and David Toke. 2010. Exploring the landscape of wind farm developments: Local area

affects upon public perceptions of wind farms[48].
Use: This is another dependent variable in our model – support/opposition for offshore wind energy development. We hypothesize that respondents will perceive the development of offshore windfarms as "fair" if the energy produced would be used exclusively by residents of their state and that the perception of fairness positively affects support.[49]

11. How adequate do you feel the opportunities have been for members of the public to participate in meetings or other parts of the planning process for potential offshore wind development **IN YOUR STATE**?

    Information: This question asks respondents to indicate if there have been adequate opportunities to participate in meetings or other parts of the planning process for potential offshore wind development.

    Concept: Significant empirical work exists to show that unsupported coastal management decisions are unlikely to be successfully implemented. [50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59]

    Use: We hypothesize that opportunities to participate in meetings or other parts of the planning process will positively affect support.

12. Please indicate the **TYPE OF IMPACT** you think development of offshore wind along the Carolina coast would have on each of the following items.

13. For the same items listed above, now please tell us **HOW IMPORTANT** each item is to you in terms of your quality of life on the Carolina coast.

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characteristics and planning process outcomes in rural England. Land Use Policy 27(2): 214-21.
[48] Hinshelwood, E. (2000) Whistling in the wind: the role of communities in renewable energy development. Network for Alternative Technology and Technology Assessment Newsletter 127: (Sept-Oct); pp. 17-20.
[49] Firestone, Jeremy, and Willett Kempton. Public opinion about large offshore wind power: Underlying factors. Energy Policy 35.3 (2007): 1584-598.
[50] Olsen, S.B., 1993. Will integrated coastal management programs be sustainable: The constituency problem. Ocean and Coastal Management 21, 201–225.
[51] Cheung, C., 1994. Lessons from Vietnam's first marine park. Naga, the ICLARM Quarterly 1994, 13–14.
[52] Ticco, P.C., 1995. The use of marine protected areas to preserve and enhance marine biological diversity: A case study approach. Coastal Management 23, 309–314.
[53] Alder, J., 1996. Have tropical marine protected areas worked? An initial analysis of their success. Coastal Management 24, 97–114.
[54] Lock, N., 1997. Transboundary protected areas between Mexico and Belize. Coastal Management 24, 445–454.
[55] Luttinger, N., 1997. Community-based coral reef conservation in the Bay Islands of Honduras. Ocean and Coastal Management 36, 11–22.
[56] Tacconi, L., 1997. Property rights and participatory biodiversity conservation: lessons from Malekula Island, Vanuatu. Land Use Policy 14, 151–161.
[57] Sudara, S., 1999. Who and what is to be involved in successful coastal zone management: a Thailand example. Ocean and Coastal Management 42, 39–47.
[58] Tompkins, E.L., Adger, W.N., Brown, K., 2002. Institutional networks for inclusive coastal management in Trinidad and Tobago. Environment and Planning A 34, 1095–1111.
[59] Tompkins, Emma L., Roger Few, and Katrina Brown. "Scenario-based Stakeholder Engagement: Incorporating Stakeholders Preferences into Coastal Planning for Climate Change." Journal of Environmental Management 88.4 (2008): 1580-592.

Information: Question 12 asks respondents to indicate whether they believe the development of offshore windfarms will have a negative, positive, or no impact on a variety of items. Question 13 asks respondents how important those same items are to them personally.

Concept: Perceived environmental harm and economic benefits shape public attitudes toward all electricity sources, including wind. [60] While some of the public response to commercial wind farms may be based on exaggerated perceptions of impacts[61], the construction and operation of wind farms have real impacts on local communities.[62,63] Not all anticipated effects are negative, with common expectations that wind farm development will improve environmental conditions, create short-and long-term jobs, and contribute to the tax base of communities [64]; however, undesirable effects have received more attention as shapers of public opinion.

Use: We hypothesize that perceived effects on important items affect support/opposition and action. It is important to know which of these items are important to the respondent because we hypothesize that perceived effects on unimportant items are unlikely to affect support/opposition and action.

14. What is your sex?[65]

15. In what year were you born?[66]

16. Which best describes your marital status?[67]

17. Which best describes your ethnicity?[68]

18. Which best describes your race (select one or more)?[69]

19. What is the highest degree or level school you have completed?[70]

Information: Questions 14-19 are standard Census sociodemographic questions.

Use: We hypothesize that certain personal characteristics affect support/opposition and

[60] Ansolabehere, S., and D. M. Konisky. "Public Attitudes Toward Construction of New Power Plants." Public Opinion Quarterly 73.3 (2009): 566-77.
[61] Warren, Charles R., Carolyn Lumsden, Simone O'Dowd, and Richard V. Birnie. "'Green On Green': Public Perceptions of Wind Power in Scotland and Ireland." Journal of Environmental Planning and Management 48.6 (2005): 853-75.
[62] Breukers, S., & Wolsink, M. (2007). Wind power in changing institutional landscapes: An international comparison. Energy Policy, 35, 2737–2750.
[63] Wüstenhagen, R.; Wolsink, M.; Bürer, M.J. (2007). "Social Acceptance of Renewable Energy Innovation: An Introduction to the Concept." Energy Policy (35); pp. 2683–2691.
[64] Jessup, B. 2010. "Plural and hybrid environmental values: a discourse analysis of the wind energy conflict in Australia and the United Kingdom." Environmental Politics 19(1):21–44.
[65] ACS Census 2015
[66] ibid
[67] ibid
[68] Census ACS 2014/conforms to OMB guidance
[69] OMB Guidance
[70] ACS Census 2015

action, as well as our other independent variables, such as ecological worldview. This information will also be used to ensure we have a representative sample or, if our sample is not representative, it will allow us to develop sampling weights and to correct for non-response bias. For item 14, researchers have opted to use the term "sex" as opposed to "gender," following Census standards:

"Distinction between the concepts of gender and sex--In general discussions, the concept of gender is often confused with the concept of sex, and the terms are used interchangeably. The meanings of these two concepts are not the same: sex is based on the biological attributes of men and women (chromosomes, anatomy, hormones), while gender is a social construction whereby a society or culture assigns certain tendencies or behaviors the labels of masculine or feminine. These assignments may differ across cultures and among people within a culture, and even across time. Gender may or may not correspond directly to sex--depending on the society or culture or period. That means, for example, that people may associate themselves with femininity (as defined by their culture) while being biologically male. At the Census Bureau, the sex question wording very specifically intends to capture a person's biological sex and not gender. Ambiguity of these two concepts interferes with accurately and consistently measuring what we intend to measure--the sex composition of the population."[71]

20. What is your ZIP Code?

21. What is your county of residence?

Information: Questions 20-21 ask the respondent questions about the location of their residence.

Concept: The question will be used to explore possible NIMBYism, as described above for item 8.

Use: We hypothesize that proximity affects support/opposition and action. The information from questions 20 and 21 will also be used to ensure we have a representative sample or, if our sample is not representative, it will allow us to develop sampling weights.

22. Would you describe yourself as a permanent, temporary or seasonal resident of this county?

23. How long have you resided in this county as a permanent, temporary or seasonal resident? (years and months)?

24. Which best describes the ownership status of your housing in this county?[72]

Information: Questions 22-24 ask the respondent about housing tenure and ownership.

Use: We hypothesize that housing tenure and ownership affects support/opposition and action.

[71] https://www.census.gov/population/age/about/
[72] ibid

25. How many people currently live in your household?[73]

26. How many people under the age of 18 currently live in your household?

27. What was the total income of your household during 2015 before taxes and other deductions?[74]

28. Which best describes your current employment status?[75]

Information: Questions 25-28 are standard Census sociodemographic questions.

Use: We hypothesize that certain personal characteristics affect support/opposition and action, as well as our other independent variables, such as ecological worldview. This information will also be used to ensure we have a representative sample or, if our sample is not representative, it will allow us to develop sampling weights.

Compliance with Information Quality Guidelines
It is anticipated that the information collected will be disseminated to the public or used to support publicly disseminated information. NOAA National Ocean Service, National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science will retain control over the information and safeguard it from improper access, modification, and destruction, consistent with NOAA standards for confidentiality, privacy, and electronic information. See response to Question 10 of this Supporting Statement for more information on confidentiality and privacy. The information collection is designed to yield data that meet all applicable information quality guidelines. Prior to dissemination, the information will be subjected to quality control measures and a pre-dissemination review pursuant to Section 515 of Public Law 106-554.

3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological techniques or other forms of information technology.

This collection will not involve the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological techniques or other forms of information technology.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication.

In 2011, BOEM began efforts to solicit and gather public comment on possible interest in offshore wind development in North Carolina. BOEM sponsored visualization studies to help members of the public understand varying levels of interruptions to viewshed aesthetics.[76] The agency facilitated public information outreach[77] and public comment[78] opportunities. Materials

[73] ibid
[74] ibid
[75] ibid
[76] Lavallee, T. Visualization Study for Offshore North Carolina--Task 6: Document and Analyze Meteorological Conditions Prepared for Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM). LPES, Inc. December 2012, 107 p.p.
[77] After an outreach event allowing local residents to visualize offshore wind arrays, a 2013 news media article

and products from these activities were reviewed by the project team in preparation for this study.

Researchers conducted a thorough review of research studies at the national, regional, and local level focused on public knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs related to wind energy development, both terrestrial and offshore. Additionally, researchers reviewed studies published specific to the North Carolina and South Carolina contexts. This scholarship was used to appropriately avoid duplication of effort, both in terms of research methods[79] and data collection. Scientists from other research teams working in this substantive area of study were also consulted to learn of possible duplication of effort or investigative synergies. Institutions consulted included: Utah State University, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill (UNC)-Institute of Marine Sciences, and Stanford University. Scientists from UNC, who conducted the initial feasibility studies for North Carolina, expressed support for the present study because the data were greatly needed and not duplicative of previous work.

Researchers consulted with officials with BOEM OREP to learn of any studies funded by BOEM in the Mid-Atlantic or Southeast regions. Through this consultation, we became aware of a University of Delaware study under review with OMB entitled "Atlantic Offshore Wind Energy Development–Public Attitudes, Values, and Implications for Tourism and Recreation OMB Control Number 1010-XXXX."[80] This study is topically oriented to "future recreation and visitation choices" with particular focus on the effect of viewshed aesthetics on beach visitation, a different research question and data collection goal from the collection proposed herein. Together, both of these studies will provide substantial insights into different aspects of possible impact from offshore wind energy development on the public.

Finally, researchers participated in informational meetings with federal, state and local level officials to inform them of the study, and learn of possible synergies or duplication of effort. Agencies and organizations consulted included: North Carolina Sea Grant; NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries Program; North Carolina National Estuarine Research Reserve; North Carolina Division of Coastal Management; North Carolina Division of Energy, Mineral and Land Resources; Baldhead Association; and the Town of Caswell Beach.

No duplication of research effort or activity was identified.

5. <u>If the collection of information involves small businesses or other small entities, describe the methods used to minimize burden</u>.

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reported some public concern about the prospect of wind energy off North Carolina's coast, related to aesthetics. See: Murawski, J. Aug 14, 2013. Coastal Residents of NC Get Glimpse of Proposed Offshore Wind Farm. The News & Observer (newsobserver.com). Online at: http://www.newsobserver.com/2013/08/14/3108097_coastal-residents-get-glimpse.html?rh=1. Accessed on September 30, 2014.

[78] BOEM received thirty-seven public comments during an open comment period in 2013, most of which expressed support for wind energy development in the state, although many with caveats requesting agency efforts to mitigate potential problems related to aesthetic impairment from shore, impacts to wildlife, particularly marine mammals, and wildlife habitat.

[79] The present research team took great care to ground the present study in existing scholarship, both federally funded and academic work, to avoid use of methods, survey questions/scales, or analytical techniques found to be of dubious value or problematic by other researchers in similar studies.

[80] We were also alerted to this study by our OMB desk officer and NOAA PRA Clearance officer.

This collection involves residents. It does not involve small businesses or other small entities.

6. Describe the consequences to the Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently.

If this collection is not conducted, relevant agencies will have reduced data and information to meet evaluative requirements set forth by NEPA and CZMA relative to wind energy development activities in North Carolina and South Carolina. Moreover, without this collection, residents of the region will lack a collective voice regarding the possible benefits or detriments to their environment and community as a result of wind energy development. Thus, their collective participation in the decision-making process will be reduced. Finally, should this collection not proceed, NOAA will fail to fulfill its contractual obligations established with BOEM under Interagency Agreement M15PG00022.

7. Explain any special circumstances that require the collection to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with OMB guidelines.

Data collection will be consistent with OMB guidelines.

8. Provide information on the PRA Federal Register Notice that solicited public comments on the information collection prior to this submission. Summarize the public comments received in response to that notice and describe the actions taken by the agency in response to those comments. Describe the efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported.

Example: A Federal Register Notice published on January 5, 2016 (81 FR 227) solicited public comments. No public comments were received.

Consultation
As a part of project scoping and development, individuals from the following institutions were consulted for their views on the data collection in terms of priority elements, best survey practices for surveying the public on wind and other energy issues; and possible duplication of research effort or collaborative opportunities: BOEM, Utah State University, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill (UNC)-Institute of Marine Sciences, and Stanford University. Feedback from these individuals was used in further scoping of the research project, study design, and survey development.

Individuals from these local and regional agencies were consulted on the need for the collection as well as regarding important contextual or site considerations: North Carolina Sea Grant; NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries Program; North Carolina National Estuarine Research Reserve; North Carolina Division of Coastal Management; North Carolina Division of Energy, Mineral and Land Resources; Baldhead Association; and the Town of Caswell Beach. Feedback from these consultations was used to better understand, anecdotally, public sentiment regarding the issues as well as the type of data already available on relevant topics, along with data needs from the perspective of local and regional agencies. Information from these

consultations was used during project scoping and development.

Individuals from the following institutions were consulted on the survey design and proposed implementation: NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service-Southeast Regional Office; Utah State University; University of Delaware; NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries-Northeast and Great Lakes Region; University of Montana; and University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. From these individuals, we received review relative to: survey length; appropriate mode of survey administration (i.e., mail back versus online administration); problematic survey items in terms of utility, clarity, etc.; item order on the survey instrument; item format and presentation; and opportunities to leverage this survey with previous or existing research efforts. Comments and suggestions provided from this group were used to revise and improve the survey instrument, primarily.

9. Explain any decisions to provide payments or gifts to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

No payments or gifts will be given to respondents.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.

Access to raw data collected during the data collection process will be restricted to project managers. In final datasets and products that are released, data provided by individual respondents will be aggregated and not linked to personally identifiable information.

11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private.

No questions of a sensitive nature will be asked during this data collection.

12. Provide an estimate in hours of the burden of the collection of information.

a. Estimation of Respondent Burden

For the pre-test, we estimate the number of respondents to be 300 persons. We estimate the response time for the survey to be 20 minutes. Therefore, we request 100 burden hours for the pretest. For the final collection, we estimate that the number of respondents will be 2,925 and the time per response will be approximately 20 minutes. As such, we are requesting 975 burden hours for the final collection. The total request for burden hours is 1075 for the study as a whole. The 20 minute per response burden includes the time for reading the instructions, reviewing the questions, and completing the survey instrument. This estimate is based on the type of questions asked, length of the survey instrument, and the researcher's experience conducting similar surveys.

13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to the respondents or record-keepers resulting from the collection (excluding the value of the burden hours in Question 12 above).

No additional cost burden will be incurred by respondents beyond response time.

14. Provide estimates of annualized cost to the Federal government.

The cost to the Federal government for contract services, supplies, equipment, travel, etcetera, is approximately $257,000 for FY2016, $110,000 for FY2017 and $31,160 for FY2018, for an annualized cost of $132,720. The total annual cost for Federal labor on the project is approximately $60,000 for FY2016, $40,000 for FY2017 and $60,000 for FY2018, for an annualized cost of $53,333. The total annualized cost is $186,053.

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments.

This is a new collection.

16. For collections whose results will be published, outline the plans for tabulation and publication.

Data will be collected by a contract vendor and analyzed by the research team. Findings will be presented in a variety of formats, including tables, graphs and maps. Upon completion of the project, the research team will produce a final report that will be provided to BOEM. Research findings may be presented at professional conferences and published in peer reviewed social science or multi-disciplinary journals.

17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons why display would be inappropriate.

Not applicable.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement.

Not applicable.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

(If your collection does not employ statistical methods, just say that and delete the following five questions from the format.)

1. Describe (including a numerical estimate) the potential respondent universe and any sampling or other respondent selection method to be used. Data on the number of entities (e.g. establishments, State and local governmental units, households, or persons) in the universe and the corresponding sample are to be provided in tabular form. The tabulation must also include expected response rates for the collection as a whole. If the collection has been conducted before, provide the actual response rate achieved.

Potential Respondent Universe and Response Rate

The potential respondent universe for this study includes residents over the age of 18 living in households that are located in an eight county study region spanning North Carolina and South Carolina; see Figure 2. Counties in North Carolina include: Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover, and Pender. Counties in South Carolina include: Dillon, Horry, and Marion. The estimated total number of households in the study region is 497,510 and the estimated total population over the age of 18 is 649,792.[1]

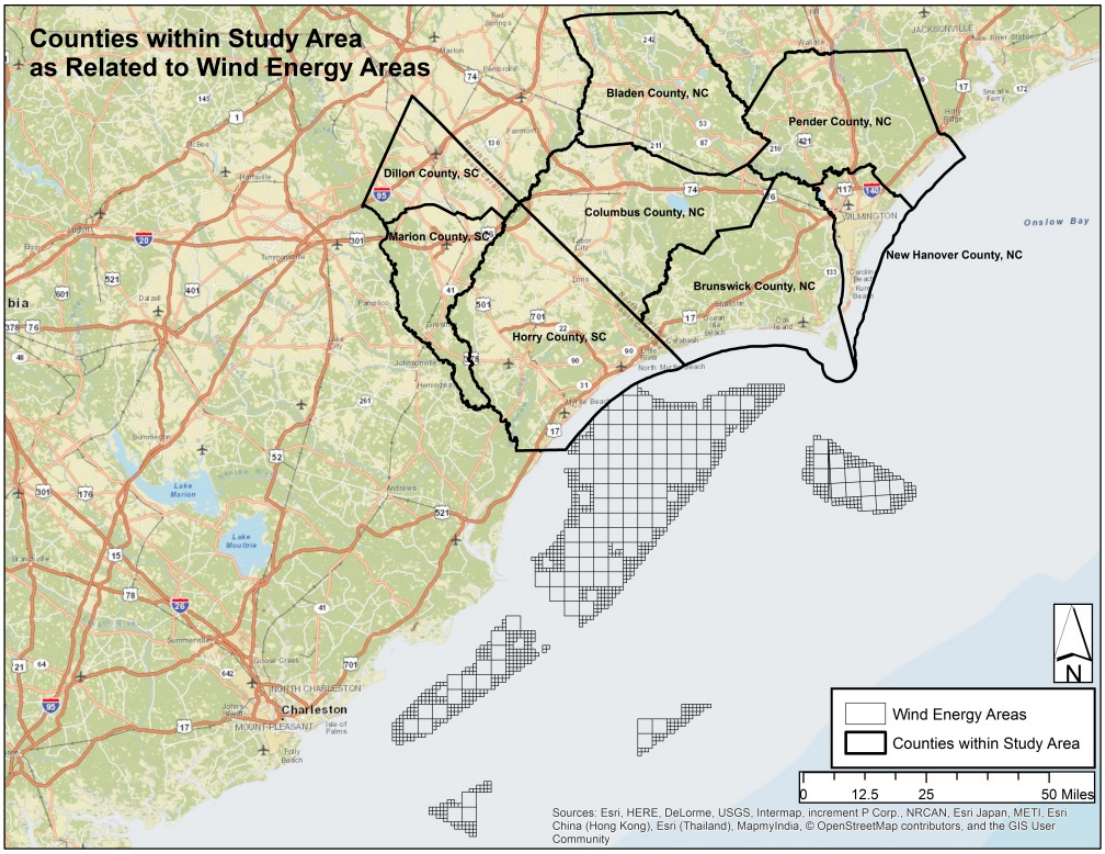

Figure 2: Study Counties in North Carolina and South Carolina

[1] 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates--DP05: ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES

In terms of response rate, as a part of the 2010 decennial census, the U.S. Census Bureau reported mail back participation rates ranging from 67% to 78% for the eight counties included in this study.[2] Reviewing studies conducted in different regions along the eastern seaboard on similar research topics as that being investigated in the present study, Firestone, Kempton and Kruegar [3] reported a 51.9% response rate from a household survey of coastal residents in Delaware to ascertain public opinion about offshore wind energy development. Firestone and Kempton[4] reported a 38.5% response rate from a household survey relating to public opinion and offshore wind energy development in Massachusetts. Finally, in a survey inclusive of both Delaware and Massachusetts, Firestone et al.[5] reported a response rate of 50%.

To better understand the social context of the issue in the region of interest, researchers talked with key government officials about the issue to gather anecdotal information on the level of public knowledge, interest, and awareness about offshore wind energy development. Additionally, researchers reviewed local and regional media to determine the nature and degree of media coverage, as proxy for gauging public interest. Media coverage was noted in both states with articles summarizing citizen support, concern, and opposition to offshore wind energy development in their region.[6]

Based on the anecdotal information gathered, researchers anticipate heightened resident awareness and interest in the issue in the region, which may improve study participation rates. Given response rates reported from mail back surveys in the study region achieved by Census, along with rates from topically-comparable surveys in other areas along the east coast, researchers plan for a response rate of approximately 60%.

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[2] Final report of mail back participation rate by county for 2010 Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau. Available online: https://www.census.gov/2010census/news/press-kits/operational-press-briefing/april-28-2010.html

[3] Firestone, J., W. Kempton, A. Krueger, Delaware Opinion on Offshore Wind Power, prepared pursuant to a grant from the Delaware Energy Office, January 2008. Available online: http://www.ceoe.udel.edu/Windpower/docs/FinalDNRECOpinionReport.pdf.

[4] Firestone, J. and W. Kempton. 2007. Public opinion about large offshore wind power: Underlying factors. Energy Policy 35 (2007) 1584–1598.

[5] Firestone, J, W. Kempton, M. Blaydes Lilley, and K. Samoteskula. 2012. Public acceptance of offshore wind power across regions and through time. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management 55(10): 1369-1386.

[6] Bellamy, Cammie. 2015. “Area residents concerned about wind turbines.” StarNewsOnline October 7, 2015. Web. February 24, 2016.; Carnevale, Chris. 2012. “Establishing a wind powered economic zone: North Myrtle Beach reaches for offshore wind.” Cleanenergy.org November 26, 2012. Web. February 24, 2016.
Carnevale, Chris. 2013a. “City of Charleston embraces offshore wind, welcomes opportunity.” Cleanenergy.org June 19, 2013. Web. February 24, 2016.; Carnevale, Chris. 2013b. “North Charleston proclaims support for offshore wind energy.” Cleanenergy.org October 11, 2013. Web. February 24, 2016.; Carnevale, Chris. 2014. “South Carolina legislature gives two thumbs up to wind energy.” Cleanenergy.org June 6, 2014. Web. February 24, 2016. Carnevale, Chris. 2015. “South Carolina offshore wind energy reaches major milestone.” Cleanenergy.org November 24, 2015. Web. February 24, 2016.; Harvey, Chelsea. 2016. “Why conservative South Carolina could actually be a sign of the future of U.S. energy.” The Washington Post January 28, 2016. Web. February 24, 2016. Hudson, Audrey. 2016. “Offshore wind energy hearing draws support for alternative energy, wildlife concerns.” MyrtleBeachOnline January 6, 2016. Web. February 24, 2016.; Murawski, J. Aug 14, 2013. Coastal Residents of NC Get Glimpse of Proposed Offshore Wind Farm. The News & Observer (newsobserver.com). Online at: http://www.newsobserver.com/2013/08/14/3108097_coastal-residents-get-glimpse.html?rh=1 . Accessed on September 30, 2014.

Table 1: Potential Respondent Universe and Expected Response Rate

	*Estimated Total Population 18 Years and Over	*Estimated Total Number of Households	Expected Response Rate
Study Region	609,649	464,089	60%
*2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates--DP05: ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES			

Sampling and Respondent Selection Method

A pre-test will be conducted on 300 individuals. Data will be collected using a two-stage stratified sampling design. We will stratify the study area by non-overlapping geographic bands within each state. Details of the strata are explained below. Within each stratum, we will be selecting households at random and within each selected household the individual with the most recent birthday with age 18 or older will be selected.

We proposed to use address based sampling to select residential households randomly within each of the stratum. The address based frame will be obtained from the U.S. Postal Service. Therefore, the primary sampling unit (PSU) is the household and the secondary sampling unit (SSU) consists of individuals selected within each household. The proposed strata will allow the researchers to examine the influence of geographic proximity on respondent level of support for offshore wind energy development and level of support activity. The strata consist of a combination of "coastal band" and state. Using block unit geographies from the U.S. Census Bureau, the eight-county study region will be divided into four coastal bands that emanate from the shoreline moving inland. These coastal bands will be further stratified by state, so that comparisons may be made between states, and also within each state between coastal bands. Figure 3 shows these coastal bands by state, with Band 1 in pink (nearest the shoreline) and Band 4 in blue (furthest inland).

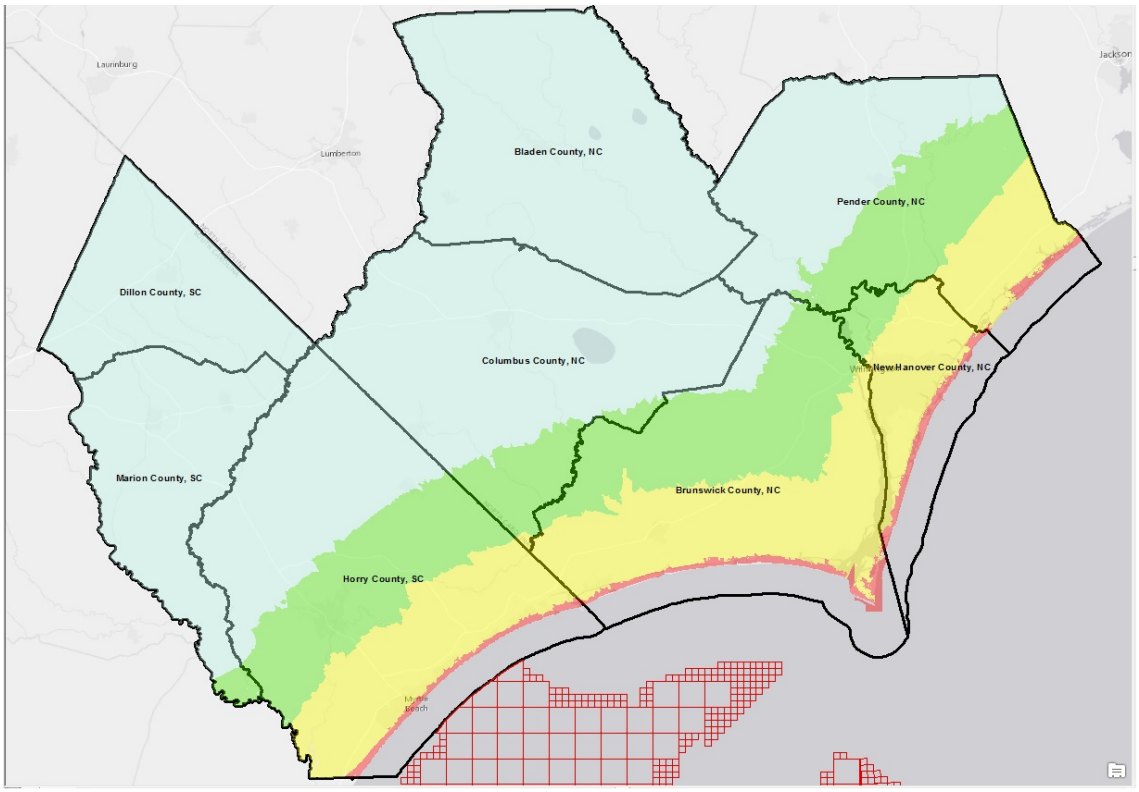

Figure 3: Coastal Bands to be used as the Sampling Geography for the Study

The required sample size for each stratum was calculated using Equation 1, below. We calculated a stratum based sample size given instead of an overall sample size because we would like to have enough precision at the stratum level.

Equation 1: Sample Size Calculation by Sampling Unit[7]

$$ss = \frac{X^2\, NP(1-P)}{d^2(N-1) + X^2 P(1-P)}$$

where

ss = sample size
N = population size
P = population proportion (.40) [8]
d = .05 = ±5%
X^2 = value of chi square for one degree of freedom relative to 95% level of confidence

Table 2 provides a breakdown of the tentative estimated number of completes desired for each

[7] Krejcie, R.V. & Morgan, D.W. (1970) Determining sample size for research activities. Educational and Psychological Measurements, 30, 607-610.
[8] Based on approximate expected proportion of population reporting "firm support" for offshore wind energy development as found in: Firestone, J, W. Kempton, M. Blaydes Lilley, and K. Samoteskula. 2012. Public acceptance of offshore wind power across regions and through time. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management 55(10): 1369-1386.

stratum, along with the sample size per stratum, assuming a 60% response rate. The final sample size (completes and adjusted) for the final collection will be calculated with the assistance of the vendor selected to conduct the data collection, based on their expertise conducting similar surveys in the region of interest. Additionally, the final sample size for the final collection may be adjusted based on information gained after a pre-test of the survey.

Table 2: Total Respondent Universe, Pre-test Sample, Final Collection Estimated Completes Needed, and Final Collection Adjusted Sample Size by Coastal Bands and State

	Estimated Total Number of Households	Pre-Test Sample	Final Collection Est. Completes Needed (95% confidence level)	Final Collection Est. Adjusted Sample Size $(n_h*.30) + n_h$
NC Band 1 (pink)	37,948	25	365	475
NC Band 2 (yellow)	136,346	88	368	478
NC Band 3 (green)	24,046	16	363	472
NC Band 4 (blue)	51,062	33	366	476
SC Band 1 (pink)	70,481	46	367	477
SC Band 2 (yellow)	80,474	52	367	477
SC Band 3 (green)	24,320	16	363	472
SC Band 4 (blue)	39,412	25	365	475
Total	464,089	300	2925	3802

To approximate random selection of one respondent within the household, instruction will be given in the informational letter accompanying the survey package asking that the survey be completed by the person in the household over the age of 18 who most recently celebrated a birthday.

2. Describe the procedures for the collection, including: the statistical methodology for stratification and sample selection; the estimation procedure; the degree of accuracy needed for the purpose described in the justification; any unusual problems requiring specialized sampling procedures; and any use of periodic (less frequent than annual) data collection cycles to reduce burden.

Stratification and Sample Selection

As stated previously, we will stratify the study area by "coastal band" and state. Using block unit geographies from the U.S. Census Bureau, the eight-county study region will be divided into four coastal bands that emanate from the shoreline moving inland (Figure 3). These coastal bands will be further stratified by state, so that comparisons may be made between states, and within each state between coastal bands. Strata will be a combination of coastal band and state. Residential households will be randomly selected from each stratum using an address based frame procured from the U.S. Postal Service. The desired sample size for each stratum was calculated using Equation 1, provided above.

Estimation Procedures and Weighting

Estimates in general will be made using standard procedures for stratified random samples

without replacement (Lohr[9]). Researchers will calculate the analysis weight which simultaneously accounts for the selection of the PSU (household) and the SSU (individual). Post-stratification and weighting adjustments will be undertaken as needed to adjust for non-response and non-representativeness of the sample.

Attribute profiles will be summarized using basic design-based univariate descriptive statistics with and without sampling weight adjustments. Associations between independent and dependent variables will be examined using the chi-square test, Cochran Mantzel Hansel test, ANOVA, Pearson's r tests for survey data, and other appropriate analyses. Linear regression for survey data will be used to model continuous, independent variables. Logistic, Multinomial or Poisson regression for survey data will be used for binary, categorical and count variables. Associations between multiple independent and dependent variables will be further tested using ordinary least squares regression for survey data. Other statistical modeling approached may be employed as appropriate.

3. Describe the methods used to maximize response rates and to deal with nonresponse. The accuracy and reliability of the information collected must be shown to be adequate for the intended uses. For collections based on sampling, a special justification must be provided if they will not yield "reliable" data that can be generalized to the universe studied.

Researchers propose a mail back survey approach because response rates are generally better using this mode of survey administration, following the Dillman Tailored Design Method.[10] Final study design and survey administration procedures will be subject to the guidance and expertise of the vendor hired to complete the data collection with regard to maximizing response rate, based on their experience conducting similar collections in the region of interest.

Researchers will adhere to OMB's "Standards and Guidelines for Statistical Surveys" related to non-response analysis and response rate calculation.[11] Using standard formulas set forth in these guidelines, the research team will "measure, adjust for, report, and analyze unit and item nonresponse to assess their effects on data quality and to inform users."

4. Describe any tests of procedures or methods to be undertaken. Tests are encouraged as effective means to refine collections, but if ten or more test respondents are involved OMB must give prior approval.

This request is for approval of a pre-test. Researchers will conduct a pretest to ensure that all components of a survey function as intended prior to final implementation. The survey instrument will be pretested on a random sample of 300 households in the study region, per the sampling protocol described above. This pretest will be used to further evaluate survey design and item feasibility, as well as refine sampling parameters based on response rate. Additionally, the pretest will be used to develop and evaluate data collection, analytical workflows, operational protocols, and processes. A change request for the final collection will be submitted.

---

[9] Lohr, Sharon L. 1999. Sampling: Design and Analysis, Second Edition. Boston: Brooks/Cole.
[10] Don A. Dillman, Jolene D. Smyth and Leah Melani Christian. *Internet, Mail, and Mixed-Mode Surveys, The Tailored Design Method, 3rd Edition* (Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, 2009).
[11] Office of Management and Budget Standards and Guidelines for Statistical Surveys (September 2006). Available online at: https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/inforeg/statpolicy/standards_stat_surveys.pdf.

5. Provide the name and telephone number of individuals consulted on the statistical aspects of the design, and the name of the agency unit, contractor(s), grantee(s), or other person(s) who will actually collect and/or analyze the information for the agency.

The following individuals were consulted on the survey design and proposed implementation. From these individuals, we received review relative to: sampling design; survey length; appropriate mode of survey administration (i.e., mail back versus online administration); problematic survey items in terms of utility, clarity, etc.; item order on the survey instrument; item format and presentation; and opportunities to leverage this survey with previous or existing research efforts.

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This project will be implemented by researchers with NOAA's National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science. Project Principal Investigators are:

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Data collection will be contracted out to an external vendor which has yet to be solicited and selected. Data analysis will be conducted by the project principal investigators along with the following research team members:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Dear Resident:

Your household was randomly selected from households in eight counties in North Carolina and South Carolina to participate in a study of resident values, attitudes, and perceptions related to offshore wind energy development.

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) is responsible for the development of offshore wind energy along the outer continental shelf of the United States. In carrying out this responsibility, BOEM works to identify, monitor, and mitigate possible negative impacts that might result from such development projects. To this end, BOEM would like to understand how the importance of place, along with social values, influences residential perception about the impacts of offshore wind, as well as level of support or opposition to these developments. Therefore, NOAA's National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) is conducting this survey of North Carolina and South Carolina residents to help BOEM answer these questions.

We would like to invite the person in the household over the age of 18 who most recently celebrated a birthday to complete the survey and return it to us within five business days. It will take about XX minutes to take the survey. Just complete the survey, place it into the self-addressed stamped envelope, and return by regular postal service. Your participation in this survey is extremely important, but is completely voluntary. Your answers will never be attributed to you as an individual. They will be confidential.

If you have questions about the survey or would like to be notified when the final report of study findings becomes available, please feel free to contact me using the information below.

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Thank you in advance for participating in our survey. Your contributions are very valuable!

Sincerely,

Theresa L. Goedeke, Ph.D.
Enc.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Dear Resident:

You recently received a survey inviting participation in a study of resident values, attitudes, and perceptions related to offshore wind energy development. We wanted to take just a minute to remind you that your participation in this study is extremely important!

For your convenience, we have enclosed a new survey. We would like to invite the person in the household over the age of 18 who most recently celebrated a birthday to complete the survey and return it to us within five business days. It will only take about XX minutes of your time to take the survey. Just complete the survey, place it into the self-addressed stamped envelope, and return it by regular postal service. Your participation is voluntary, but very important. Your answers will never be attributed to you as an individual. They will be confidential.

If you have questions about the survey or would like to be notified when the final report of study findings becomes available, please feel free to contact me using the information below.

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Thank you in advance for participating in our survey. Your contributions are very valuable!

Sincerely,

Theresa L. Goedeke, Ph.D.
Enc.

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Offshore Wind Energy and the Carolina Coast: What Do They Mean to You?

We are conducting this survey of residents in eight counties within North Carolina and South Carolina to understand:

- the importance of the Carolina coast to you,
- your level of support for offshore wind energy development, and
- your expectations about how offshore wind energy development would influence the region.

Your participation in this survey is voluntary but extremely important. Your answers will never be attributed to you as an individual. They will be protected. It will take about 20 minutes to take the survey. We appreciate your time.

Importance of the Carolina Coast

The following questions will help us to understand how you feel about the Carolina coast. For purposes of this survey, "Carolina coast" means any land within one mile of the coastline and water extending X miles from shore, in either North Carolina or South Carolina. The enclosed map shows you the boundary of the Carolina coast.

1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree
I feel a strong sense of community on the Carolina coast.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I think the economy is strong on the Carolina coast.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I feel connected to the other people who live on the Carolina coast.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The Carolina coast is a good place for the kind of work I do.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I think the natural parts of the Carolina coast are beautiful.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The Carolina coast says a lot about who I am.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The Carolina coast is the best place for what I like to do.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I like the Carolina coast's mix of plants, animals, and landscapes.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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2. Could you tell us how important you think the Carolina coast is for_____?

	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Extremely Important	Don't Know
Providing fish and shellfish for commercial harvest	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Providing recreational activities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Enabling marine shipping, transportation and commerce	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Production of oil and gas	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Production of renewable energy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Protection of a variety of marine and coastal fish and wildlife	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Protection of submerged maritime heritage sites, such as shipwrecks	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other, please specify: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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3. For **ONLY** the recreational activities that you **ENGAGE IN** along the Carolina coast, please indicate how important each is to you.

	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Extremely Important	Don't Engage
Beach going	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Nature or scenic photography	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Birdwatching	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Whale watching or viewing of other marine mammals	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Fishing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hunting	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Swimming, wading or soaking in the ocean	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hiking, walking, jogging, or running	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Boating or sailing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Kayaking or canoeing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Snorkeling or SCUBA diving	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other, please specify _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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4. Please draw an arrow connecting each happy face to one favorite place in the area shown on this map. After drawing each arrow, please circle all of the reasons why you value that place, using the list shown in each square. Definitions for the values are provided below.

My 1st Favorite Place

I value it for:
Aesthetics
Economics
Historic
Recreation
Relaxation
Naturalness
Other_____

My 2nd Favorite Place

I value it for:
Aesthetics
Economics
Historic
Recreation
Relaxation
Naturalness
Other_____

My 3rd Favorite Place

I value it for:
Aesthetics
Economics
Historic
Recreation
Relaxation
Naturalness
Other_____

Definitions for values:
Aesthetic: I value this area because I enjoy the beauty, sights, sounds, and smells found here.
Economic: I value this area because it provides fisheries, minerals, and/or tourism opportunities such as outfitting and guiding.
Historic: I value this area because of the historic significance to our culture and communities.
Recreation: I value this area because it provides a place for my favorite outdoor recreation activities.
Relaxation: I value this area because it makes me feel better, physically and/or mentally; it is calming.
Naturalness: I value this area because it is undeveloped with minimal human impact and it provides a variety of fish, wildlife, plant life, etc.

5. Please answer each of these questions in terms of **THE WAY YOU GENERALLY FEEL**. There are no right or wrong answers simply select a response for each statement that represents what you generally feel as honestly and candidly as you can.

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree
I often feel a sense of oneness with the natural world around me.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I think of the natural world as a community to which I belong.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I recognize and appreciate the intelligence of other living organisms.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I often feel disconnected from nature.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
When I think of my life, I imagine myself to be part of a larger cyclical process of living.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I often feel a kinship with animals and plants.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I feel as though I belong to the Earth as equally as it belongs to me.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I have a deep understanding of how my actions affect the natural world.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I often feel part of the web of life.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I feel that all inhabitants of Earth, human, and nonhuman, share a common 'life force.'	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Like a tree can be part of a forest, I feel embedded within the broader natural world.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
When I think of my place on Earth, I consider myself to be a top member of a hierarchy that exists in nature.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I often feel like I am only a small part of the natural world around me, and that I am no more important than the grass on the ground or the birds in the trees.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My personal welfare is independent of the welfare of the natural world.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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Support for Different Energy Production Options

The following questions will help us to understand your level of support for the development of offshore wind, both generally and in your region. Efforts are underway to pursue potential development of offshore wind energy production on the outer continental shelf of North Carolina and South Carolina. To date, three wind energy areas have been identified on the outer continental shelf of North Carolina. Officials are also considering potential areas along the outer continental shelf of South Carolina. The map included shows areas of consideration in both states.

6. By selecting "Yes" or "No" below for each item, please indicate whether you have **EVER** done any of the following activities to express your **SUPPORT FOR OR OPPOSITION TO:**

a. an issue in **YOUR** city, county, or state.
b. an environmental issue in **YOUR** city, county, or state.
c. the potential for offshore wind energy development in **YOUR** city, county or state**.**

	a. Any issue	b. An environmental issue	c. The potential for offshore wind energy development
Signed a petition	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No
Written, emailed or called a public official	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No
Written a letter to the editor	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No
Submitted written comments during a public comment period	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No
Joined a citizen-based advocacy group because of their position	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No
Attended public meetings sponsored by a government agency	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No
Attended public meetings, gatherings or demonstrations sponsored by an advocacy group	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No
Contributed money to an organization or campaign	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No
Displayed a bumper sticker or button/pin related to your position	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No
Other, please specify: _____	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No

7. In the **NEXT 12 MONTHS**, do you **PLAN** to do any of the activities listed above in Question 6 in response to the potential for **OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY** development **IN YOUR CITY, COUNTY OR STATE**?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

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8. Please rate your level of opposition or support to the following:

	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Neutral	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support
Development of offshore wind farms in the United States	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Development of offshore wind farms in South Carolina	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Development of offshore wind farms in North Carolina	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Development of offshore wind farms near Wilmington, North Carolina	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

9. Please rate your level of opposition or support to the following:

	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Neutral	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support
Development of offshore oil or natural gas wells in the United States	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Development of offshore oil or natural gas wells in North Carolina	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Development of offshore oil or natural gas wells in South Carolina	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

10. Would your level of support for the development of offshore windfarms **IN YOUR STATE** increase, decrease or remain the same if you knew that the energy produced by the turbines would be used exclusively by residents:

	Decrease Substantially	Decrease Somewhat	Remain the Same	Increase Somewhat	Increase Substantially
Inside your state	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Outside of your state	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

11. How adequate do you feel the opportunities have been for members of public to participate in meetings or other parts of the planning process for potential offshore wind development **IN YOUR STATE**?

- ☐ Members of the public have had no opportunities to participate
- ☐ Members of the public have had some opportunities to participate, but too few
- ☐ Members of the public have had adequate opportunities to participate
- ☐ Members of the public have had more than adequate opportunity to participate
- ☐ No opinion

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Perceived Impacts of Offshore Wind Development

The following questions will help us to understand your expectations about how offshore wind energy development would influence the region.

12. Please indicate the **TYPE OF IMPACT** you think development of offshore wind along the Carolina coast would have on each of the following items.

	Negative Impact	No Impact	Positive Impact	Unsure
Tax revenues	☐	☐	☐	☐
Job opportunities	☐	☐	☐	☐
Affordability of electricity	☐	☐	☐	☐
Image of your community	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tourism	☐	☐	☐	☐
Shipwrecks and other submerged maritime heritage sites	☐	☐	☐	☐
Local property values	☐	☐	☐	☐
View of ocean from the shore during the day	☐	☐	☐	☐
View of ocean from the shore at night	☐	☐	☐	☐
Commercial fishing industry	☐	☐	☐	☐
Yachting and recreational boating	☐	☐	☐	☐
Recreational fishing	☐	☐	☐	☐
Habitat for birds	☐	☐	☐	☐
Habitat for fish	☐	☐	☐	☐
Habitat for marine mammals and sea turtles	☐	☐	☐	☐

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13. For the same items listed above, now please tell us **HOW IMPORTANT** each item is to you in terms of your quality of life on the Carolina coast.

	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Extremely Important	Don't Know
Tax revenues	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Job opportunities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Affordability of electricity	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Image of your community	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tourism	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Shipwrecks and other submerged maritime heritage sites	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Local property values	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
View of ocean from the shore during the day	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
View of ocean from the shore at night	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Commercial fishing industry	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Yachting and recreational boating	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Recreational fishing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Habitat for birds	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Habitat for fish	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Habitat for marine mammals and sea turtles	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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Background

To enable us to compare the responses of people with similar or different characteristics, in this final section we ask a few questions about you and your household. As with all answers, this information will be used on for grouped analysis involving responses from all survey participants – your responses will remain completely confidential.

14. What is your sex?
    - ☐ Male
    - ☐ Female

15. In what year were you born?

16. Which best describes your marital status?

- ☐ Married
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Never married
- ☐ Other (specify) _____

17. Which best describes your ethnicity?

- ☐ Hispanic or Latino
- ☐ Not Hispanic or Latino

18. Which best describes your race (select one or more)?

- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- ☐ White

19. What is the highest degree or level school you have completed?

- ☐ No schooling completed
- ☐ Some high school (no diploma)
- ☐ High school diploma or GED
- ☐ Some college (no degree)
- ☐ Associate's degree
- ☐ Bachelor's degree
- ☐ Master's degree
- ☐ Professional degree (e.g., MD, DVM, JD)
- ☐ Doctoral degree (e.g., PhD, EdD)

20. What is your ZIP code of residence?

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21. What is your county of residence?

- ☐ Bladen, NC
- ☐ Brunswick, NC
- ☐ Columbus, NC
- ☐ New Hanover, NC
- ☐ Pender, NC
- ☐ Dillon, SC
- ☐ Horry, SC
- ☐ Marion, SC
- ☐ Other (please specify) _____

22. Would you describe yourself as a permanent, temporary or seasonal resident of this county?

- ☐ Permanent (i.e., you reside in the county full time, permanently)
- ☐ Temporary (i.e., you reside in the county full time, but for a limited period only)
- ☐ Seasonal (i.e., you reside in the county for one to four months annually or periodically, such as for vacation or holiday)

23. How long have you resided in this county as a permanent, temporary or seasonal resident?

- ☐ Less than 1 year
- ☐ 1 to 2 years
- ☐ 3 to 5 years
- ☐ 6 to 10 years
- ☐ 11 to 20 years
- ☐ More than 20 years

24. Which best describes the ownership status of your residence in this county?

- ☐ Owned or being bought by you or someone in your household
- ☐ Rented or leased for cash rent
- ☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent

25. How many people currently live in your household, including yourself?

26. How many people under the age of 18 currently live in your household?

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27. What was the total income of your household during 2015 before taxes and other deductions?

- ☐ Less than $25,000
- ☐ $25,000 to $34,999
- ☐ $35,000 to $49,999
- ☐ $50,000 to $74,999
- ☐ $75,000 to $99,999
- ☐ $100,000 to $149,999
- ☐ $150,000 or more

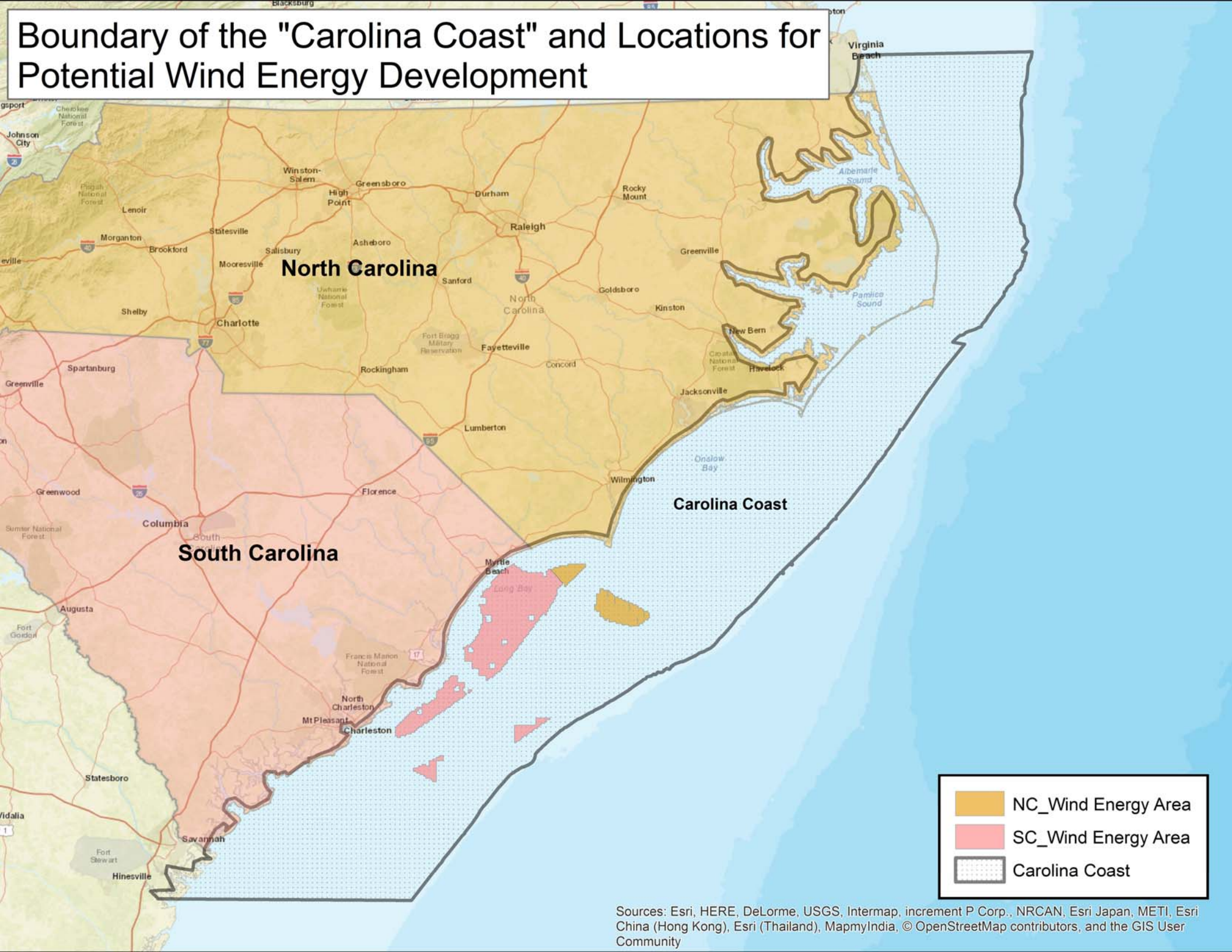
28. Which best describes your current employment status?

- ☐ Unemployed
- ☐ Employed full-time
- ☐ Employed part-time
- ☐ Self-employed
- ☐ Retired
- ☐ Student
- ☐ Homemaker
- ☐ None of the above

The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 20 minutes including the time for reviewing instructions, searching for existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other suggestions for reducing this burden to: Dr. Theresa L. Goedeke, NOAA National Ocean Service, National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science, 1305 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Access to raw data collected during the data collection process will be restricted to project managers. In final datasets and products that are released, data provided by individual respondents will be aggregated and not linked to personally identifiable information. Notwithstanding any other provisions of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subjected to a penalty for failure to comply, with a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection of information displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

DRAFT

Boundary of the "Carolina Coast" and Locations for Potential Wind Energy Development



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

the RMs using multiple sequencing methods, other methods, and validation of selected variants using orthogonal technologies.

(3) Bioinformatics, Data Integration, and Data Representation: Develop methods to analyze and integrate the data for each RM, as well as select appropriate formats to represent the data.

(4) Performance Metrics and Figures of Merit: Develop useful performance metrics and figures of merit that can be obtained through measurement of the RMs.

The products of these technical working groups will be a set of well-characterized whole genome and synthetic DNA RMs along with the methods (documentary standards) and reference data necessary for use of the RMs. These products will be designed to help enable translation of whole genome sequencing to regulated clinical applications. The pilot, NIST ''Human DNA for Whole-Genome Variant Assessment (Daughter of Utah/European Ancestry)'' RM was released in May 2015 and is available at *http://tinyurl.com/giabpilot.* The consortium is currently analyzing and integrating data from two trios that are candidate NIST RMs. The consortium meets in workshops two times per year, in January at Stanford University in Palo Alto, CA, and in August at the National Institute of Standards and Technology in Gaithersburg, MD. At these workshops, including the last meetings at Stanford in January 2015 and at NIST in August 2015, participants in the consortium have discussed progress developing well-characterized genomes for NIST Reference Materials and planned future experiments and analysis of these genomes (see *https://federalregister.gov/a/2012-18064, https://federalregister.gov/a/2013-18934, https://federalregister.gov/a/2014-18841* and *https://federalregister.gov/a/2015-01158* for past workshops at NIST and Stanford). The January 2015 meeting was announced in the **Federal Register** (80 FR 3220) on January 22, 2015, and the meeting is summarized at *https://docs.google.com/document/d/19J6YDg1MH1iD-8Q8mmV9L7wHOfuyUC3aogctZ2Nh87U/edit?usp=sharing.* The August 2015 meeting was announced in the **Federal Register** (80 FR 45194) on July 29, 2015, and the meeting is summarized at *https://docs.google.com/document/d/19-KSn0ydF8rsWRbl6OqhIdbt2gGN10dOMRF6inKmrk4/edit?usp=sharing.*

There is no cost for participating in the consortium. No proprietary information will be shared as part of the consortium, and all research results will be in the public domain.

All attendees are required to pre-register. Anyone wishing to attend this meeting must pre-register at *http://web.stanford.edu/~saracl/GIAB2016.fb* by 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time on Thursday, January 21, 2016, in order to attend.

Richard Cavanagh,

Acting Associate Director of Laboratory Programs.

[FR Doc. 2015–33140 Filed 1–4–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Quantitative Assessment of Spatially-Explicit Social Values Relative to Wind Energy Areas: Outer Continental Shelf Offshore North Carolina

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before March 7, 2016.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Jennifer Jessup, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 6616, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at *JJessup@doc.gov).*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to Theresa L. Goedeke, 240–533–0383 or *theresa.goedeke@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

Pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Land Act, the National Environmental Policy Act and the Coastal Zone Management Act, this request is for a new data collection to benefit the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), and policy-makers on the state and local level in North Carolina. BOEM has identified three wind energy areas for potential development on the outer continental shelf of North Carolina. The National Ocean Service (NOS) proposes to collect data on the knowledge, beliefs, social values, and attitudes of North Carolina and South Carolina residents relative to marine and coastal landscapes, alternative energy production options, and offshore wind energy development. Respondents will be sampled from households in eight to ten coastal counties.

The required information will be used to objectively assess the level of support and/or opposition for offshore wind energy development in the region, as well as identify the relevant issues and concerns most salient to residents. The information will be used by BOEM, NOAA, and others to improve agency understanding about the beliefs, social values, attitudes, and concerns of people potentially affected by offshore wind energy development. Such information will be used to ascertain the possible sociocultural outcomes of offshore wind energy development in the region, such as an enhancement or reduction in enjoyment of the coastal landscape/seascape. Additionally, information collected will be used to improve communication efforts targeted to residents, enabling agencies to more effectively and efficiently direct outreach and community inclusion activities.

II. Method of Collection

The data collection will take place over a three to four month period and will be comprised of a questionnaire to be completed by the respondent. The data will be collected via a mail-back survey instrument.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0648–XXXX.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Regular submission (request for a new information collection).

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 4,000.

Estimated Time per Response: 20 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 1,333.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: $0 in recordkeeping/reporting costs.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance

of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: December 30, 2015.

Sarah Brabson,

NOAA PRA Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2015–33152 Filed 1–4–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–JE–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Port of Long Beach Deep Draft Navigation Project, Los Angeles County, CA

AGENCY: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DOD.

ACTION: Notice of Intent.

SUMMARY: The Los Angeles District intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to support a cost-shared feasibility study with the Port of Long Beach, California, for navigation improvements to existing navigation channels within the Port. The purpose of the feasibility study is to provide safe, reliable, and efficient waterborne transportation improvements to the Port of Long Beach. The EIS will analyze potential impacts of the recommended plan and a range of alternatives for navigation improvements. Alternatives will include both structural and non-structural measures.

ADDRESSES: You may submit your concerns in writing to the Los Angeles District at the address below. Comments, suggestions, and requests to be placed on the mailing list for announcements should be sent to Larry Smith, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, 915 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 930, Los Angeles, CA 90017–3401, or email to *lawrence.j.smith@usace.army.mil.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information contact Mr. Larry Smith, Project Environmental Coordinator, (213) 452–3846.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Authorization: Resolution of the Senate Committee on Public Works adopted 11 May 1967 and the Resolution of the House Committee on Public Works adopted 10 July 1968. The Army Corps of Engineers intends to prepare an EIS to assess the environmental effects associated with proposed navigation improvements measures in the study area.

Study Area: The Port of Long Beach is on the coast of southern California in San Pedro Bay, approximately 20 miles south of downtown Los Angeles, California. The communities of San Pedro and Wilmington are to the west and northwest of San Pedro Bay, respectively, and to the northeast the city of Long Beach. The study area includes the waters in the immediate vicinity (and shoreward) of the breakwaters through the entire Port of Long Beach and the downstream reaches of the Los Angeles River that have direct impact on the Bay, including Outer Harbor, Inner Harbor, Cerritos Channel, West Basin, and the Back Channel.

Problems and Needs: The primary problem is the inefficient operation of deep draft vessels in secondary channels, which increases the Nation's transportation costs. This study will address inefficiencies to container movements only. The following problem statements summarize these inefficiencies.

(1) Due to depth limitations along channels accessing the Port's container terminals, existing container vessels cannot load to their maximum draft, which is causing light-loading of vessels at the point of origin and delays to an increasing number of containerships.

(2) The dimensions of the world-wide fleet of container vessels have increased significantly, and it is anticipated that this trend will continue into the future. Delays and light-loading due to container vessel draft limits will increase as new, larger vessels are added to the fleet.

(3) There are diminished recreation opportunities and environmental degradation in coastal areas outside of the study area.

Proposed Action and Alternatives: The Los Angeles District will investigate and evaluate all reasonable alternatives to address the problems and needs identified above. In addition to the NO ACTION alternative, both structural (deepen the secondary access channel to Pier J, deepen the secondary access channel to Pier T West Basin, construct a turning basin in the secondary access channel to Pier J, construct a turning basin in the secondary access channel to Pier T West Basin, deepen the approach channel, or deepen the anchorage along the main channel, beneficial use of dredged material for recreation or ecosystem restoration) and non-structural (high tide riding, light loading, and vessel re-routing) measures will be investigated.

Previous Actions: Port of Long Beach Main Channel Deepening Project, Pier T Marine Terminal, Middle Harbor Redevelopment.

Scoping: The scoping process is ongoing and has involved preliminary coordination with Federal, State, and local agencies. A public scoping meeting is scheduled on 19 January 2016, from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. at the Port of Long Beach Harbor Department Interim Administrative Offices; 4801 Airport Plaza Drive, Long Beach, California. The public will have an opportunity to express opinions and raise any issues relating to the scope of the Feasibility Study and the EIS. The public as well as Federal, State, and local agencies are encouraged to participate by submitting data, information, and comments identifying relevant environmental and socioeconomic issues to be addressed in the study. Useful information includes other environmental studies, published and unpublished data, alternatives that could be addressed in the analysis, and potential mitigation measures associated with the proposed action. All comments enter into the public record.

Availability of the Draft EIS: The Draft EIS is scheduled to be published and circulated in late 2016, and a public hearing to receive comments on the Draft EIS will be held after it is published.

Dated: December 29, 2015.

Dennis P. Sugrue,

Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army, Acting Commander and Acting District Engineer.

[FR Doc. 2015–33166 Filed 1–4–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3720–58–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Orders Granting Authority To Import and Export Natural Gas, To Import and Export Liquefied Natural Gas, To Vacate Prior Authorization and Errata During November 2015