

# Technical Report

**Appendix II – M1**

## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

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## **GLOSSARY/LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ADLS	Aircraft Detection Lighting Systems
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
AOWL	Aviation Obstruction Warning Lights
BIWF	Block Island Wind Farm
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
Character Area	Area of similar landscape/aesthetic character based on patterns of landform, vegetation, water, land use, and user activity.
COP	Construction and Operations Plan
Cross Section	A profile of the terrain that illustrates sources of visual screening along a line of sight between the proposed Project and a specific viewer/resource location.
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DSM	Digital Surface Model
EDR	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C.
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
Ft	Feet
GAA	Geographic Analysis Area
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System.
HRVEA	Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis
KOP	Key Observation Point
Lidar	Light Detection and Ranging
LORS	Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Statutes
M	Meter (1 meter = 3.38 feet)
Mi	Statute mile (1 mile = 1.61 kilometers = 0.87 nautical miles)
MSL	Mean Sea Level

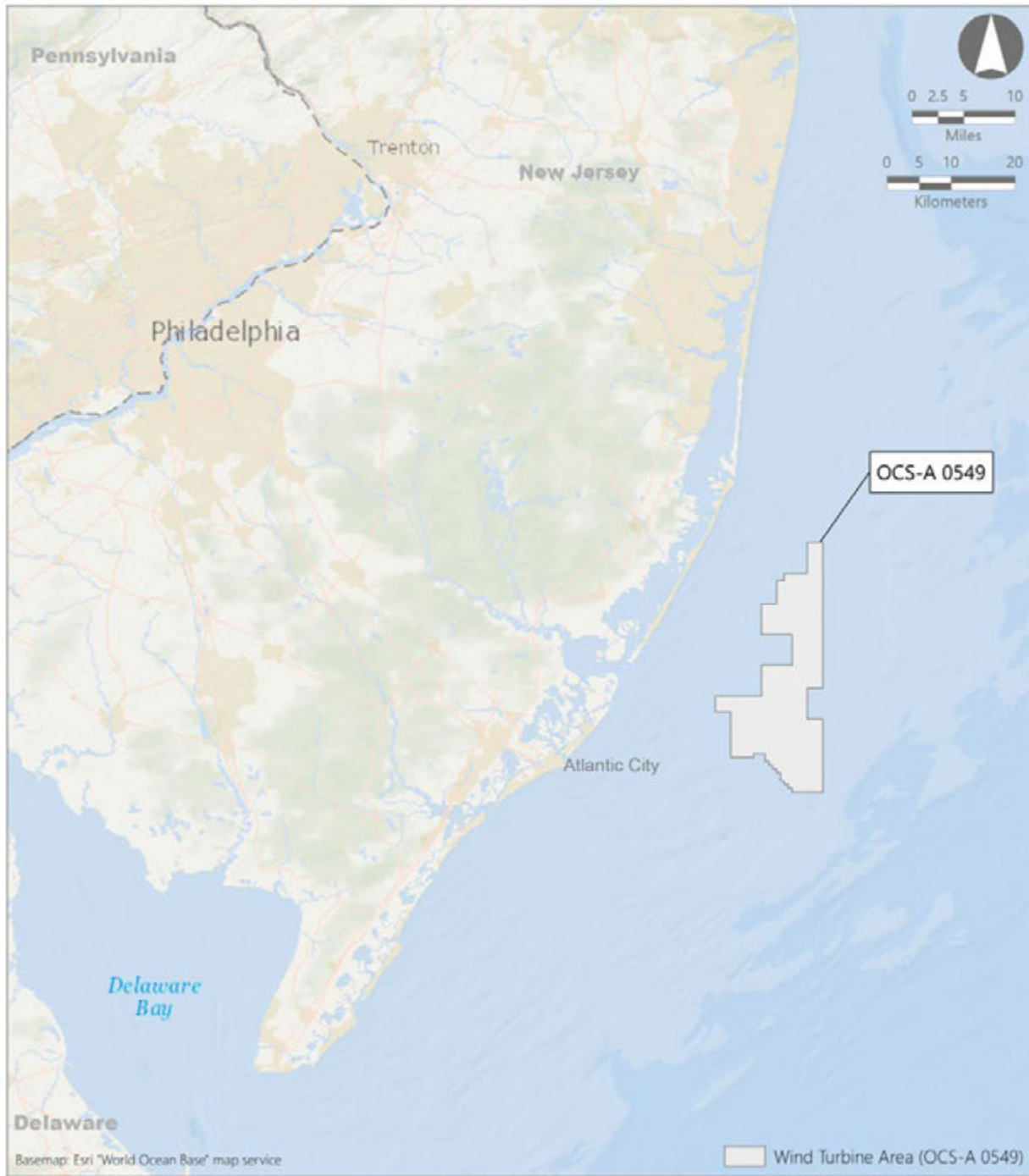
MW	Megawatt = One million watts
Nm	Nautical Mile (1 nm = 1.15 statute mile = 1,852 meters)
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NJDEP	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
NJDEP-HPO	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection - Historic Preservation Office
NLCD	National Land Cover Dataset. Land cover types classified and mapped by U.S. Geological Survey
NNL	National Natural Landmark
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
Offshore Cable	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind cable located offshore beneath the seafloor which connects the Offshore Substation to the landfall site
OSS	Offshore Substation
The Project	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Farm: North
PDE	Project Design Envelope
RPM	Revolutions per Minute
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Offices
SLIA	Seascape/Landscape Impact Assessment
SLR	Single Lens Reflex
SLVIA	Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment
SRHP	State Registers of Historic Places
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UAS	Unmanned Aircraft System
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDOJ	U.S. Department of the Interior
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment
Viewshed	Area of potential Project visibility defined by maximum structure height and mapped topography, vegetation, and structures within the GAA.
WEA	Wind Energy Area
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WTA	Wind Turbine Area
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
ZVI	Zone of Visual Influence
3D	Three Dimensional

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR) prepared this Technical Report on behalf of Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind, LLC (Atlantic Shores) in support of the Atlantic Shores Construction and Operations Plan (COP) for an offshore wind energy generation Project located within the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Lease Area OCS-A 0549 (Inset 1.1-1), export cables located in federal and state waters to bring the power to shore, and interconnection facilities supporting the connection to the power grid in New York and/or New Jersey.

The purpose of the Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment (SLVIA) is to analyze the potential visibility and visual effect associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Atlantic Shores North Offshore Wind Project (Project). In accordance with BOEM guidance set forth in the document titled, *Assessment of Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impacts of Offshore Wind Energy Developments on the Outer Continental Shelf of the United States* (Sullivan 2021). This SLVIA includes two parts: a seascape and landscape impact assessment (SLIA) and a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA). The SLIA evaluates impacts to the visual attributes that make up the character and sense of place associated with visual environment, while the VIA assesses the impacts to people by evaluating the change in the composition of views and how these compositional changes may affect people experiencing the views. This SLVIA was prepared by visual experts experienced in visual resource assessment.



Inset 1-1. Regional Location of the Project

## 2.0 PROJECT DESIGN ENVELOPE

BOEM's visual assessment guidance (Sullivan 2021) identifies a need for the methodology to be "flexible enough to accommodate changes in facility design that might occur during the approval process. This is

referred to as a Project Design Envelope (PDE) and considers a range of potential project components in terms of quantity, energy output, size, export cable routes and onshore substation/converter station, and interconnection options. This approach allows developers flexibility in design while still accounting for locations within the PDE that are unsuitable for development due to constructability, environmental, cultural, or economic limitations. To evaluate the potential visual effects associated with the visible components of the Project, reasonable assumptions are applied to select the most conservative visibility and scale scenario, also known as the maximum design scenario (MDS). The MDS analyzed in this SLVIA considers a layout that represents the largest geographic footprint that could be occupied by visible structures and, therefore, the largest percentage of the visible horizon from shoreline locations that may be affected by the Project. The MDS components are described in Section 2.2. It should be noted that the MDE and PDE consider a range of component dimensions that vary based on the model ultimately chosen. For example, the maximum hub height, and maximum rotor diameter may not be used in combination. A maximum hub height could be used with a smaller rotor diameter, ultimately resulting in the maximum blade tip height. Therefore, these dimensions may vary slightly in the models developed for the SLVIA.

## 2.1 OFFSHORE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations will be located in the BOEM Renewable Energy Lease Area OCS-A 0549 which covers an area measuring 10.5 miles (mi; 16 kilometers [km]) in an east-west direction and 24 mi (37 km) in a north-south direction, covering approximately 126.8 square miles (mi<sup>2</sup>; 328.3 square kilometers [km<sup>2</sup>]). This area will contain the major visible components of the Project and is referred to as the wind turbine area (WTA or offshore facilities). The WTA is located east of the New Jersey Shoreline generally between Brigantine and Barnegat Light Borough and is approximately 8 mi (13 km) east of Ship Bottom Borough at its closest point to shore (see Inset 2.1-1). In addition, the Project will include inter-array cables and a submarine export cable which will not result in any visible infrastructure and therefore, are only considered in the context of potential visibility and visual impacts resulting during the construction period.

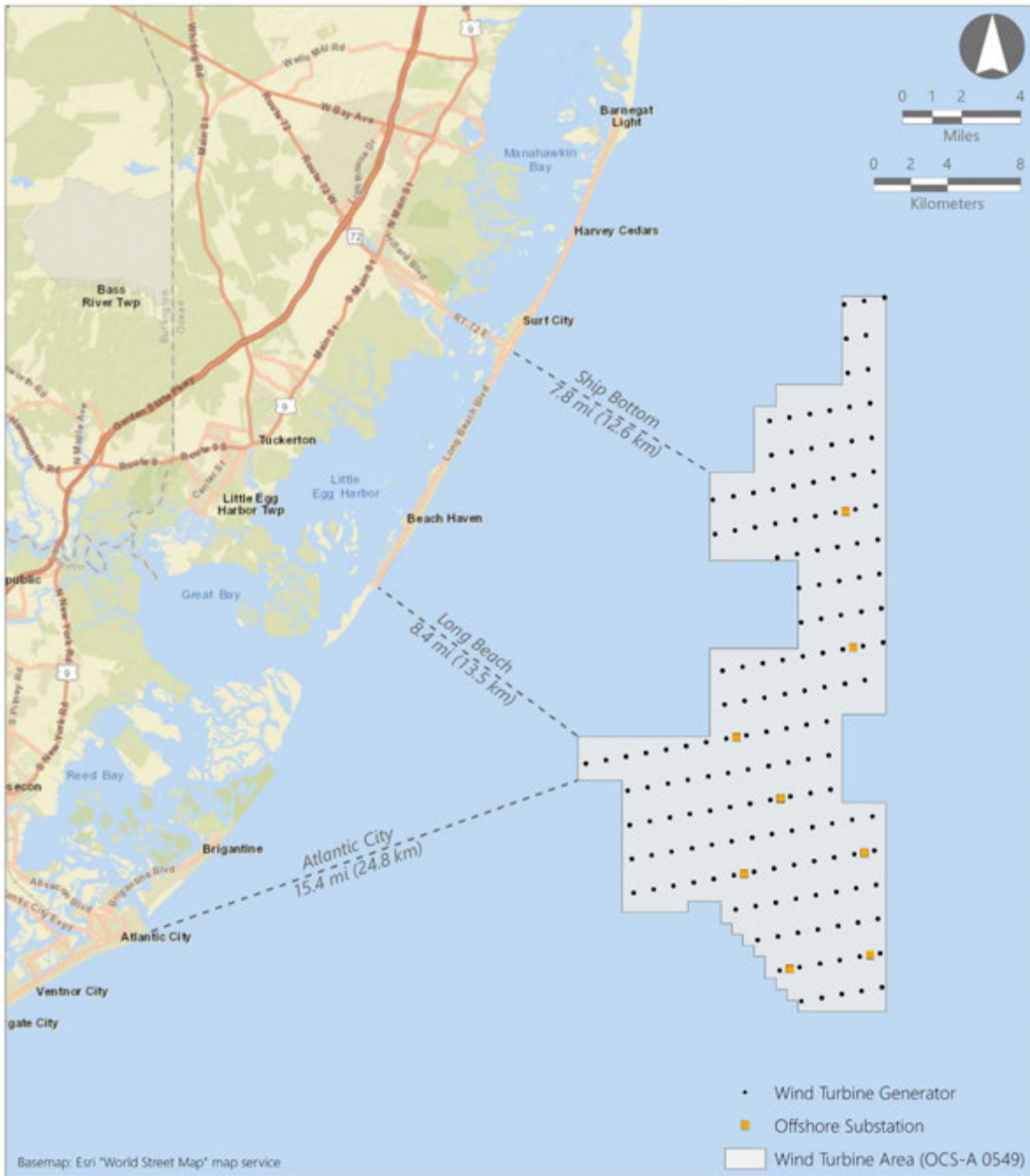
The Project is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 157 WTGs and associated foundations, up to eight offshore substations (OSS), inter-array and/or inter-link cables connecting the WTGs and the OSSs, and up to one permanent meteorological (met) tower. Additionally, offshore submarine export cables located in both federal waters and New Jersey and/or New York territorial waters, will connect the OSSs to a transition vault in Monmouth County, New Jersey and/or Richmond County, Brooklyn County, or Kings County, New York. The submarine cables and transition vaults will not result in any operational visual impacts. Section 8.0 describes the onshore components of the Project extending landward from the transition vaults. The MDS considered in this SLVIA evaluates the largest WTG dimensions currently under consideration, which provides a conservative assessment of theoretical WTG visibility from onshore locations. This is represented by a 20-plus megawatt (MW) WTG, with a rotor diameter of 967.8 ft (295 m), a hub height of 562.7 feet (ft; 171.5 meters [m])<sup>1</sup>, and a total height of 1046.6 ft (319 m) with a blade in the upright position (see Inset 2.1-2 and Table 2.1-1). WTGs and OSSs will be aligned in a uniform grid with rows in an east-northeast to west-southwest orientation spaced 1.0 nautical mile (nm) (1.15 mi; 1.9 km) apart, and rows in a north to south orientation spaced 0.6 nm (0.69 mi; 1.1 km) apart (Inset 2.1-2). The SLVIA

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<sup>1</sup> The hub height maximum PDE value is 175 meters. However, this hub height would only be considered with a smaller rotor diameter, and therefore was modified to 171.5 to reach the maximum PDE height of 319 meters.



also considers the smallest proposed substation. This is considered the MDS because a total of eight OSSs would be required under this scenario, as opposed to larger options which would require three to four units to serve the same function. The eight proposed OSSs will be located between the turbines on an east to west axis. Inset 2.1-1 illustrates the layout considered in this VIA. Each "small" OSS measures approximately 98.4 ft (30 m) wide, 131.2 ft (40 m) long, and 98.4 ft (30 m) high. Considering the foundation, the OSSs are expected to reach a maximum height of 172.6 ft (52.6 m). The dimensions of all components represented in this SLVIA are shown in Insets 2.1-2 and 2.1-3, and Tables 2.1-1 and 2.1-2.



Inset 2.1-1 WTA Location and WTG and OSS Layout

Table 2.1-1 WTG Dimensions Evaluated in the SLVIA

WTG Component/Parameter	Maximum WTG
Turbine Height [from Mean Sea Level (MSL)]	1047 ft (319 m)
Hub Height (from MSL)	562.7 ft (171.5 m)
Air Gap (MSL) to the Bottom of the Blade Tip	78.7 ft (24 m)

Base (tower) Diameter (at the bottom)	32.8 ft (10 m)
Base (tower) Diameter (at the top)	27.9 ft (8.5 m)
Nacelle Dimensions (length x width x height)	150.9 ft × 65.6 ft × 65.6 ft (46 m × 20 m × 20 m)
Blade Length	475.7 ft (145 m)
Maximum Blade Width	32.8 ft (10 m)
Rotor Diameter	967.8 ft (295 m)

**Table 2.1-2 OSS Dimensions Evaluated in the SLVIA**

~400 MW Small OSS (HVAC)	Height Above Mean Sea Level (MSL)
Top Side Length	131.2 ft (40 m)
Top Side Width	98.4 ft (30 m)
Top Side Height	98.4 ft (30 m)
Foundation Diameter	39.4 ft (12 m)
Foundation Height	74.1 ft (22.6 m)
Total Height	172.6 ft (52.6 m)

Each WTG will consist of four major components: the foundation, the tower, the nacelle, and the rotor (Inset 2.1-4:

- Foundation.** For the purpose of this VIA, it was assumed that each of the WTGs will be supported by a monopile foundation consisting of a single steel pile driven into the sea floor. The monopile foundation at MSL is a tubular steel structure, upon which the tower transition will be mounted. The foundation will extend above the water surface, and the exposed portion of the foundation will be yellow in color (RAL 1023) in accordance with BOEM's *Guidelines for Lighting and Marking of Structures Supporting Renewable Energy Development* (BOEM 2021). A boat landing and hoist will be affixed to the foundation with a stairway connecting the landing to a railed deck at the base of the tower.
- Tower.** The towers used for the Project are tapered hollow steel structures manufactured in up to four sections. The assembled towers have a diameter of approximately 33 ft (10 m) at the base and 28 ft (8.5 m) at the top. Two amber U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) navigation lights will be mounted on the deck at the base of each tower at a height of 55.8 ft (17 m). In accordance with the BOEM and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) obstruction marking standards (BOEM 2021), the turbine will be painted a light grey (RAL 7035) to pure white (RAL 9010). This SLVIA considers RAL 9010 in all analyses. Additionally, the tower will be equipped with a minimum of three low intensity (L-810) red flashing aviation obstruction warning lights (AOWL) at the approximate mid-section of the tower (301.2 ft [91.8 m]) which will operate during nighttime hours only.
- Nacelle.** The main mechanical components of the WTG are housed in the nacelle. These components include the drive train, generator, and transformer. Two AOWs are proposed to be located on top of the nacelle, in accordance with BOEM and FAA guidelines at a height of 615.2 ft (187.5 m). These will be medium intensity, flashing red lights (L-864) that are operated only at night, and will be synchronized with the L-810 lights located at the mid-tower position. It is assumed that

the nacelle will be the same color as the tower and will not include any obvious lettering, logos, or other exterior markings.

- **Rotor.** A rotor assembly is mounted on the nacelle to operate upwind of the tower. The rotor consists of three composite blades. The three-bladed rotor assembly will be consistent with the tower color. The rotor will be the most animated portion of the turbine, spinning at up to 10 revolutions per minute and can therefore attract viewer attention, when visible.

The OSSs will consist of enclosed structures mounted to a monopile foundation. The enclosure will be painted white (similar to the WTGs) and have gangways and stairways mounted on the exterior of the structure for personnel access. Exterior lighting will consist of up to three low intensity shielded lights on each long face of the main structure and safety illumination which will only be activated when personnel are present. As with the WTG foundations, the OSS foundations will be painted yellow and mounted with a maximum of two USCG approved amber lights, in accordance with USCG and BOEM standards. The top of the OSS will have an equipment crane, communications tower, heating and ventilation structures, and generators. Additionally, BOEM or the FAA may require one or more (maximum of two) medium intensity FAA L-864 lights if deemed necessary for aviation safety.

A diagram illustrating the appearance and dimensions of the WTG and OSS evaluated in this study are presented in Insets 2.1-2 and 2.1-3.

### 2.1.1 Offshore Environmental Protection Measures

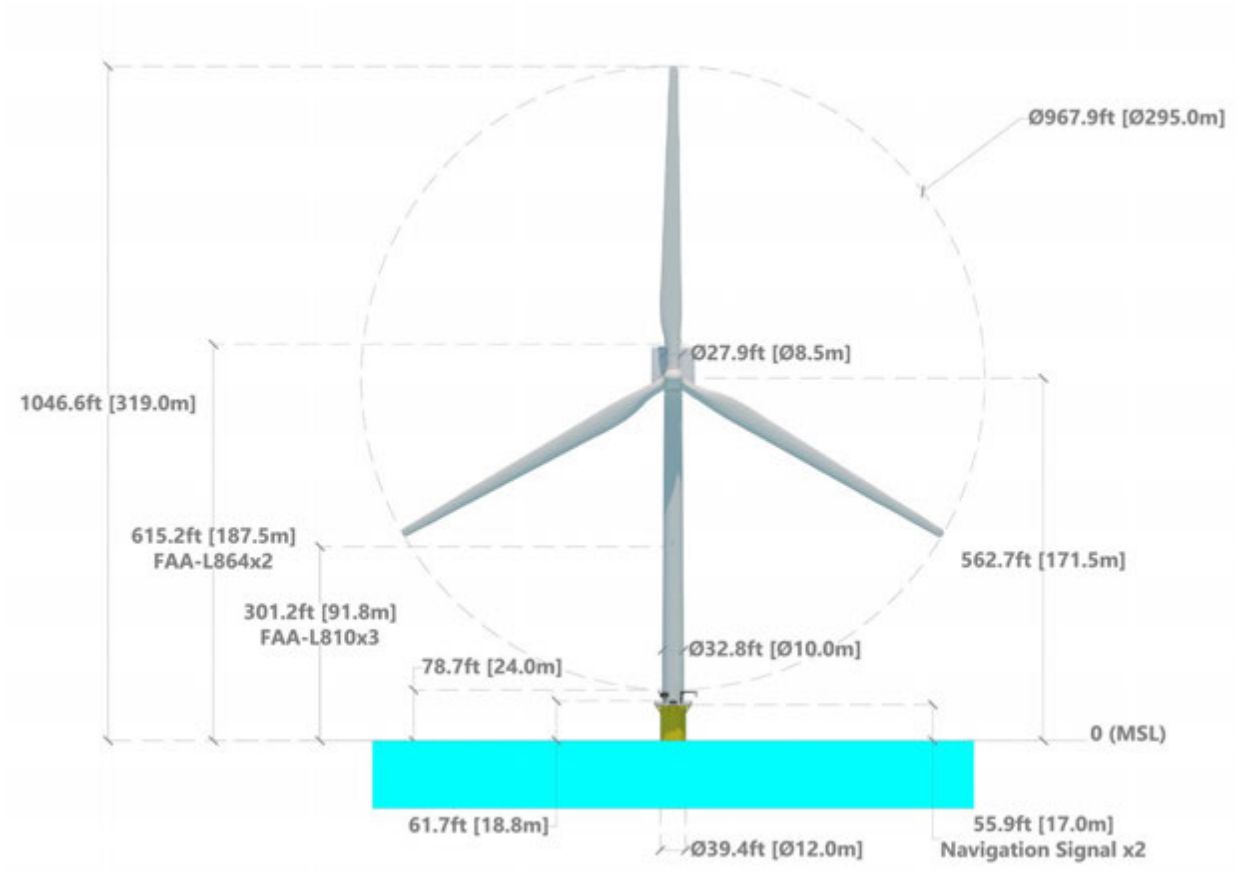
The Project is designed with the following environmental protection measures to reduce or minimize the potential visual effects resulting from the operational Project:

1. Aircraft Detection Lighting System (ADLS). Atlantic Shores will use an ADLS which will activate AOWLs only when aircraft are detected in the vicinity of the Project to limit nighttime visual impacts, pursuant to technical feasibility and approval by the FAA and BOEM. An Aircraft Detection Lighting System (ADLS) Efficacy Analysis completed by Capitol Airspace Group suggests that, based on past flight data (radar and transponder recorded) the AOWLs on the nacelle and mid-tower would be active for a total of 20.25 hours per year or 0.43% of the nighttime hours in a given year (See Table 2.1-3, below). Given the infrequency of AOWL light activation, this mitigation measure essentially eliminates the visual impacts associated with these components of the Project.
2. The Project is located in a designated offshore wind lease area that has been identified by BOEM as suitable for development.
3. The WTGs will have a uniform design.
4. The white color of the WTGs (required by BOEM) generally blends well with the sky at the horizon, even under clear sky conditions, and eliminates the need for daytime warning lights or red paint marking of the blade tips.
5. Atlantic Shore has engaged Rutgers University to study offshore visibility using lidar data which will help characterize visibility frequency in the offshore environment.

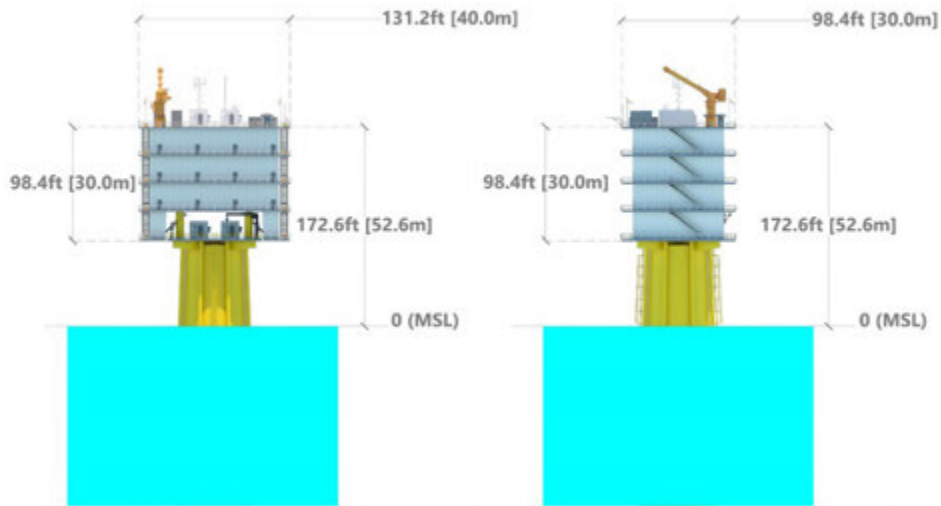
**Table 2.1-3 Typical Monthly Duration of AOWL Activation**

Month	Nighttime Observed (HHH:MM:SS)	Light System Activated Duration (HH:MM:SS)
January	473:40:57	02:36:17 (0.55%)
February	414:26:32	01:45:29 (0.42%)
March	403:58:49	00:27:17 (0.11%)
April	352:08:54	00:15:30 (0.07%)
May	330:05:35	00:14:24 (0.07%)
June	303:15:42	00:34:55 (0.19%)
July	322:29:13	02:48:01 (0.87%)
August	352:33:13	02:50:43 (0.81%)
September	378:23:15	03:02:58 (0.81%)
October	430:51:13	02:26:43 (0.57%)
November	450:37:11	01:54:11 (0.42%)
December	483:19:07	01:28:47 (0.31%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4695:49:41</b>	<b>20:25:15 (0.43%)</b>

Table Source: Capitol Airspace, 2022



Inset 2.1-2. Model of the Wind Turbine Generator Considered in the SLVIA



Inset 2.1-3. Model of the Offshore Substation Considered in the SLVIA

## 2.2 LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, AND STATUTES

The Project is located on the Outer Continental Shelf and is therefore subject to Federal laws, regulations, and guidance including,

- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 30 of the CFR Part 585, Subpart F, Plans, and Information Requirements,
- Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA), Title 43, Chapter 29, Subchapter I, Section 1301 (1953),
- the Submerged Lands Act (SLA) of 1953,
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA),
- Clean Air Act of 1970
- Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) (1972),
- National Historic Preservation Act 1966,
- Inflation Reduction Act of 2022,
- Information Guidelines for a Renewable Energy Construction and Operations Plan (COP). Version 4.0. (2020), and
- US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Office of Renewable Energy Programs Assessment of Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impacts of Offshore Wind Energy Developments on the Outer Continental Shelf of the United States

In addition, state Law, local comprehensive plans, recreation and open space plans, and conservation plans may also identify important initiatives pertaining to the identification of sensitive locations or areas, the identification of coastal resiliency or climate change initiatives, and/or aesthetic standards, protections, and goals that may pertain to the proposed action. Attachment H contains a list of federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and statutes for each incorporated entity within the GAA.

## 3.0 OFFSHORE FACILITIES GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS AREA

For both the offshore and onshore components of the Project, the assessment must determine a geographic area in which visibility is theoretically possible to ensure the study captures the maximum extent of the potentially affected area. This area is known as the geographic analysis area (GAA) and separate GAAs are developed for the offshore and onshore facilities associated with the Project. The GAA for offshore facilities is described below.

The *Assessment of Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impacts of Offshore Wind Energy Developments on the Outer Continental Shelf of the United States* (Sullivan, 2021) recommends the following when determining the geographic scope of analysis:

*“For VIAs for projects where the closest turbine is located less than 43 km (23 nm) from shore, the area of impact analysis for the VIA for daytime impacts is determined by running a [DEM] viewshed from the blade tip height of the proposed project turbines until intercepted by terrain (adjusted for viewer height and elevation) or limited by earth curvature. A second [DEM] viewshed is run from the height of the top of the nacelle of the proposed project turbines for assessment of nighttime impacts. Neither viewshed shall exceed 74 km (40 nm).”*

As recommended by the SLVIA guidance, the maximum area considered in the viewshed analysis for the establishment of the GAA is 40 nm (46 mi [74 km]). Within this 40 nm (46 mi [74 km]) limit, the ocean, seascape, and landscape character areas were defined.

### **3.1 DEFINITION OF THE REGIONAL OCEAN, SEASCAPE, AND LANDSCAPE**

A seascape character area (SCA) is defined by intervisibility between land and sea. SCAs include a portion of the ocean (defined by the 3 nm state limit), an area of shoreline or coastline (used interchangeably), and an area of land. This area was defined by a separate visibility analysis that identified all areas of land that may have visibility of some portion of the ocean. This visibility analysis was completed in GIS using the following methods:

- Ocean visibility was determined through DSM viewshed analysis of two rows of sample points placed in the ocean at distances of 500 ft (152.4 m) and 3 nm from shore. Within these two rows, sample points were spaced 1 mi (1.6 km) apart and assigned a height of 2 ft (0.6 m) AMSL (to account for waves above the ocean surface that can be detected by lidar).
- Because a small glimpse of the ocean is not sufficient to provide seascape character, areas with visibility of only one sample point were excluded, while any areas with potential visibility of two or more ocean sample points were considered to be part of the seascape.
- The viewshed result was then refined and generalized in the following ways:
  - Small, isolated inland areas with ocean visibility were removed.
  - The revised viewshed result was buffered by 100 ft (30.5 m) and any remaining internal areas indicating lack of ocean visibility but surrounded by seascape were included as seascape while non-contiguous areas of inland visibility of the ocean were excluded.
  - Building footprints overlapping this buffer were in turn buffered by 100 ft (30.5 m) and included as seascape to account for elevated ocean views that may be available from these structures.
  - The first block of Atlantic City adjacent to the ocean was included as seascape.
  - The landward edge of this combined result was then smoothed to produce a more generalized boundary and the ocean-side limit was set to follow the 3 nm state jurisdictional boundary.



- The resulting area was then split along the coastline with the landward side designated as the "Seascape" and the ocean side designated as the "Offshore Seascape."

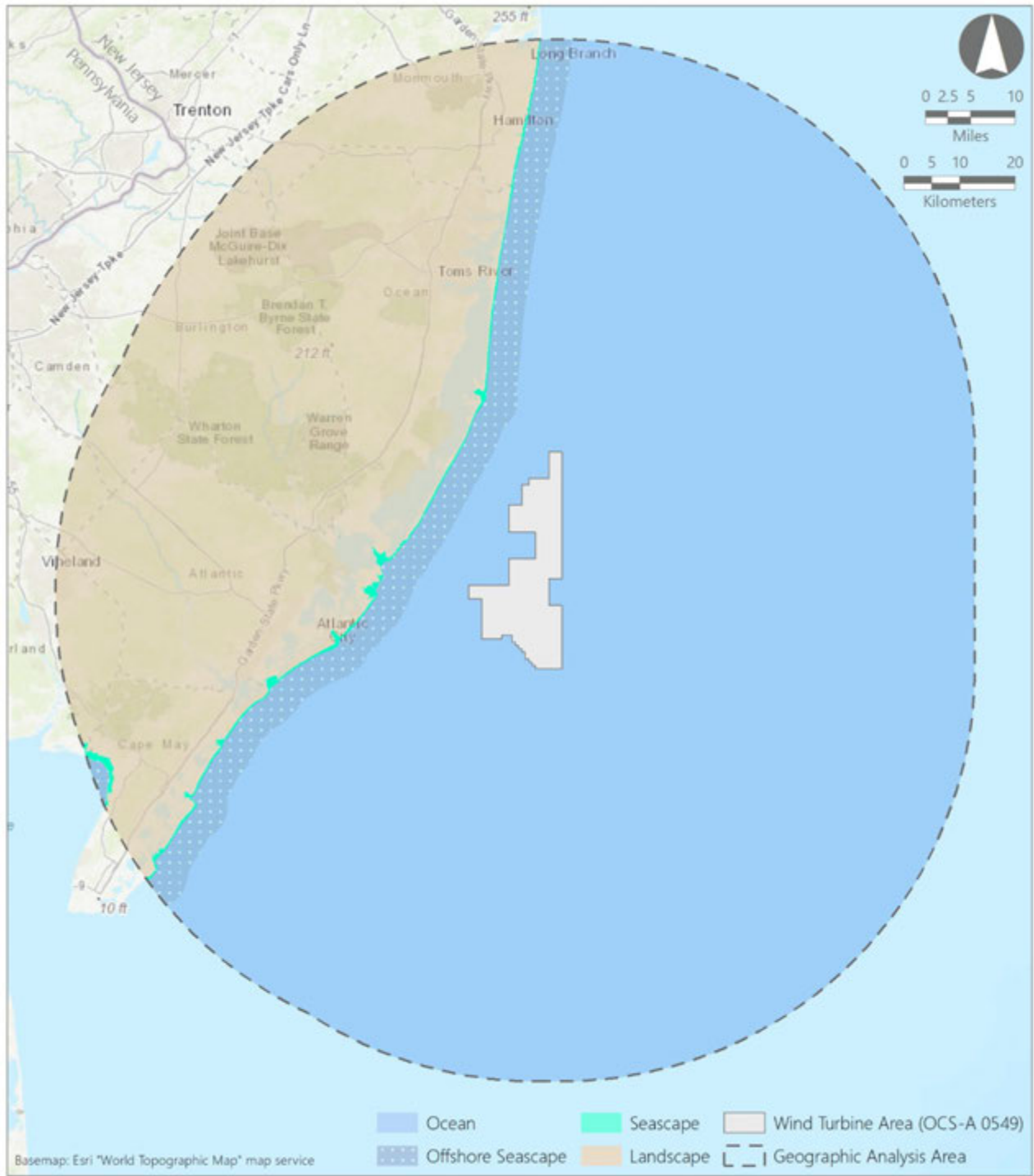
It is important to note that the delineation of the seascape does not suggest that individual character areas extend out to 3 nm. Rather, both the ocean and land-based character areas share a portion of the seascape. Therefore, in terms of visibility and visual impact results, the shoreline or (MLW) delineates the land-based character areas from the ocean.

An ocean character area (OCA) is defined by open water with no to minimal visibility of shoreline and inland features. Human influence on the ocean may be apparent in the form of transportation and fishing vessels, navigation aids, fishing gear, and potentially renewable energy generation. The ocean is defined geographically as the seaward limit of the seascape (3 nm state lands limit) extending oceanward to the limit of the offshore visual GAA.

A landscape character area (LCA) includes visible features of an area of land including its physical features (landform, rivers, lakes, ponds), land cover, and the interaction of human-built features. For the purposes of this SLVIA, the landscape extends to the landward border of the seascape and inland to the limit of the offshore GAA. LSAs do not have obvious intervisibility between land and sea. The regional landscapes are quantified within the GAA in Table 3.1-1 and illustrated in Inset 3.1-1.

**Table 3.1-1 Regional Landscapes**

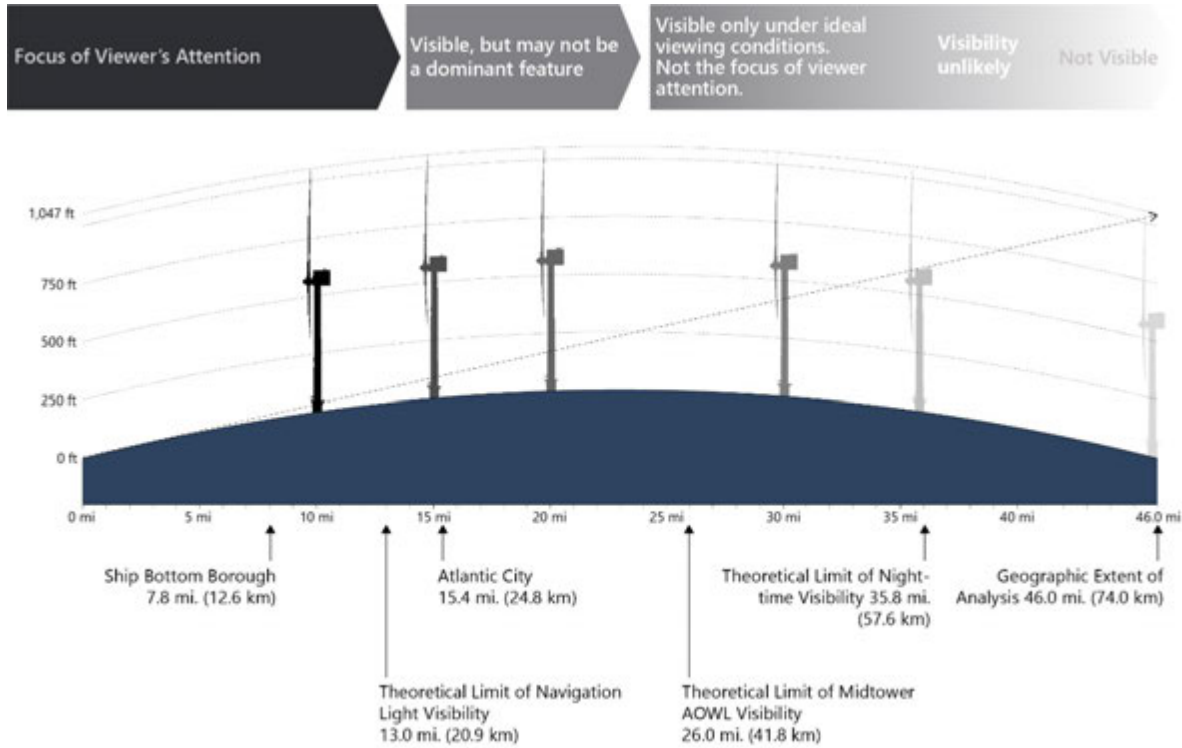
Regional Landscape	Total Area within Offshore GAA	Total Area Within the ZVI	Percent of Regional Landscape with Potential Turbine Visibility
Landscape	1,499.0 mi <sup>2</sup> (2,412.4 km <sup>2</sup> )	253.5 mi <sup>2</sup> (656.6 km <sup>2</sup> )	16.9
Ocean	6,319.1 mi <sup>2</sup> (16,366.5 km <sup>2</sup> )	6,319.1 mi <sup>2</sup> (16,366.5 km <sup>2</sup> )	100.0
Seascape	401.1 mi <sup>2</sup> (1,038.8 km <sup>2</sup> )	395.1 mi <sup>2</sup> (1,023.2 km <sup>2</sup> )	98.5



Inset 3.1-1. Landscape, Seascape, and Ocean Character Area Types

## 3.2 VISIBILITY CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFSHORE WIND TURBINES

The first step in defining the maximum extent of WTG visibility in an offshore setting is to determine the likely physical threshold based on the screening effect of the curvature of the earth and visual acuity of the human eye. Observations of constructed offshore wind facilities are also useful in determining WTG visibility diminishment thresholds, but these studies have only been conducted on projects with smaller WTGs. For example, EDR completed observations of the operational Block Island Wind Farm (BIWF) which utilizes five WTGs with a maximum height of 589 ft (458 ft lower than the WTGs associated with the Project). These observations suggest that based on this smaller technology, the WTGs will generally become completely screened by the curvature of the earth and/or atmospheric perspective at a distance between 35 and 40 miles, depending on the elevation of the viewer. A study completed in Europe, Offshore Wind Turbine Visibility and Visual Impact Threshold Distances (Sullivan et al., 2013) concluded that offshore wind facilities were judged to be a major focus of visual attention at distances up to 10 mi (16 km); were noticeable to casual observers at distances of almost 18 mi (29 km); and were visible with extended or concentrated viewing at distances beyond 25 mi (40 km) (Sullivan et al., 2013). Again, the Project considers WTGs that are significantly taller than those included in this study and a calibration of this study is not appropriate given the fact it is based on observation and does not include any specific occupational statistics. However, these studies are still relevant in that the most influential limiting factor in WTG visibility from open coastal locations is atmospheric perspective. Moisture and atmospheric particles will always have a significant influence on visibility over the ocean regardless of the size of the technology. However, it is anticipated that when viewed under clear weather conditions, the visual prominence of larger WTGs will extend over a greater distance and could be the focus of viewer attention beyond 10 mi (16.1 km). As illustrated below in Inset 3.2-1, the WTGs under consideration could be the focus of view attention to a distance of 15 mi (24.1 km), beyond 15 mi (24.1 km) and out to approximately 23 mi (37.0 km), the WTGs will be visible during clear conditions, but may not dominate other landscape features. Beyond approximately 23 miles, it is anticipated that the WTGs would only be visible during ideal viewing conditions (conditions perceived as clear to casual observers) and would not be the focus of viewer attention. From 30 mi (48.3 km) or more, the WTGs would be difficult to see even if aware of the presence of the WTGs. Under this last criterion, even during perceived atmospheric clarity, the WTG would likely be partially obscured by atmospheric perspective resulting from moisture and particles in the air. As a result, the diminished scale due to distance, combined with atmospheric perspective would minimize the visibility of the WTGs in all but the rarest atmospheric circumstances.









Inset 3.2-1. WTG Visibility Over Distance

### 3.3 THEORETICAL VISIBILITY OF THE PROJECT

As described above, there are a number of factors that can influence the visibility of offshore WTGs. However, the SLVIA must first determine the theoretical visibility. The term “theoretical visibility” in this context refers to the maximum extent of visibility considering constant, predictable, and physical environmental constraints. To complete this, a digital elevation model (DEM) viewshed analysis is used. This analysis considers curvature of the earth, a standard refraction coefficient of 0.13, and seascape and landscape topography. The analysis also incorporates the height and position of each WTG to predict where visibility may occur. Offshore WTGs have several notable components (see Section 2.1) that may influence the degree of potential visibility due to their physical dimensions, emission of light, or rotor movement. The features of WTGs most likely to influence the degree of potential visibility are included in Table 3.3-1, below. It should be noted that the orange color illustrated on the WTG diagrams represents the sample location and indicates the portion of the WTG that is theoretically visible. However, the viewshed areas are not mutually exclusive. For example, the blade tip viewshed may include areas that can see lower portions of the WTG and includes areas that can only see the blade tips. Additionally, as the viewsheds work down the WTG in elevation, the portions of the turbine above that sample point will also be visible. For example, if the navigation light is indicated as visible, the mid-tower, hub, nacelle AOWL, bunny ear, and blade tip will also be visible.

**Table 3.3-1 Notable Visible Features of Offshore Wind Turbines**

Component	Height	Illustration	Discernible Features
Blade Tip - Upright Position	1046.6 ft (319 m)		A single blade in the upright position represents the greatest extent of theoretical visibility because it is the component physically occupying the greatest height.
Bunny Ear (Two Blades Upright)	807.4 ft (246.1 m)		The bunny ear configuration (sometimes referred to as “rotor” in this report) is the maximum height represented by two blades in a simultaneous upright position (45 degrees to the water sheet) which represents a height at which viewers may be more likely to detect the motion of the rotating blades.
Nacelle Aviation Obstruction Warning Light (AOWL)	615.2 ft (187.5 m)		The nacelle AOWL is representative of the maximum height at which nighttime visibility could occur. For the purposes of the SLVIA, this height and the resulting viewshed analysis represents the nighttime GAA. This light will be controlled by ADLS and therefore would be considered an infrequent and intermittent source of potential impacts. This height also conservatively estimates the zone of theoretical visibility of the WTG nacelle.
Hub (Geometric Center of the Rotor Assembly)	562.7 ft (171.5 m)		The WTG hub is the point at which all three blades terminate at the approximate center of the nacelle. Not only is this representative of blade movement detectability, but it also represents the portion of the WTG with the greatest horizontal dimension, suggesting it may have a greater physical limit of visibility.
Mid-Tower AOWL	301.2 ft (91.8 m)		The mid-tower AOWL is representative of the lowest point at which AOWLs would be mounted. This light will also be controlled by ADLS and therefore would be considered an infrequent and intermittent source of potential nighttime visual effects. This height and the resulting viewshed also represent the area from which a significant portion of the rotating WTG rotor may be visible.
Navigation Light	55.8 ft (17 m)		The navigation lights represent the maximum height at which a consistently illuminated light source could result in visual effects. Additionally, this height and the resulting viewshed determines areas in which all substantive portions of the WTG may be visible, including the transition from the white tower and rotor to yellow foundation base.

The areas of visibility resulting from the DEM visibility analysis are known as the zone of theoretical visibility, and to establish this, a GIS-based analysis was completed. The maximum theoretical visibility of the Project,

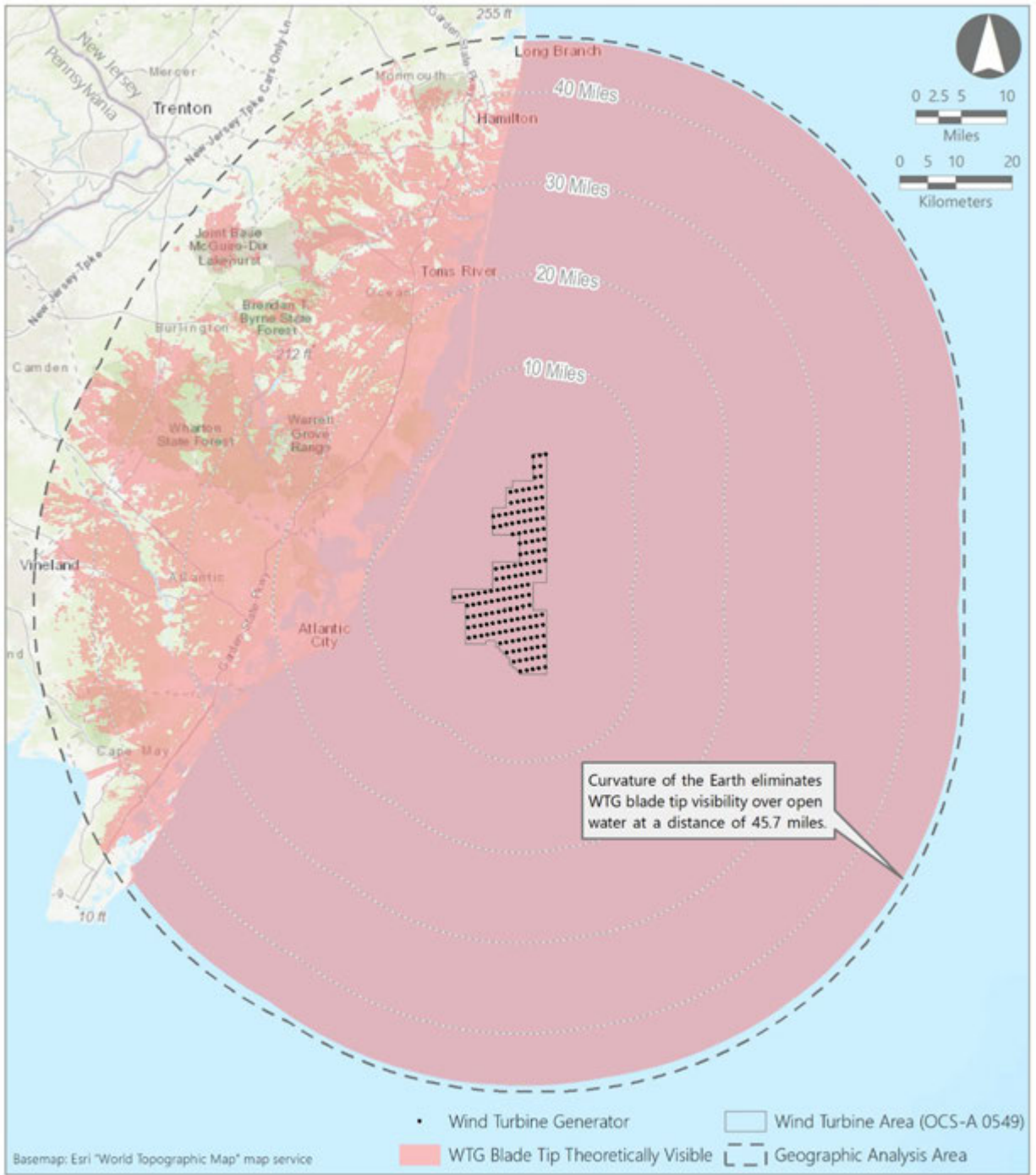
or GAA, considers maximum visibility of each WTG with a blade in the upright position, the bare earth topography of a 40 nm (46 mi [74 km]) area around the WTGs and the effect of curvature of the earth and standard refraction. Additionally, this DEM viewshed analysis was used to determine the maximum theoretical visibility of each of the WTG components described in Table 3.3.1. This DEM analysis considers the screening effect of curvature of the earth (with a 0.13 refraction coefficient as recommended in the SLVIA methodology), and topography. The resulting zone of theoretical visibility of each component is illustrated in Insets 3.1.1 through 3.1-7.

### 3.3.1 Theoretical Visibility of the WTG Blade Tip (Offshore GAA)

The blade tip DEM viewshed analysis, run at a height of 1046.6 ft (319 m), results extend approximately 45.7 mi. (75.5 km) over the open water of the OCA, and offshore seascape. The viewshed results also indicate inland visibility to the extent of the 40 nm (46 mi [74 km]) area. As indicated in Table 3.3-2 the WTG blade tips in the upright position returned positive visibility results within 97.6 percent of the OCA, 97.1 percent of the offshore SCA, 75.5 percent of the onshore SCA and 56.1 percent of the LCA. As shown in Inset 3.3-1, the small areas of the SCA that are excluded from DEM visibility are associated with topographic relief on the shoreline, mostly attributed to the sand dunes. In the LCA, the lack of visibility can be attributed to mild topographic undulation associated with river valleys and upland areas. Depending on the project alignment with these features, they either screen visibility, or provide viewing opportunities toward the OCA.

**Table 3.33.3-2. WTG Blade Tip – DEM Viewshed Summary within OCA, SCA, and LCA.**

Character Area Type	Total Area		DEM Viewshed Theoretical Visibility		
	Sq. mi.	Sq. km.	Sq. mi.	Sq. km.	Percent
Ocean	6,474.4	16,768.5	6,319.2	16,366.6	97.6
Offshore Seascape	389.3	1008.2	378.2	979.5	97.1
Seascape	30.3	78.6	22.9	59.3	75.5
Landscape	2,672.7	6,922.3	1,499.1	3,882.7	56.1



Inset 3.3-1. Blade Tip Theoretical Visibility

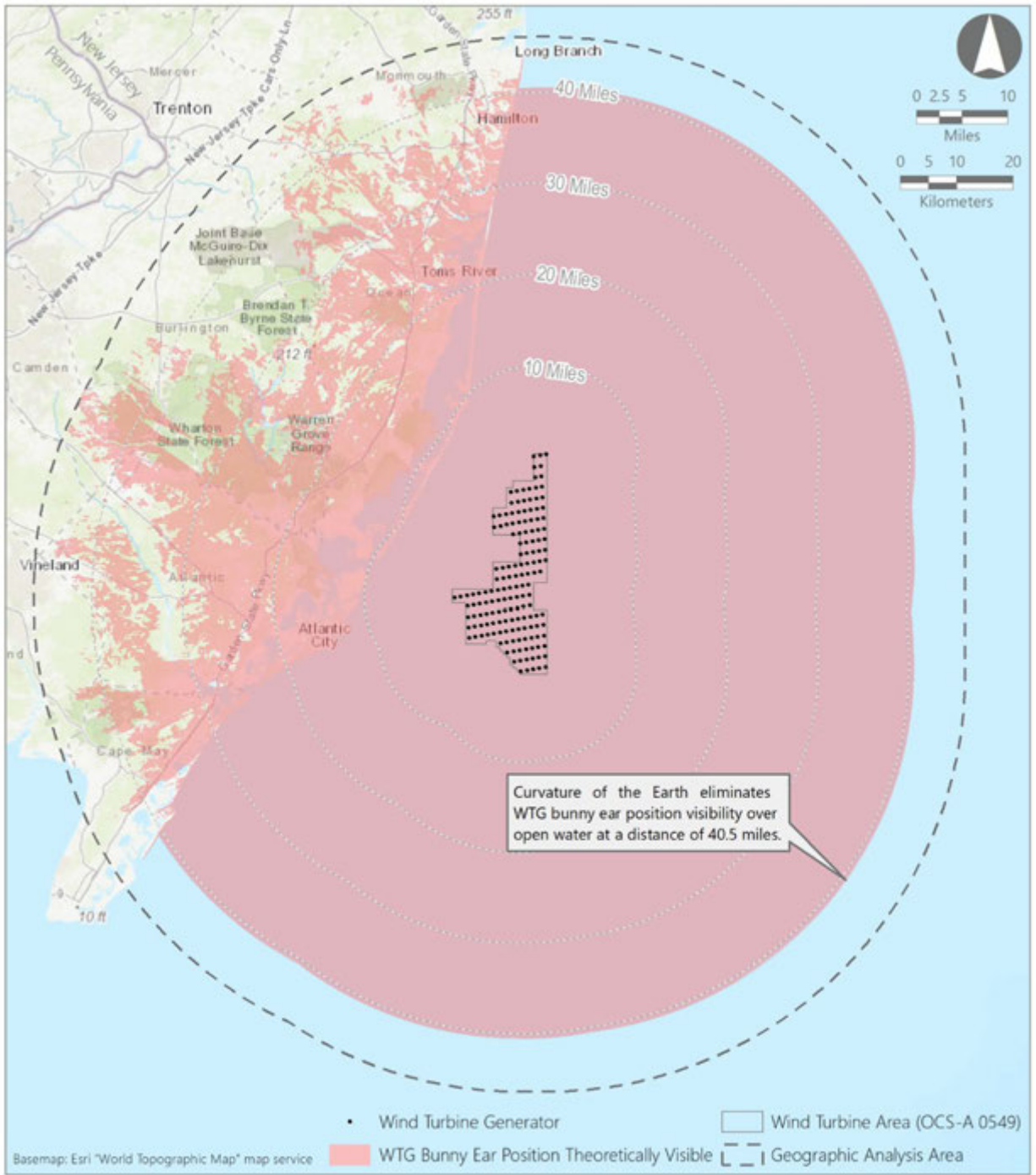
### 3.3.2 Theoretical Visibility of the WTG Bunny Ear Configuration

The bunny ear configuration was run at a height of 807.4 ft (246.1 m) and the DEM viewshed analysis results extend approximately 40.5 mi. (65.2 km) over the open water of the OCA, and offshore seascape. The viewshed results also indicate inland visibility to the extent of the 40 nm (46 mi [74 km]) area. As indicated in Table 3.3-2 the widest part of the WTG blades may be visible within 81.2 percent of the OCA, 87.0 percent of the offshore SCA, 69.2 percent of the onshore SCA, and 42.4 percent of the LCA. As shown in Inset 3.3-2, the most pronounced changes occur within the SCA and OCA due to the elimination of visibility resulting from curvature of the earth. Additional reductions in potential visibility occur along the western edge of SCA dunes and significant areas of inland LCA visibility are eliminated or reduced in size when compared to the blade tip analysis (Inset 3.3-1).

**Table 3.3-3. WTG Bunny Ear – DEM Viewshed Summary within OCA, SCA, and LCA.**

Character Area Type	Total Area		DEM Viewshed Theoretical Visibility		
	Sq. mi.	Sq. km.	Sq. mi.	Sq. km.	Percent
Ocean	6,474.4	16,768.5	5,256.9	13,615.2	81.2
Offshore Seascape	389.3	1008.2	338.8	877.4	87.0
Seascape	30.3	78.6	21.0	54.5	69.2
Landscape	2,672.7	6,922.3	1,132.2	2,932.4	42.4





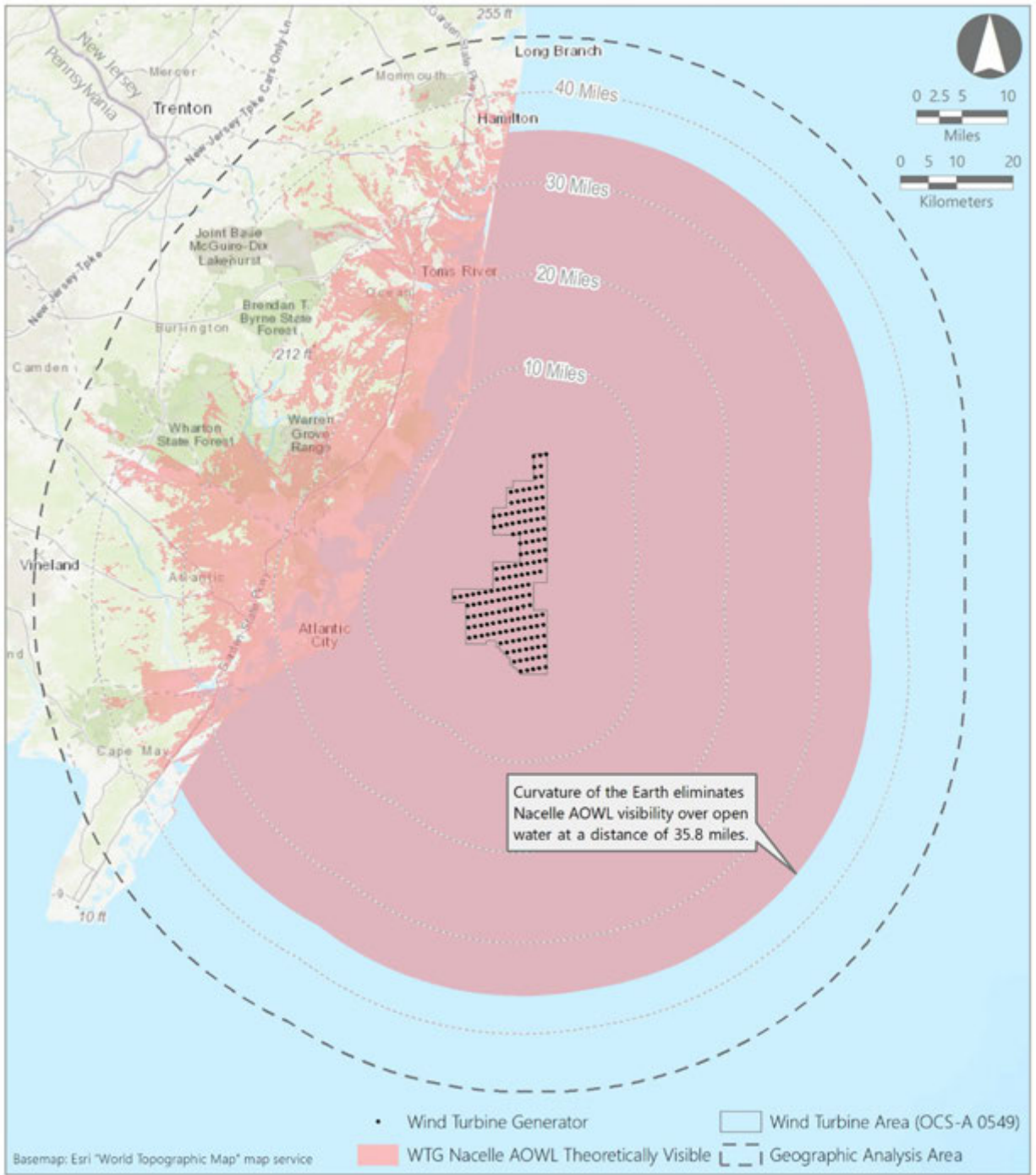
Inset 3.3-2. Bunny Ear Theoretical Visibility

### 3.3.3 Theoretical Visibility of the WTG Nacelle AOWL (Nighttime GAA)

Similar reductions in visibility occur considering the theoretical visibility of the Nacelle AOWL at a height of 615.2 ft (187.5 m). The visibility over water is reduced to approximately 35.8 mi. (57.6 km) which defined the maximum GAA for nighttime visual effects. The viewshed results also indicate that inland visibility within the LCA only included a few small areas beyond 40 miles and reduced visibility within 35 miles. As indicated in Table 3.3-4 the AOWLs may be visible within 67.4 percent of the OCA, 77.6 percent of the offshore SCA, 62.0 percent of the onshore SCA, and only 31.2 percent of the LCA. As shown in Inset 3.3-3, the most pronounced changes occur within the SCA and OCA due to the elimination of visibility resulting from curvature of the earth. Additional reductions in potential visibility occur along the western edge of SCA dunes and significant areas of inland LCA visibility are eliminated or reduced in size (771 sq. mi) when compared to the bunny ear analysis (Inset 3.3-3).

**Table 3.3-4. Nacelle AOWL – DEM Viewshed Summary within OCA, SCA, and LCA.**

Character Area Type	Total Area		DEM Viewshed Theoretical Visibility		
	Sq. mi.	Sq. km.	Sq. mi.	Sq. km.	Percent
Ocean	6,474.4	16,768.5	4,363.7	11,301.9	67.4
Offshore Seascape	389.3	1008.2	302.1	782.5	77.6
Seascape	30.3	78.6	18.8	48.8	62.0
Landscape	2,672.7	6,922.3	834.5	2,161.2	31.2



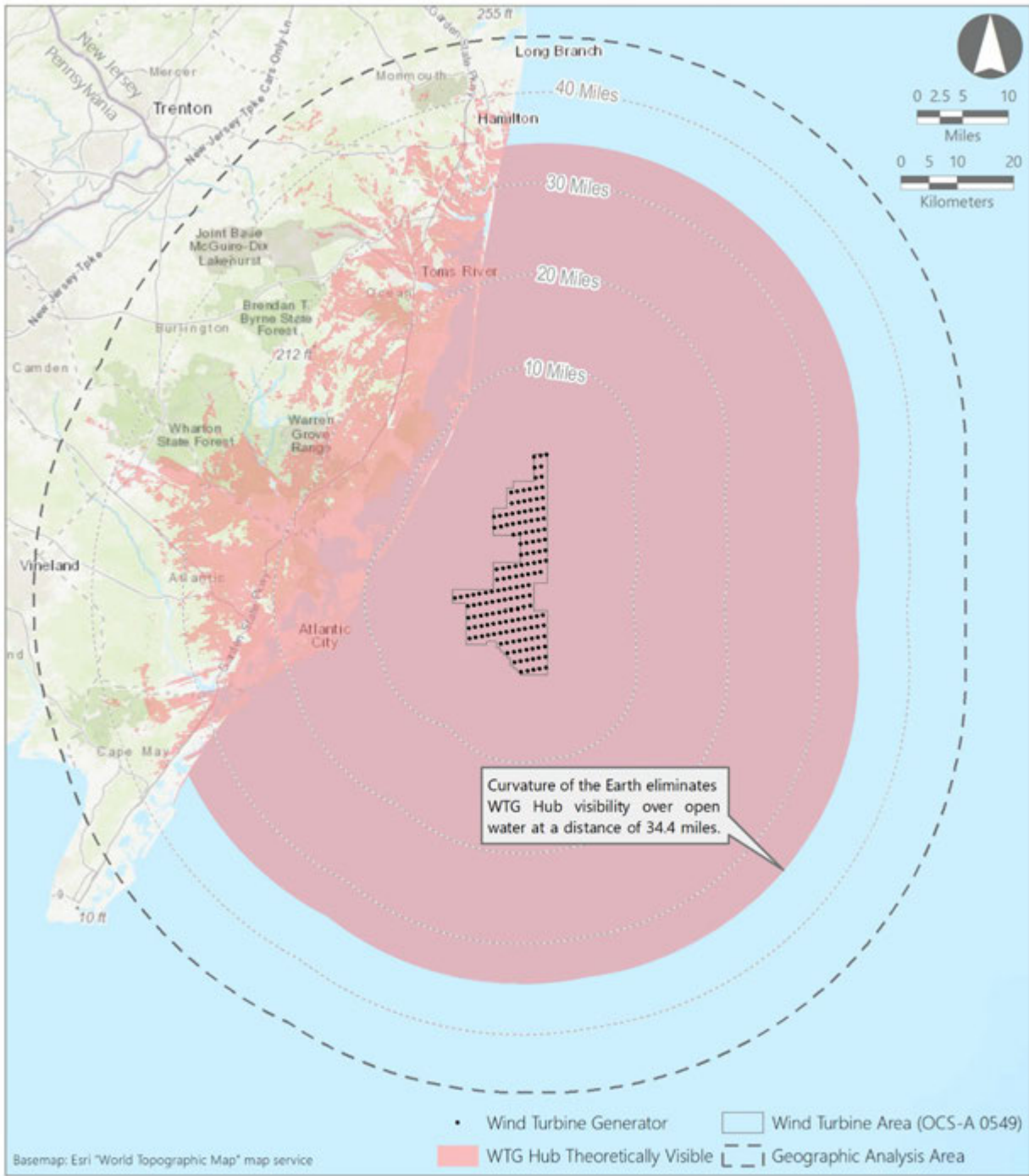
Inset 3.3-3. Nacelle AOWL Theoretical Visibility

### 3.3.4 Theoretical Visibility of the WTG Hub

Considering the WTG hub at a height of 562.7 ft (171.5 m), the visibility from the OCA, SCA, and LCA remains fairly similar due to the minimal decrease in the height of this component. The visibility over water is reduced to approximately 34.4 mi. (55.4 km) and includes 63.5 percent of the total OCA area. Slight reductions in LCA and SCA visibility can be attributed to the combined effects of curvature of earth and topographic obstructions such as dunes, hills, and valleys (Inset 3.3-4). As indicated in Table 3.3-5 the WTG hub may be visible within 74.5 percent of the offshore SCA, 59.3 percent of the onshore SCA, and 28.3 percent of the LCA.

**Table 3.3-5. WTG Hub – DEM Viewshed Summary within OCA, SCA, and LCA.**

Character Area Type	Total Area		DEM Viewshed Theoretical Visibility		
	Sq. mi.	Sq. km.	Sq. mi.	Sq. km.	Percent
Ocean	6,474.4	16,768.5	4,111.3	10,648.3	63.5
Offshore Seascape	389.3	1008.2	289.9	751.0	74.5
Seascape	30.3	78.6	18.0	46.7	59.3
Landscape	2,672.7	6,922.3	756.8	1,960.0	28.3



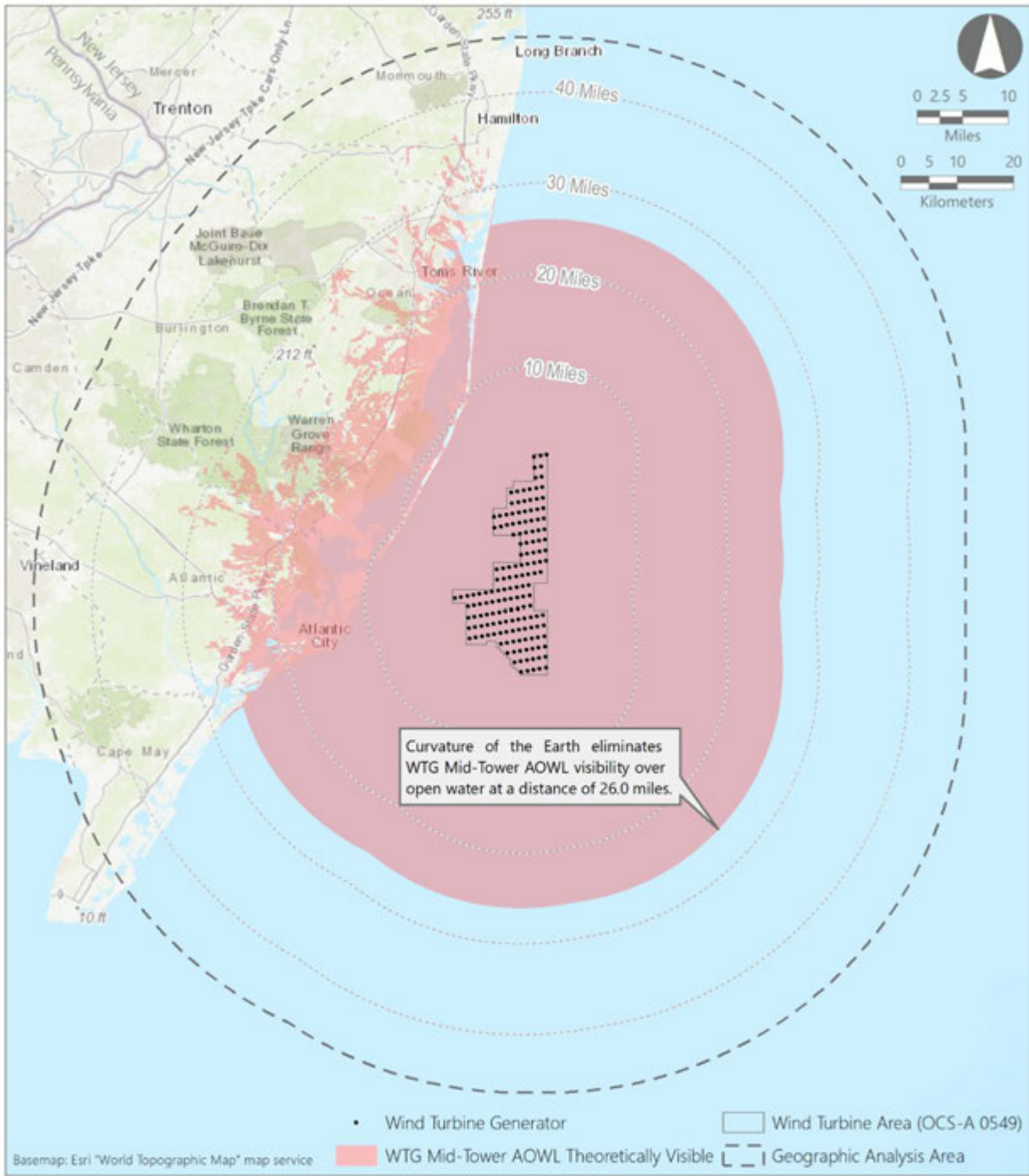
Inset 3.3-4. WTG Hub Theoretical Visibility

### 3.3.5 Theoretical Visibility of the WTG Mid-Tower AOWL

Considering the mid-tower AOWL at a height of 301.2 ft (91.8 m) the visibility from the OCA, SCA, and LCA is significantly reduced. The visibility over water extends to approximately 26.0 mi. (41.8 km) and includes 42.6 percent of the total OCA area. A significant reduction in visibility was also noted in the SCA and LCA due to the effects of curvature of the earth and topographic screening. As indicated in Table 3.3-6 and Inset 3.3-5 the mid-tower AOWL may be visible within 58.1 percent of the offshore SCA, 44.8 percent of the onshore SCA, and 16 percent of the LCA. Notable reductions in visibility occurred on the inland bays and their respective western shorelines. This is likely due to screening provided by the barrier island dunes.

**Table 3.3-6. Mid-Tower – DEM Viewshed Summary within OCA, SCA, and LCA.**

Character Area Type	Total Area		DEM Viewshed Theoretical Visibility		
	Sq. mi.	Sq. km.	Sq. mi.	Sq. km.	Percent
Ocean	6,474.4	16,768.5	2,759.0	7,145.8	42.6
Offshore Seascape	389.3	1008.2	226.2	586.0	58.1
Seascape	30.3	78.6	13.6	35.1	44.8
Landscape	2,672.7	6,922.3	428.3	1,109.3	16.0



Inset 3.3-5. WTG Mid-Tower AOWL Theoretical Visibility

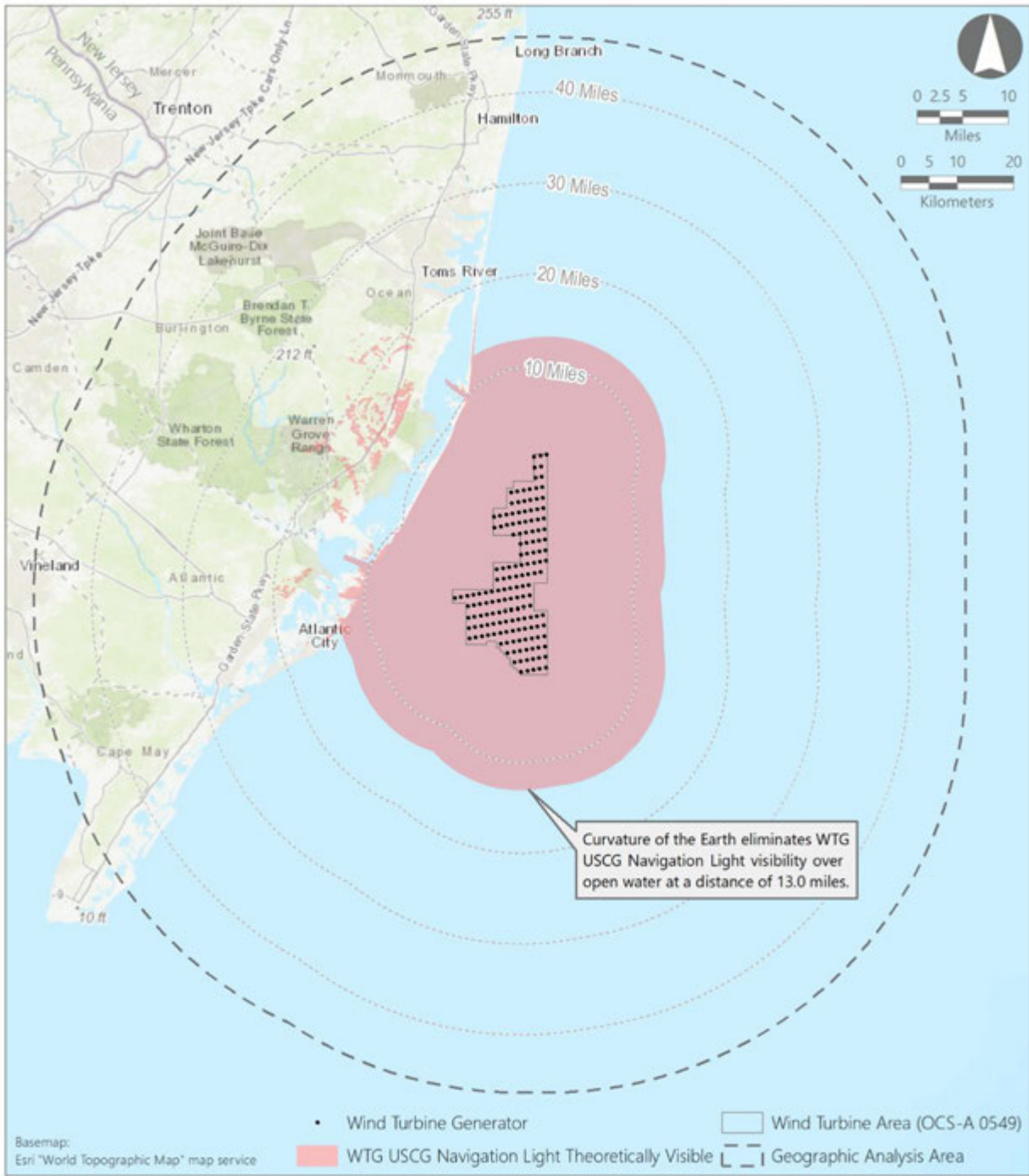
### 3.3.6 Theoretical Visibility of the WTG Navigation Light

The lowest WTG component sampled in the DEM viewshed analysis was the platform and navigation light at a height of 55.8 ft (17 m). Considering this component of the WTG the visibility over water extends to approximately 13.0 mi. (20.9 km) and includes 18.2 percent of the total OCA area. As indicated in Table and Inset 3.3-7 the navigation light may be visible within 33.4 percent of the offshore SCA, 23.1 percent of the onshore SCA, and only 0.8 percent of the LCA. Notable reductions in visibility occurred on the inland bays and their respective western shorelines (Inset 3.3-6). This is likely due to screening provided by the barrier island dunes.

**Table 3.3-7. Navigation Light – DEM Viewshed Summary within OCA, SCA, and LCA.**

Character Area Type	Total Area		DEM Viewshed Theoretical Visibility		
	Sq. mi.	Sq. km.	Sq. mi.	Sq. km.	Percent
Ocean	6,474.4	16,768.5	1,176.3	3,046.8	18.2
Offshore Seascape	389.3	1008.2	130.0	336.8	33.4
Seascape	30.3	78.6	7.0	18.2	23.1
Landscape	2,672.7	6,922.3	20.1	52.0	0.8





Inset 3.3-6. WTG Navigation Light Theoretical Visibility

It is important to note that the WTG navigation light viewshed indicates the theoretical visibility of that component of the WTG, but also includes all of the preceding components of the WTG. If the navigation light is visible, the entire WTG up to the blade tip is also visible. If the mid-tower AOWL is theoretically visible, the rest of the upper portions above the mid-tower will also be visible. Table 3.3-8 provides a summary of the DEM viewshed results by WTG component and character area type.

**Table 3.3-8. WTG Blade Tip – DEM Viewshed Summary within OCA, SCA, and LCA**

Type	Total Area		WTG Component	DEM Viewshed		
	Sq. mi.	Sq. km.		Sq. mi.	Sq. km.	Percent
Ocean	6,474.4	16,768.5	Blade Tip	6,319.2	16,366.6	97.6
Ocean	6,474.4	16,768.5	Bunny Ear Position	5,256.9	13,615.19	81.2
Ocean	6,474.4	16,768.5	Nacelle AOWL	4,363.7	11,301.9	67.4
Ocean	6,474.4	16,768.5	Hub	4,111.3	10,648.3	63.5
Ocean	6,474.4	16,768.5	Mid-Tower AOWL	2759	7,145.8	42.6
Ocean	6,474.4	16,768.5	USCG Navigation Light	1,176.3	3,046.8	18.2
Seascape	419.6	1,086.8	Blade Tip	401.1	1,038.8	95.6
Seascape	419.6	1,086.8	Bunny Ear Position	359.8	931.9	85.7
Seascape	419.6	1,086.8	Nacelle AOWL	321	831.3	76.5
Seascape	419.6	1,086.8	Hub	308	797.7	73.4
Seascape	419.6	1,086.8	Mid-Tower AOWL	239.8	621.1	57.1
Seascape	419.6	1,086.8	USCG Navigation Light	137.1	355	32.7
Landscape	2,672.7	6,922.3	Hub	756.8	1,960	28.3
Landscape	2,672.7	6,922.3	Blade Tip	1,499.1	3,882.7	56.1
Landscape	2,672.7	6,922.3	Bunny Ear Position	1,132.2	2,932.4	42.4
Landscape	2,672.7	6,922.3	Nacelle AOWL	834.5	2,161.2	31.2
Landscape	2,672.7	6,922.3	Mid-Tower AOWL	428.3	1,109.3	16.0
Landscape	2,672.7	6,922.3	USCG Navigation Light	20.1	52	0.8

Section 5.0 will provide a summary of visibility within each character area type and character area unit based on the DSM viewshed analysis.

### 3.4 ATMOSPHERIC INFLUENCES ON PROJECT VISIBILITY

A study completed by the Rutgers School of Environmental and Biological Sciences for the Atlantic Shores Wind Project titled, Initial Visibility Modeling Study for Offshore Wind for New Jersey's Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project (EDR, 2023) provides relevant data regarding offshore visibility frequency and trends as influenced by meteorological conditions. Forecast Systems Laboratory (FSL) predictive models were used to determine visibility distance using past meteorological data from Atlantic City International Airport and Ocean City Municipal Airport. The FSL predictive model uses inputs such as temperature, relative humidity, and dew point temperature to determine the potential distance and frequency of specific viewing conditions (Rutgers, 2021). The results of this study are summarized below.

Initial observations suggest that visibility to a distance of 8 and 10 miles (13 and 16 km) from Atlantic City International Airport occurred over 73% and 89% of daylight hours, respectively, in any given year. These same observations from Ocean City Municipal Airport suggest that visibility frequencies were 6% and 12% lower than those observed at Atlantic City International Airport.

The higher visibility at Atlantic City International Airport can be attributed to the drier inland air, compared to the more humid coastal air around Ocean City Municipal Airport. Additionally, considering offshore visibility, higher humidity and larger temperature differences between the air and ocean surface cause haziness and marine clouds/fog to occur more frequently offshore.

Although inland visibility is relatively high, there will be lower visibility when looking offshore toward the Atlantic Shores Lease Area. Between Atlantic City International Airport and the Lease Area, a distance of roughly 25 miles, the percentage of daylight hours with a calculated visibility of 10 or more miles (16+ km) decreases from 78% to 41% based on past meteorological studies.

- Over the ocean, the average visibility in April, May and June ranged from 2.5 to 10 miles (4 to 16 km), which is consistent with lower frequencies above 10 miles in the Ocean City Municipal Airport observations.
- Over the ocean, the average visibility in July and August, (when visibility frequencies over 10 miles in Ocean City are above 75%) ranges from 5 to 12 miles (8 to 19 km).
- The yearly, monthly, and summer average visibility each share a trend of increasing visibility from the morning to the late afternoon. Higher visibility over the land appears to extend out into the ocean throughout the day. This is consistent with warmer temperatures during the day lowering the relative humidity and causing higher visibility.

Based on the results of the Rutgers visibility analysis, it is reasonable to conclude that this SLVIA presents worst-case visibility conditions in which the entirety of the Project could be visible when viewed from significant distances. While it is particularly important to illustrate the greatest potential visibility and visual prominence to understand the greatest potential visual impacts associated with the Project, the frequency of these conditions is a relevant and mitigating consideration. The average frequency of visibility to 10 miles could occur during as little as 41% of daylight hours. Consequently, during up to 59% of the daylight hours in a given year, it is anticipated that all, or the vast majority of WTGs will not be visible from onshore resources. The mitigating effects of atmospheric perspective could serve to reduce the potential visual impacts associated with the Project during significant portions of the year, and during these low visibility periods, would likely eliminate visibility of the Project entirely from most shoreline locations within the ZVI.

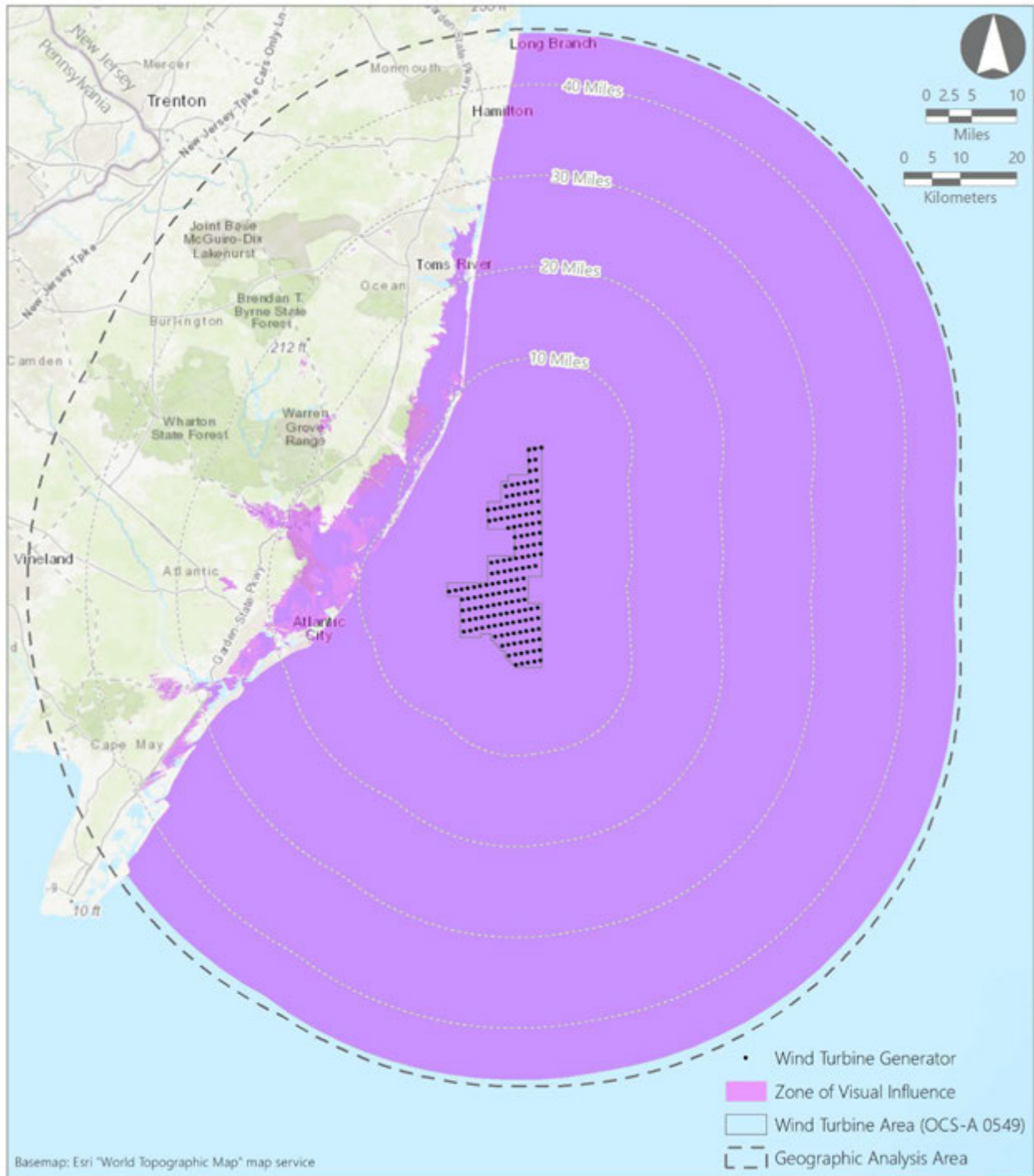
Epsilon Associates also analyzed the data collected by Rutgers to characterize visibility over the entire year using the hourly visibility data. The results suggest that atmospheric perspective will have a significant effect on visibility of the Project from onshore viewing positions. Visibility data was analyzed for 13 onshore positions along the New Jersey coast for the Atlantic Shores South Projects. This data considered 12 months in 2019 and was then delineated by morning, midday, afternoon, and evening to illustrate how visibility changes throughout the seasons and throughout the day. Cumulatively, these data suggest that January was the month during which visibility was the highest and April had the lowest frequency of visibility of the Atlantic Shores South Projects. These trends are likely due to the presence of higher moisture content in the ambient air during spring resulting from a large air/water temperature differential along with increased

events such as rain which are typical during this time. In winter, the air/water differential is still significant, but colder air has less capacity to hold moisture and therefore, less dissipation and refraction of light and the resulting visibility. It is important to note that low visibility conditions do not necessarily suggest poor weather conditions. In fact, this portion of the New Jersey coast has a high percentage of sunny days and visual assessment field observers often encountered bright, sunny conditions with low visibility over the water and high visibility over land. These observations are supported by the study completed by Rutgers, which found that between the Atlantic City Airport and the OCS, visibility extending to 10 miles decreases from 78% over land to 41% over water. This significant decrease in visibility is attributable to the temperature difference between the air and ocean water, which results in high moisture content (Rutgers, 2021).

### **3.5 PROJECT VISIBILITY**

#### **3.5.1 Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI)**

Theoretical visibility or the GAA defines the areas within which the inventory is required in order to capture the maximum extent within which the Project may theoretically be visible based on broad, unrealistic assumptions. The results of the ZVI analysis dismiss legitimate screening features in the landscape. However, within the GAA, a small portion of onshore locations would have open views that include some portion the WTGs and OSSs. To accurately define an inclusive and reasonable zone of visual influence (ZVI) within the offshore GAA, EDR identified the potential geographic areas of visibility by running a preliminary light detection and ranging (lidar) viewshed analysis within the GAA. The viewshed model considered vegetation, buildings/structures, topography, and the curvature of the earth (including a standard refraction value of 0.13) in order to delineate those areas that may have potential views of the highest portions of the WTGs (i.e., blade tips in the upright position). The digital surface model (DSM) viewshed analysis results indicated that up to 271.3 mi<sup>2</sup> (436.6 km<sup>2</sup>) or 10 percent of the land area within the offshore GAA, could have potential views of the Project from ground-level vantage points. For the purposes of the SLVIA, this area was defined as the ZVI and represents the areas in which further analysis was warranted to determine the degree of Project visibility and visual impact. The location and extent of the ZVI is illustrated in 3.5-1. A description of the viewshed analysis used to define the ZVI is provided in Section 5.1. The ZVI is also used to determine the geographic extent of potential Project visibility within each of the defined character areas. A breakdown of these results by WTG component is provided in Section 6.0.



Inset 3.5-1. Zone of Visual Influence

## 4.0 OCEAN, SEASCAPE, AND LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The existing visual character within the geographic scope of analysis is characterized by first completing a broad landscape inventory to characterize the main physical features with the GAA such as land use, vegetation, topography, water, and other physical features. Next, these broad regions are divided into seascape, landscape, and ocean character area units which define individual areas of homogenous visual character. The existing visual character is also defined, in part, by resources with special protections administered by local, state, or federal governments. The visual character areas within the offshore GAA are described in Section 4.2. The landscape inventory portion of this SLVIA defines the landscape in terms of the general physiographic setting of the entire area of analysis. The following subsections begin with a broad regional geography of the GAA.

### 4.1 REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

Broadly defined, the GAA is entirely contained within the New Jersey Outer Coastal Plain, a subregion of the Embayed Portion of the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. This region covers 4,667.0 mi<sup>2</sup> (7,510.8 km<sup>2</sup>) of New Jersey. It is roughly bounded by Trenton to Monmouth Junction in the north, the Delaware River and Delaware Bay on the west, and the Atlantic Ocean to the east (Dalton, 2003). The region is generally defined by excessively drained sandy soils, with relatively low fertility, giving rise to the distinctive pineland forests, which thrive in these conditions. The Outer Coastal Plain watershed, influenced by the gradual decline in elevation approaching the ocean, drains into the back barrier coastal lagoons and directly into the New York Bight Province of the Atlantic Ocean. Topography within this province consists of gradual sloping terrain from the uplands to a relatively flat level plain near the inland lagoons and the shoreline. Elevations within the Outer Coastal Plain (within GAA) range from below sea level to approximately 223 ft (68 m) above mean sea level (AMSL). The regional geography reveals four distinct landscape types that are typical for Mid-Atlantic coastal regions. These include Ocean, Barrier Island, Inland Bay, and Mainland. These definitions are frequently used by stakeholders when describing their position within these landscapes and are illustrated in Inset 4.1-1.

#### **Ocean**

The ocean is defined by the Atlantic Ocean and includes the Hudson Shelf Valley, New York Bight, and portions of the Delaware Bay.

#### **Barrier Islands**

Barrier islands include the Barnegat Peninsula, Long Beach Island, Little Beach, Brigantine Island, Absecon Island, Ocean City, Ludlam Island, Seven Mile Island, Five Mile Beach, and Cape Island. Elevation within the barrier islands is relatively flat, and ranges from below sea level to a maximum of approximately 39 ft (12 m) AMSL which occurs on the vegetated dunes in the Borough of Avalon in the southern portion of the GAA. It should be noted that significant efforts are underway to stabilize dunes along the barrier island coast and elevations may fluctuate based on the progression of dune nourishment and storm event destruction. However, elevations average approximately 2 ft (0.6 m) AMSL regardless of the variable dune topography. Vegetation on the barrier islands is characterized by a mix of scrub forest, grassy dunes, and salt marshes. Developed areas generally include seasonal and year-round homes, villages, roads, boardwalks, and marinas. The barrier islands have variable levels of development ranging from large cities

with high-rises (Atlantic City on Absecon Island), to small beach communities with vacation homes (Lavallette Borough on Barnegat Peninsula), to undeveloped dune landscapes, beaches, and marshland, including Island Beach State Park, North Brigantine Natural Area, Corson's Inlet State Park, and Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge (NWR).

### **Inland Bays**

Open water associated with the inland bays primarily includes the barrier island back bays such as Great Egg Harbor Bay, Great Bay, Absecon Bay, Barnegat Bay, and the rivers that feed them (Great Egg Harbor River and Mullica River). The open water rivers and bays support emergent wetland salt marshes which are the primary landcover along the mainland coast and are represented by state WMAs such as Tuckahoe, Cape May Coastal Wetland, Absecon, Great Bay Boulevard, and Manahawkin.

### **Mainland**

The New Jersey mainland area extends from Long Branch in the north to Hammonton in the west and Wildwood to the south. The mainland is primarily composed of pine forest, developed land, and emergent wetlands. The remainder is relatively evenly distributed between pasture/cultivated crop land, barren land, open water, scrub/shrub, and herbaceous cover which are generally scattered throughout the GAA in small pockets. Within the mainland portion of the GAA, elevations range from sea level along the coast to a high point of 347 ft (106 m) AMSL which occurs in the northwestern portion of the GAA in Millstone Township, Monmouth County. Generally, elevations average approximately 62 ft (19 m) AMSL throughout the mainland portion of the GAA with lower elevations occurring near the inland bay and ocean coast. Portions of the mainland are intensively developed on both sides of the Garden State Parkway. Beyond these more densely developed areas, forested areas associated with the pine barrens ecosystem are the dominant land cover. In the western portion of the mainland, low intensity development, such as large lot residential use (often in proximity to cultivated cropland) are interspersed amongst the forested areas. More significant expanses of cultivated cropland are found along the western edge of the GAA with the highest concentration in Hammonton Town and surrounding communities.

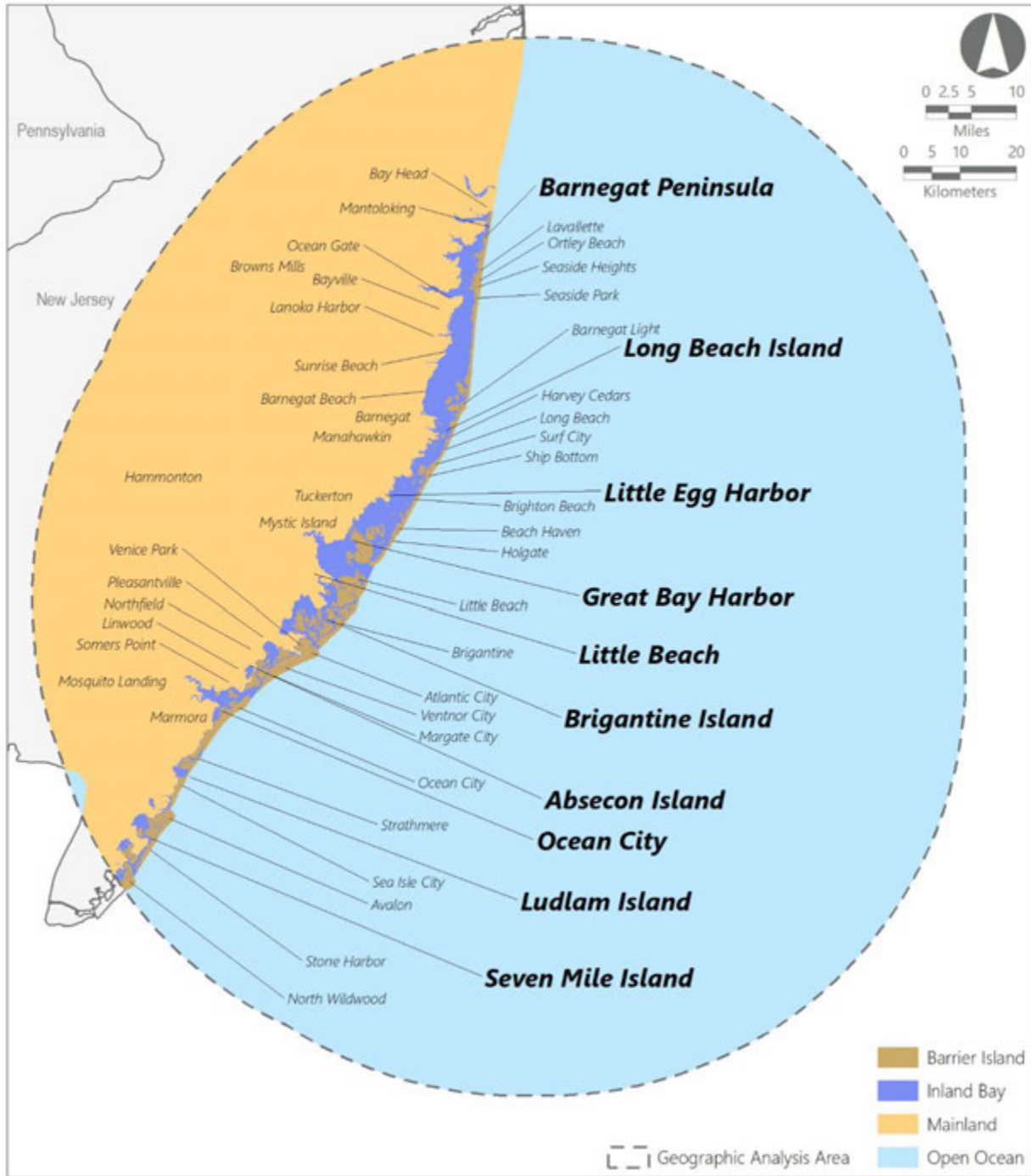
#### **4.1.1 The Visual Landscape and Seascape**

The physiographic setting is then divided into three regional landscape subcategories: landscape, seascape, and ocean. Regional landscapes are largely defined by geographic location, but they also describe visual character. As with many coastal locations within the GAA, a distinct character shift occurs while traveling inland from the coast or vice versa. Each of these broad regional landscapes includes a diverse range of specific visual components that define the visual character of the area within the GAA. These areas of visually homogenous character are defined as more specific character areas which may be found within the landscape, seascape, or ocean regional landscapes.

*Assessment of Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impacts (SLVIA) of Offshore Wind Energy Developments on the Outer Continental Shelf of the United States* (Sullivan, 2021) provides guidance on the definition of landscape, seascape, and Ocean character areas (LCA, SCA, and OCA) which broadly characterize the GAA in terms of common components, mainly influenced by the land/water interface. The LCA includes inland areas that do not interface directly with the ocean and therefore, ocean views are not a major character defining feature. SCAs are defined as coastal areas in which there is intervisibility between land and

shoreline/ ocean views are a significant component of the character defining features. The OCA is defined by an open expanse of water beginning roughly 3 nm from the shoreline and secondarily by SCA and LCA features that may be visible from the water. The OCA is also the character area that contains the offshore project components which begins beyond the 3 nm state limit.





Inset 4.1-1. Regional Geography

### 4.1.2 Definition of Seascape and Landscape Character Area Units

Ocean, landscape and/or seascape types, referred to in this report as character areas, are defined based on the similarity of visual features, such as landform, vegetation, water, and land use patterns. While regional landscapes are likely to exhibit diversity across a larger area, the character areas which make up the regional landscape demonstrate a homogenous visual character. Defining and delineating the OCA, SCA, and LCA types found within the offshore GAA provides a useful framework for the analysis of existing visual resources and viewer settings. The delineation of the regional character areas (described in Section 4.2.2) was used to determine whether the character area units occur in the landscape, seascape, or Ocean character area.

EDR defined 19 distinct character areas within the offshore GAA, as listed in Table 4.1-1. The definition of these character areas is consistent with the BOEM SLVIA guidance document (Sullivan, 2021).

The process of delineating the character areas was first based on land use/land cover designations within the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Land Use/Land Cover 2015 (2019 Update) dataset. The designations within this highly granular dataset were grouped and generalized based on common characteristics and adjacency in order to approximate the spatial extent of each character area within the offshore GAA. For example, various types of forest were grouped together into the Forest character area along with small pockets of differing land uses within forested areas (provided they did not match the characteristics of any other character area). The Town/Village Center character area was not readily identifiable based on this dataset alone and was instead delineated based on aerial photograph delineation and zoning data for Atlantic, Cape May, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties. The Residential Beachfront and Bayfront Residential character areas were identified based on their land use designation in combination with their location within 100 ft of qualifying features such as ocean, beach, dunes, bays, or salt marshes. The Atlantic City character area was defined based on geographic location and the presence of specific development types such as large high-rise buildings, dense development, and grided streets, as identified on aerial imagery. The process of delineating and refining all character area boundaries also relied upon review of aerial imagery, street-view photography, and fieldwork data. During final review of character area mapping (which focused on the ZVI), manual corrections were made in locations where the previously described process did not result in the appropriate character area designation. The resulting map is illustrated in Attachment B. Representative photographs of each character area provided as part of the character area descriptions in this subsection. The general landscape character, land use, viewer/user groups, and types of views available from each of the character areas that occur within the offshore GAA are also described.

It is important to note that many of these character areas also have an integral relationship with the adjacent regional landscape that may be a major contributing factor to the visual composition and scenic quality of the character area (i.e., SCAs have views of the OCA). Use of these character areas to assist in defining the baseline scenic quality for the offshore GAA and ZVI is an appropriate methodology for projects located offshore but visible from onshore character areas.

**Table 4.1-1 Character Area Distribution**

Character Area	Classification	Total Area within Offshore GAA	Total Area Within the ZVI	Percent of Character Area with Potential Turbine Visibility
Ocean	OCA	6,474.37 mi <sup>2</sup> (16,768.5 km <sup>2</sup> )	6,474.37 mi <sup>2</sup> (16,768.5 km <sup>2</sup> )	100.0
Offshore Seascape	SCA	226.2 mi <sup>2</sup> (585.9 km <sup>2</sup> )	226.2 mi <sup>2</sup> (585.9 km <sup>2</sup> )	100.0
Undeveloped Bay	OCA	189.9 mi <sup>2</sup> (491.9 km <sup>2</sup> )	154.3 mi <sup>2</sup> (399.7 km <sup>2</sup> )	81.3
Residential Beachfront	SCA	6.0 mi <sup>2</sup> (15.4 km <sup>2</sup> )	4.8 mi <sup>2</sup> (12.3 km <sup>2</sup> )	79.8
Salt Marsh	SCA/LCA	156.1 mi <sup>2</sup> (404.3 km <sup>2</sup> )	95.0 mi <sup>2</sup> (246.0 km <sup>2</sup> )	60.8
Commercial Beachfront	SCA	0.8 mi <sup>2</sup> (2.1 km <sup>2</sup> )	0.4 mi <sup>2</sup> (0.9 km <sup>2</sup> )	44.7
Undeveloped Beach	SCA	4.9 mi <sup>2</sup> (12.7 km <sup>2</sup> )	2.8 mi <sup>2</sup> (7.1 km <sup>2</sup> )	56.2
Atlantic City	SCA	3.3 mi <sup>2</sup> (8.6 km <sup>2</sup> )	0.7 mi <sup>2</sup> (1.7 km <sup>2</sup> )	20.0
Industrial	LCA	35.6 mi <sup>2</sup> (92.3 km <sup>2</sup> )	2.3 mi <sup>2</sup> (5.9 km <sup>2</sup> )	6.4
Bayfront Residential	LCA	2.8 mi <sup>2</sup> (7.1 km <sup>2</sup> )	0.3 mi <sup>2</sup> (0.7 km <sup>2</sup> )	10.3
Dredged Lagoon	LCA/SCA	14.4 mi <sup>2</sup> (37.4 km <sup>2</sup> )	1.0 mi <sup>2</sup> (2.5 km <sup>2</sup> )	6.7
Limited Access Highway	LCA	7.6 mi <sup>2</sup> (19.6 km <sup>2</sup> )	0.2 mi <sup>2</sup> (0.5 km <sup>2</sup> )	2.4
Recreation	LCA/SCA	17.4 mi <sup>2</sup> (45.1 km <sup>2</sup> )	0.6 mi <sup>2</sup> (1.6 km <sup>2</sup> )	3.5
Inland Open Water	LCA/SCA	9.7 mi <sup>2</sup> (25.1 km <sup>2</sup> )	0.1 mi <sup>2</sup> (0.3 km <sup>2</sup> )	1.2
Commercial Strip Development	LCA	26.2 mi <sup>2</sup> (67.8 km <sup>2</sup> )	0.5 mi <sup>2</sup> (1.3 km <sup>2</sup> )	1.9
Inland Residential	LCA	209.6 mi <sup>2</sup> (542.9 km <sup>2</sup> )	1.5 mi <sup>2</sup> (3.8 km <sup>2</sup> )	0.7
Town/Village Center	LCA	1.7 mi <sup>2</sup> (4.5 km <sup>2</sup> )	<0.1 mi <sup>2</sup> (0.1 km <sup>2</sup> )	1.3
Forest	LCA	767.2 mi <sup>2</sup> (1,987.0 km <sup>2</sup> )	2.9 mi <sup>2</sup> (7.5 km <sup>2</sup> )	0.4
Agriculture	LCA	65.5 mi <sup>2</sup> (169.6 km <sup>2</sup> )	<0.1 mi <sup>2</sup> (<0.1 km <sup>2</sup> )	<0.1

#### 4.1.2.1 Ocean (OCA)



Inset 4.1-2. Examples of the ocean character area

#### Location and Extent

The ocean character area includes the open water of the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of New Jersey and portions of Delaware Bay.

#### Examples

Atlantic Ocean, Delaware Bay

#### Key Characteristics

- The defining characteristic of this area is the presence of open water as a dominant foreground element in all directions.
- The open expanse of water can be relatively calm and flat or may occasionally include rolling swells and white caps.
- Human-made features in the water are limited but may include occasional jetties, buoys, and boats.
- Views into this character area cross the open water and often extend to the horizon.
- Human activity on the water can be extensive, especially near major ports, inlets, navigation channels, and in proximity to marinas during the recreation season. This activity includes pleasure boating, merchant shipping, commercial and recreational fishing, and various water sports. Activity

beyond the nearshore is typically concentrated within the designated shipping lanes located between 4 and 10 miles offshore.

- The Ocean character area can be a significant contributor to the scenic quality of adjacent SCAs such as undeveloped beaches and residential beachfront.
- Additionally, the proposed action takes place entirely within the Ocean character area. As such, the contribution of this character area to adjacent character areas and the potential change resulting from the Project is an important aspect of the SLVIA.

### **Adjacent Character Areas**

- The only adjacent character area to the Ocean is the Offshore Seascape character area.
- Other SCAs and LCAs may be visible from the Ocean (such as Atlantic City), but will likely be limited to elevated viewing positions, such as from a cruise boat.

### **Institutional Protection**

Because the Ocean is defined as all areas extending from the 3 nm state limit line, institutional protections associated with these areas are under the jurisdiction of BOEM and in some cases the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, USCG, National Marine Fisheries Service, and Department of Defense. These protections regulate jurisdictional activities including the development of offshore wind energy generators and associated periphery structures in BOEM administered lands on the OCS.

#### 4.1.2.2 Offshore Seascape (SCA)



Inset 4.1-3. Examples of the offshore seascape character area

##### Location and Extent

The offshore seascape area includes the open water of the Atlantic Ocean extending from shore (mean low water) to 3 nm (3.5 mi [5.6 km]) off the coast of New Jersey and portions of Delaware Bay.

##### Examples

Atlantic Ocean, Delaware Bay

##### Key Characteristics

- Similar to the Ocean, the defining characteristic of this area is the presence of open water in all directions.
- The shoreline activity is visible from within the Offshore SCA. High-rises are visible when adjacent to and viewing the Atlantic City LCA and the Commercial Beachfront SCA, and vegetation, dunes, and homes will be visible when adjacent to the Undeveloped Beach, and Residential Beachfront.
- The open expanse of water can be relatively calm and flat or may occasionally include rolling swells and white caps.
- Human-made features in the water are limited but may include occasional jetties, buoys, and boats.
- Views into this character area cross the open water and often extend to the horizon.

- Human activity on the water can be extensive, especially near major ports, inlets, navigation channels, and in proximity to marinas during the recreation season. This activity includes pleasure boating, merchant shipping, commercial and recreational fishing, and various water sports.
- The Offshore SCA can be a significant contributor to the scenic quality of adjacent SCAs such as undeveloped beach and residential beachfront.
- Additionally, the proposed action takes place adjacent to the Offshore SCA and other than the Ocean, this character area may offer the most open, unobstructed views of the project.

### **Adjacent Character Areas**

- Long distance views from within this character area toward shore may contain undeveloped beach associated with oceanfront parks and natural areas.
- Long distance views from within this character area toward shore also may contain human-made features associated with residential beachfront and oceanfront commercial areas including buildings, boardwalks, amusement parks, and city skylines, particularly those associated with Atlantic City and Ocean City.
- The Offshore Seascape character area may include long distance views of character areas occurring further inland, including forested areas and salt marsh. The visibility, breadth, and detail of these features generally corresponds to the viewer's distance from shore.
- On clear days, features such as the Atlantic City's high-rises in the Atlantic City character area would likely be visible from significant distances within the Offshore Seascape character area, but visibility of lower profile features such as beaches and forest would likely diminish completely once near the offshore limit of the SCA.

### **Institutional Protection**

Authorized by the Coastal Area Facility Review Act (N.J.S.A. 13:19-21), the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection regulates activities within the 3 nm state limit line. Other institutional protections associated with these areas are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, USCG, National Marine Fisheries Service, and Department of Defense.

### 4.1.2.3 Undeveloped Beach (SCA)



Inset 4.1-4. Examples of the undeveloped beach character area

#### Location and Extent

The Undeveloped Beach character area is located on the barrier islands and islands within the back bays within the offshore GAA.

#### Examples

Island Beach State Park on Barnegat Peninsula, portions of the Edwin B. Forsythe NWR such as Holgate Nature Conservatory and Short Island (also known as Pullen Island), North Brigantine State Natural Area, Corson's Inlet State Park, Stone Harbor Point, Cape May NWR, and Malibu Beach WMA

#### Key Characteristics

- The defining characteristic of this character area is an unobstructed, water-level view up and down the shoreline and across open water as one looks out to sea, with minimal to no encroachment of human-made structures or infrastructure in the foreground view.
- The shoreline areas typically include rolling, vegetated dunes which lead to an open sandy beach that slopes gently to the water line.
- In some instances, human-made features such as breakwaters, groins, and/or stone jetties extend from the beach out into the ocean, but the remainder of the landscape generally lacks evidence of development.
- Views from undeveloped beaches may also overlook inlets with visibility of neighboring islands.



- During the summer season, these views will often include many beach goers and associated beach and ocean activity.
- Some of the beaches (e.g., Island Beach State Park) are maintained by municipalities and government agencies, and therefore may include some human-made elements, including signage, fencing, and paved areas. However, these features are mainly clustered around public access points and are often screened by coastal dunes.
- The Undeveloped Beach character area tends to be less crowded than the commercial beachfront character area. Therefore, people within the Undeveloped Beach character area have greater opportunities for views without distracting foreground features. This is typically due to convenience of access parameters. Many undeveloped beaches require the user to travel on foot or by a permitted offroad vehicle.
- Viewer activity in this area is primarily recreational, and includes swimming, sun-bathing, birdwatching, wildlife observation, walking, beachcombing, fishing, and surfing. Most users of this character area consider the ocean to be the primary character defining element of this character area and the focus of their activities typically relies on the presence of the ocean and ocean views.

### **Adjacent Character Areas**

- The Undeveloped Beach character area provides opportunities for uninterrupted views of the ocean backed by vegetated dunes which minimize the opportunity for inland views. These views over the Undeveloped Beach character area include 180 degrees or more of uninterrupted ocean, generally extending to the horizon, and are a defining characteristic of the undeveloped beach.
- When adjacent to the commercial beachfront, development can be large and distracting. In some cases, the juxtaposition of undeveloped beach with large shiny high-rise buildings can serve as an element of scale and interest. In other cases, this development blocks, distracts from, or mars pristine ocean views.
- Residential Beachfront is frequently adjacent to the undeveloped beach. The roofs of homes are typically visible above the dunes when users are near the access points and parking areas. Typically, the scale of these homes is out of character with the undeveloped beach when viewed in the foreground and near-middle ground. However, these homes become minor distraction when viewed from a distance.

### **Special Designations**

Undeveloped beaches found within the offshore GAA often include institutional protections associated with ecological, wildlife, historic, or recreational resources. The four most prominent examples of institutional protections within this character area include National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act (Edwin B. Forsythe NWR), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Morris Beach Historic District), New Jersey Public Law 100-515 (Coastal Heritage Trail Route in the State of New Jersey), and the New Jersey Natural Area System Act of 1961 (North Brigantine State Natural Area). Additional information associated with the goals and authority for each of these designations is included in Section 4.3.

#### 4.1.2.4 Undeveloped Bay (LCA, SCA)



Inset 4.1-5. Examples of the Undeveloped Bay character area

#### Location and Extent

This character area includes the expansive bodies of water west of the barrier islands within the offshore GAA.

#### Examples

Absecon WMA, Cape May NWR, Edwin B Forsythe NWR, Manahawkin WMA, and Great Bay Boulevard WMA

#### Key Characteristics

- The Undeveloped Bay character area is defined by an expanse of open water primarily bordered by salt marsh, forest, or residential areas.
- The area hosts a diversity of wildlife which often animates the open water and shoreline.
- Views from and into the Undeveloped Bay character area are typically framed by the primarily developed barrier islands, natural islands within the bay, or mainland landforms in the distance. These visible landforms may include human-made features such as housing developments, high rise buildings (Atlantic City), lighthouses, bridges, water towers, and utility/communication towers.
- Views from within the Undeveloped Bay character area are generally panoramic and extend long distances, out to and sometimes beyond the barrier islands that separate the bay from Ocean character area.

- The waters within this character area receive significant use by motorized and nonmotorized recreational boats, which are generally concentrated within the managed navigation channels in the bays. Areas outside the channels generally have a lower intensity of human activity.

### **Adjacent Character Areas**

- The Undeveloped Bay character area is commonly bordered by the salt marsh, dredged lagoon, bayfront residential, or Forest character areas.
- Views from the Undeveloped Bay character area to the Ocean character area are generally interrupted by development, sand dunes, or vegetation on the intervening barrier islands.
- At inlet locations in the Undeveloped Bay character area views toward the ocean are typically framed by barrier islands. However, as one travels inland on the bays, vegetation within the salt marsh, barrier island development, and even vegetated sand dunes can limit outward visibility due to the lack of elevated vantage points within the bays.

### **Special Designations**

Undeveloped bays found within the offshore GAA often include institutional protections associated with water, ecological, wildlife, historic, or recreational resources. The four most prominent examples of institutional protections within this character area include New Jersey Public Law 100-515 (Coastal Heritage Trail Route in the State of New Jersey), the National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act (Edwin B. Forsythe NWR), New Jersey Administrative Code N.J.A.C. 7:5A - Natural Areas System administered by the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife (Cape May Coastal Wetlands Wildlife Management Area), and the National Wild And Scenic Rivers Act (Public Law 90-542; 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq). (Great Egg Harbor Wild and Scenic River). Additional information associated with the goals and authority for each of these designations is included in Section 4.3.

#### 4.1.2.5 Residential Beachfront (SCA)



Inset 4.1-6. Examples of the Residential Beachfront character area

##### Location and Extent

This character area occurs on the barrier islands and mainland shoreline where residential properties are directly adjacent to the ocean.

##### Examples

Residential Beachfront properties in Barnegat Light, Long Beach Island, Beach Haven, Brigantine, Ocean City, Strathmere, Sea Isle City, Avalon, and Stone Harbor

##### Key Characteristics

- This character area is defined by year-round and seasonal homes, inns and hotels, and some large multi-unit buildings situated along the ocean shoreline.
- The character area extends from the inland boundary of the residential property to the ocean shoreline.
- The defining characteristic of this area is a broad, often elevated view (particularly from multi-story residences) of the ocean from a residential setting, with direct access to an adjacent beach. However, in some instances, dunes or vegetation block views from the homes, and views of the ocean are only available from the beach portion of this character area.

- Beach, dunes, or coastal vegetation are the most common landscape elements that protect the residential properties from the ocean, however roads, boardwalks, or forest may also be located between residential properties and the ocean.
- When residences are separated from the beach by dunes, characterized by gently undulating sand features dominated by dune grasses and low shrubs, properties typically include boardwalk or sand paths to the beach, which traverse the dunes. Wooden slat fencing is often present in this setting to protect the dunes and paths from sand migration.
- Homes within this zone tend to be two to three-stories and are typically larger than the nearby homes further inland. However, smaller oceanfront beach cottages occur in older communities such as Beach Haven and Sea Isle City.
- Housing stock in this zone covers a wide range of styles including shingled cottage cape, Victorian, and modern.
- Common beachfront architectural elements include decks, awnings, skylights, extensive window banks, complex rooflines, and fencing that separates properties.
- Structures in this character area are universally situated and designed to take advantage of beach access and ocean views.
- Landforms in this character area are level to gently undulating, and surrounding vegetation includes a mix of coastal scrub, dunes, and maintained residential landscaping. Large trees are generally lacking.
- Typical user activity within this zone includes a combination of residential and recreational activities, such as home and yard maintenance, local travel, sight-seeing, and beach recreation by members of the public.

### **Adjacent Character Areas**

- By its very nature, this character area has open panoramic views of the Ocean character area, primarily from the upper floors of the homes, where balconies and rooftop decks are often situated specifically to take advantage of the ocean views. However, the dunes as well as the often continuous line of shorefront structures limit ground-level views to the ocean. Regardless, the ocean is an integral and defining feature of this character area, through a variety of senses including sight, sound, and smell.
- The Inland Residential character area is commonly found on the non-ocean side of this character area. Viewers looking inland from the Residential Beachfront character area are likely to see a gridded street network of homes, residential lawns and associated vegetation, vehicles, and people using the streets and sidewalks.
- This character area often occurs adjacent to the Undeveloped Beach character area and the commercial beachfront character area. These can be a significant visual influence, particularly when their occurrence is intermittent and the residential beachfront switches to and from commercial beachfront.

## Special Designations

Residential Beachfront properties found within the offshore GAA often include institutional protections associated with water, ecological, wildlife, historic, or recreational resources. The four most prominent examples of institutional protections within this character area include New Jersey Public Law 100-515 (Coastal Heritage Trail Route in the State of New Jersey), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Mantoloking Historic District), local laws and ordinances stipulating protections over multiple town and local beaches, Executive Order 12898, and the National Environmental Policy Act (multiple Environmental Justice Areas and disadvantaged communities). Additional information associated with the goals and authority for each of these designations is included in Section 4.3.

### 4.1.2.6 Bayfront Residential (LCA)



Inset 4.1-7. Examples of the Bayfront Residential character area

### Location and Extent

This character area occurs in conjunction with naturally occurring bays, rivers, and coves on the barrier island and bay- and river-adjacent mainland throughout the offshore GAA.

### Examples

Residential properties surrounding Barnegat Bay, the Metedeconk River, Tom's River, Little Egg Harbor, and the Mullica River

### **Key Characteristics**

- The Bayfront Residential character area is characterized by seasonal and year-round residences situated along the waterfront of bays, rivers, and coves.
- This area is commonly found on the northwest side of the barrier islands, or on the mainland along salt marshes, bays, or the rivers that feed them.
- The Bayfront Residential character area frequently appears as suburban residential development from the street, incorporating homes and lawns stitched together with sidewalks, street trees, and neighborhood roads.
- Glimpses of bays or rivers may be available between densely situated homes.
- Housing types include single family homes, duplexes, and town homes.
- Often the residential neighborhoods are flanked by sandy beaches, marinas, and/or break-walls.
- The bay-facing side of properties in this character area are designed to maximize water usage and views by incorporating decks, porches, docks, boat lifts, and other boating facilities.
- Along with typical residential activities, user activity in this character area includes boating and recreational activities such as fishing and nature viewing.

### **Adjacent Character Areas**

- Often, oceanfront development within the Residential Beachfront, Beachfront Commercial, or Atlantic City character areas become a significant feature in the views from the Bayfront Residential character area. Typically, these adjacent character areas not only define visual characteristics of the Bayfront Residential character area, but they also limit or restrict outward views to the ocean as a result of development concentration and height. Examples of this include the western shore of Absecon Bay, Reeds Bay, and Lakes Bay.
- Where the shoreline is not dominated by development, such as west of Little Egg Harbor and north of Great Bay, extensive outward views across the bays or rivers can be available from within this character area and often extend over the undeveloped bay and occasionally beyond the barrier island dunes to the ocean.
- It is common for portions of the character area to be found adjacent to the Salt Marsh character area.

### **Special Designations**

Bayfront residential properties found within the offshore GAA often include institutional protections associated with water, ecological, wildlife, environmental justice, or recreational resources. The most prominent examples of institutional protections within this character area include New Jersey Public Law 100-515 (Coastal Heritage Trail Route in the State of New Jersey), the National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act (Edwin B. Forsythe NWR), the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 (Mantoloking Historic District), the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (Pine Barrens National Scenic Byway) (Southern Pinelands Natural Heritage Trail Scenic Byway), the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 110 (f) (Camp Evans Historic District National Historic Landmark), and Executive Order 12898 and the National Environmental Policy Act (multiple Environmental Justice Areas and

disadvantaged communities). Additional information associated with the goals and authority for each of these designations is included in Section 4.3.

#### 4.1.2.7 Dredged Lagoon (LCA, SCA)



Inset 4.1-8. Examples of the Dredged Lagoon character area

#### Location and Extent

This character area is located on the edges of bays and rivers within the offshore GAA.

#### Examples

Beach Haven West, Sunrise Beach, Mystic Island, and Windsor Park

#### Key Characteristics

- This character area is characterized by residential neighborhoods with seasonal and year-round homes situated along an artificial dredged waterway.
- Neighborhoods in this character area are arranged along a tight, well-organized grid of local streets and water channels that run between the backyards of adjacent residences.
- Individual homes have private docks along these channels which provide access to the adjacent waterway.
- The separation of land created by water channels and roadways allows individual streets to function as discrete neighborhoods, which together comprise a larger residential community. Consequently,



communities within this zone have a more spacious and spread-out character when compared to the neighboring landlocked subdivisions within the offshore GAA.

- Depending on a residence's position within the zone, outward views across open expanses of water may be available, but in general views from this character area are screened or tightly framed by nearby residences and moored boats.
- Marinas associated with the housing developments are sometimes included in this character area.
- Typical user activities in this character area include residential activities, boating, and fishing.

### **Adjacent Character Areas**

- The Dredged Lagoon character area typically occurs in conjunction with the undeveloped bay or Salt Marsh character areas.
- Properties on the periphery of this character area have more extensive views of the undeveloped bay, salt marsh, and occasionally the Ocean character areas beyond the intervening barrier islands. However, outward water-level views from the dredged channels are generally completely screened by the structures that line the channels.

### **Special Designations**

Dredged lagoons found within the offshore GAA often include institutional protections associated with water, ecological, wildlife, historic preservation, or recreational resource appropriation. The most prominent examples of institutional protections within this character area include New Jersey Public Law 100-515 (Coastal Heritage Trail Route in the State of New Jersey), the National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act (Edwin B. Forsythe NWR), the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 (Ocean Beach Historic District), and New Jersey Statute 13:1B-15.119 (Mystic Island State Preserve and other State Preserves protected by the New Jersey Natural Lands Trust). Additional information associated with the goals and authority for each of these resource types is included in Section 3.1.4.

#### 4.1.2.8 Inland Residential (LCA, SCA)



Inset 4.1-9. Examples of the Inland Residential character area

#### Location and Extent

The Inland Residential character area is found throughout the offshore GAA on the mainland and interior portions of the barrier islands where there is no adjacent ocean, river, or bay.

#### Examples

Residential neighborhoods in Long Branch, Neptune City, Point Pleasant, Tom's River, Seaside Heights, Barnegat, Egg Harbor City, and Brigantine.

#### Key Characteristics

- This area is characterized by low-, medium-, and high-density residential neighborhoods which occur throughout the offshore GAA.
- Development patterns in this character area include quaint walkable neighborhoods with sidewalks along streets which typically run perpendicular to the ocean or bays and abut the oceanfront, bayfront residential, or Dredged Lagoon character areas.
- This character area also includes sprawling suburban subdivisions which primarily occur within the mainland portions of the offshore GAA.
- While residential structures such as homes and apartments are the main building type in this character area, schools and school grounds, and occasional commercial structures within a neighborhood may also be included.

- The common visual characteristics of this character area include relatively closely situated homes and limited outward views.
- Home types within this character area include single and multifamily residences which vary in size, age, and style.
- Typical user activities in this character area include home and yard use/maintenance and local travel.

### **Adjacent Character Areas**

- This character area frequently abuts the Residential Beachfront, Bayfront Residential, and Dredged Lagoon character areas.
- Although outward views from this character area are typically restricted by vegetation and buildings/structures within and surrounding the neighborhood, where this character area occurs closer to the Ocean character area, views down residential roadway corridors with minimal vegetation may extend to adjacent dunes, and/or the ocean.
- On mainland portions of the offshore GAA the presence of the ocean and bays becomes less apparent due to the screening provided by adjoining Forest, Village/Town Center, and Commercial Strip Development character areas.

### **Special Designations**

Inland residential properties found within the offshore GAA often include institutional protections associated with water, ecological, wildlife, historic, environmental justice, or recreational resources. The most prominent examples of institutional protections within this character area include Public Law 100-515 (Coastal Heritage Trail Route in the State of New Jersey), the National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act (Edwin B. Forsythe NWR), Executive Order 12898 and the National Environmental Policy Act (multiple Environmental Justice Areas and disadvantaged communities), the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (Pine Barrens National Scenic Byway), and the National Historic Preservation Act, Sections 106 and 110 f (Georgian Court NHL, and multiple historic landmarks, NRHP listed and NRHP eligible properties). Additional information associated with the goals and authority for each of these resource designations is included in Section 4.3.

#### 4.1.2.9 Town/Village Center (LCA, SCA)



Inset 4.1-10. Examples of the Town/Village Center character area

#### Location and Extent

The Town/Village Center character area includes well-defined Town/Village Center areas which occur in small pockets on the barrier islands and larger villages on the mainland throughout the offshore GAA.

#### Examples

Portions of Egg Harbor City, Bradley Beach, Sea Isle City, and the City of Brigantine

#### Key Characteristics

- This area is characterized by moderate- to high-density residential and commercial development occurring along a main street or cluster of mixed-use blocks.
- Buildings within the Town/Village Centers include churches, town halls, libraries, and mixed-use properties. They are generally surrounded by residential buildings which increase in density near the ocean and bay shorelines.
- In popular beach towns, tightly spaced commercial buildings and structures that cater to seasonal visitors and/or tourists may be the dominant feature within the village/town center character area.
- Buildings are generally 2 to 3 stories in height and are organized along a grid which directs views along the streets.

- Vegetation within this character area is typically limited to regularly placed street trees, potted decorative plants, plantings associated with small parks, and occasionally successional vegetation associated with vacant land parcels.
- The landscape is dominated by human-made elements, including buildings, cars, pavement (roads, parking lots, and sidewalks), light posts, and other infrastructure. This human-scale development features ample street trees, detailed streetscape treatments, massed commercial properties featuring vibrant window displays, and public amenities such as benches, water features, and public art.
- Long-distance outward views are generally only available along the outskirts of the village/town center character area, and these views are usually at least partially screened by existing buildings/structures and/or vegetation.
- Most of the well-defined village/town center areas within the offshore GAA on mainland New Jersey occur at historic centers of commerce in former villages now consolidated into larger towns with more sprawling commercial and residential development along the periphery.
- Village/town center areas within barrier island communities such as Sea Isle City, Margate City, Ventnor City, and Brigantine typically include residents and tourists shopping, dining, and sightseeing. During the summer months, these areas can become crowded with tourists, as the commercial offerings typical of this character area draw tourists and vacationers from nearby beaches and neighborhoods.

#### **Adjacent Character Areas**

- The Inland Residential character area is the most common adjacent character area on both the mainland and barrier islands.
- The Commercial Strip Development character area sometimes extends outward from Town/Village Center character area.
- On the mainland, the Forest, Agriculture, and Industrial character areas are also found adjacent to the Town/Village Center character area.

#### **Special Designations**

Town/village centers found within the offshore GAA can include institutional protections associated with historic preservation, or recreational resources. The most prominent examples of institutional protections within this character area include Public Law 100-515 (Coastal Heritage Trail Route in the State of New Jersey), Executive Order 12898 and the National Environmental Policy Act (multiple Environmental Justice Areas and disadvantaged communities), the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 (Cape May Courthouse Historic District), and the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (Southern Pinelands Natural Heritage Trail Scenic Byway). Additional information associated with the goals and authority for each of these resource designations is included in Section 4.3.

#### 4.1.2.10 Commercial Strip Development (LCA)



Inset 4.1-11. Examples of the Commercial Strip Development character area

#### Location and Extent

The Commercial Strip Development character area occurs within linear inland areas along major vehicular corridors throughout the offshore GAA.

#### Examples

Portions of U.S. Highway 9, State Route 12W, and Long Beach Boulevard as they cross through the offshore GAA and portions of the communities of Barnegat, Ship Bottom Borough, Beach Haven Borough, Brigantine City, Margate City, or Wildwood Crest Borough

#### Key Characteristics

- The Commercial Strip Development character area includes strip commercial development located along wide boulevards, around the edges of village centers, and sporadically throughout the offshore GAA.
- The visual character of this area is generally defined by modern, unadorned strip or stand-alone building stock, on-site parking, and circulation patterns favoring vehicular modes of transportation.
- Vegetation is limited to landscaped grounds, sparse street tree plantings, narrow grassy medians, and tree plantings within and adjacent to paved areas.
- Properties within this area typically include retail businesses, restaurants, convenience stores, automobile dealerships, shopping centers, malls, and office buildings.

- Outdoor commercial uses such as amusement parks may also be included within this character area.
- Foreground and middle ground views often appear cluttered when multiple properties utilize large, colorful signage along roadways.
- Views can also look stark, for example, when a series of stand-alone office buildings are set deep into parking lots.

### **Adjacent Character Areas**

- This character area typically occurs inland but may be connected to the waterfront by way of the oceanfront commercial or Residential Beachfront character areas.
- This character area is typically bordered by the Inland Residential and Town/Village Center character areas. The presence of commercial structures, visual clutter, and the neighboring developed character areas generally eliminates the opportunity for outward views from within this character area.
- When the Commercial Strip Development character area borders the Residential Beachfront character area, discrete, tightly framed outward views may be available from streets oriented toward the ocean. Users within this zone generally include residents and tourists involved in destination driven activities such as dining or shopping.

### **Special Designations**

Commercial strip developments within the offshore GAA may include institutional protections associated with recreational, s, historic preservation resources. This character area also includes neighborhoods associated with environmental justice areas. The most prominent examples of institutional protections within this character area include Public Law 100-515 (Coastal Heritage Trail Route in the State of New Jersey), Executive Order 12898 and the National Environmental Policy Act (multiple Environmental Justice Areas and disadvantaged communities), and the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 (Island Heights Historic District). Additional information associated with the goals and authority for each of these resource types is included in Section 4.3.

#### 4.1.2.11 Atlantic City (SCA, LCA)



Inset 4.1-12. Examples of the Atlantic City character area

#### Location and Extent

The Atlantic City character area occurs on Absecon Island within Atlantic City, primarily east of Albany Avenue (US Route 40).

#### Examples

Atlantic City

#### Key Characteristics

- This character area is defined by an eclectic mix of large casino/hotel properties, single family homes, multi-family residential complexes, large and small commercial properties, traditional mixed use downtown structures, vacant lots, boardwalk, and beach.
- A wide range of urban uses are present in a variety of conditions.
- Traditional or expected city center patterns of development are frequently interrupted by urban renewal demolition, poorly maintained structures, or new construction.
- There is a general gradient in which casinos located closer to the boardwalk and beach, are backed by large chain hotels and motels, which give way to mixed use commercial buildings, then residential townhouses and apartments and then small lot single-family residences. However, casinos and affiliated tourist accommodations/attractions such as hotels, shopping, and amusement areas are scattered throughout this character area.



- The resulting scene is visually complicated as multiple land uses and building styles are observable from almost any viewpoint, a condition exacerbated by a high concentration of vacant lots scattered throughout the zone.
- Human activity is high, especially on the boardwalk and beaches which function as frontage to the large casinos. Large crowds primarily reflect casino visitors, tourists, and those employed to maintain this industry including a variety of staff and maintenance workers.
- Activity within this character area, beyond the beach, boardwalk, and casino area, primarily involves city residents conducting the routines of daily living.
- The boardwalk area in this character area has a prominent commercial component that not only lines the inland beach front, but also extends across beaches and over the ocean in the form of large adventure piers/amusement parks containing midway areas and a variety of carnival rides accented by flashing and colorful light features.
- Beaches in this area during the tourist season (Memorial Day to Labor Day) are heavily trafficked with a near constant presence of crowds which bring a variety of colorful beach equipment such as beach umbrellas, chairs, towels, and a need for trash receptacles, lifeguard chairs, and maintenance equipment storage sheds.
- Individual beaches not separated by dunes often blend together due to the high and continuous volume of users, however, some locations are dedicated to specific activities such as beach volleyball or extensions of hotel bars. These locations generally offer views to the horizon, but these views are frequently interrupted by the presence of large structures and piers that extend up to 800 ft into the ocean, eliminating major portions of the horizon from view.
- Views within this character area, beyond those associated with the ocean/beach and tourist activity are more typical of a city center developed primarily in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century and heavily affected by the policies and practices of urban renewal. This translates to 2-3 story mixed use structures with commercial businesses at street level and apartments above on major transit corridors. Tightly spaced two or three family homes occur on the minor cross streets interspersed with 1950s style public housing, modern infill, and vacant lots.
- On the outskirts of this dense urban area, single family residences provide a transition to a more suburban development pattern. Within the interior areas of the Atlantic City character area outward views are restricted by the dense urban development and typically do not extend beyond the immediate foreground. Views toward the ocean are entirely blocked by the presence of high-rise buildings which crowd the waterfront.

### **Adjacent Character Areas**

- Outward views from this character area are available from the bayfront shoreline looking out toward the Salt Marsh or Undeveloped Bay character areas, or from the boardwalk, beach, or upper stories of the taller hotel, casino, or apartment complex properties looking out toward the Ocean character area.

## Special Designations

Portions of Atlantic City which are within the offshore GAA include institutional protections associated with environmental justice, recreational resource appropriation, and historic preservation. The most prominent examples of institutional protections within this character area include Executive Order 12898 and the National Environmental Policy Act (multiple Environmental Justice Areas and disadvantaged communities), Public Law 100-515 (Coastal Heritage Trail Route in the State of New Jersey), local laws which preserve and manage municipal public beaches (Atlantic City Beach), and the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 (Absecon Lighthouse). Additional information associated with the goals and authority for each of these resource designations is included in Section 4.3.

### 4.1.2.12 Limited Access Highway (LCA)



Inset 4.1-13. Examples of the Limited Access Highway character area

#### Location and Extent

The Limited Access Highway character area includes primary, high-volume vehicular travel corridors that briefly enter the offshore GAA.

#### Examples

Within the offshore GAA this zone is represented by fragments of State Route 444/Garden State Parkway and the Atlantic City Expressway.

#### Key Characteristics

- The Limited Access Highway character area is dominated by automobiles, pavement, guardrails, and signs.
- Views from within this character area are generally focused on the roadway and associated traffic.
- Travel is at moderate to high speed, and outward peripheral views are fleeting.
- The surrounding scenery is variable but dominated by adjacent buildings/structures and trees, with limited elevated long-distance views available.

### **Adjacent Character Areas**

- When this character area passes through the Undeveloped Bay character area via bridges, views of the bays, marshes and surrounding character areas become available, along with long-distance views in the direction of the ocean.
- When this character area passes through the Forest character area outward views are impeded by thick vegetation along the sides of the highway.

### **Special Designations**

Limited access highways within the offshore GAA include institutional protections associated with environmental justice, water, ecological, wildlife, or historic preservation. The most prominent examples of institutional protections within this character area include the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 (Garden State Parkway Historic District), Public Law 100-515 (Coastal Heritage Trail Route in the State of New Jersey), Executive Order 12898 and the National Environmental Policy Act (multiple Environmental Justice Areas and disadvantaged communities), and the National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act (Edwin B. Forsythe NWR). Additional information associated with the goals and authority for each of these resource designations is included in Section 4.3.

#### 4.1.2.13 Forest (LCA, SCA)



Inset 4.1-14. Examples of the Forest character area

#### Location and Extent

The Forest character area contains tracts of forestland which occur sporadically throughout the offshore GAA.

#### Examples

Portions of the Swan Bay WMA, Stafford Forge WMA, and Bass River State Forest.

#### Key Characteristics

- Within this character area two primary forest types are represented; the New Jersey Pine Barrens (including the Atlantic Coastal pine barrens ecosystem) and the coastal scrub (maritime) forests which typically occur in association with the Salt Marsh character area and provide a transition into the pine barrens.
- The New Jersey Pine Barrens typically include pitch pine and scrub oak forests. The forest understory is made-up of mixed shrubs, saplings, and herbaceous vegetation including orchids and other unique plant species.
- Due to environmental protections or lack of development suitability, these forest areas typically occur between Inland Residential areas and the Undeveloped Bay character area.
- The Forest character area also frequently coincides with protected lands such as the Tuckahoe WMA and Manahawkin WMA which occur within a small portion of the offshore GAA.

- Larger tracts of forestland with public access points typically include maintained recreation areas, such as state parks or nature preserves such as Island Beach State Park in Seaside Park.
- Scattered residences, local roads, small fields, and wetlands may occur within this character area but are subordinate to the visual dominance of the surrounding forest.
- Landform within this zone is relatively flat, although gently rolling topography is present in places.
- The maritime forest is characterized by dense woody and herbaceous vegetation, typically less than 20 ft in height, providing a transition between bayfront salt marshes and taller inland forests.
- Long-distance views within the Forest character area are generally partially to fully screened by the forest overstory.
- Occasional observation towers situated within the Manahawkin WMA also provide opportunities for sweeping views from above the treetops over the bays and to the ocean.
- Users within the Forest character area include recreationalists and tourists who enjoy activities including hiking, fishing, birdwatching, hunting, and sightseeing.

### **Adjacent Character Areas**

- When present, outward views typically occur on the periphery of the Forest character area. This is particularly true where the Forest character area abuts emergent wetlands or open water associated with the Undeveloped Bay or Salt Marsh character areas where the vegetation becomes sparser and more stunted.

### **Special Designations**

Forest lands within the offshore GAA include institutional protections associated with recreational resources, water, ecological, wildlife, and historic preservation resources. The most prominent examples of institutional protections within this character area include Administrative Code N.J.A.C. 7:5A- Natural Areas System (Wharton State Forest, Greenwood Forest Wildlife Management Area and multiple other state forests and wildlife management areas), the National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act (Cape May NWR), Public Law 100-515 (Coastal Heritage Trail Route in the State of New Jersey), and Executive Order 12898. communities). Information associated with the goals and authority for each of these resource designations is included in Section 4.3.

#### 4.1.2.14 Salt Marsh (LCA, SCA)



Inset 4.1-15. Examples of the Salt Marsh character area

#### Location and Extent

The Salt Marsh character area occurs along the bayside coastlines of the mainland and barrier islands throughout the offshore GAA.

#### Examples

Great Bay Boulevard WMA, Absecon WMA, Upper Barnegat Bay WMA, Cape May Wetlands WMAs, and portions of the Cape May and Edwin B. Forsythe NWRs

#### Key Characteristics

- The Salt Marsh character area is characterized by coastal ponds and marshes that are connected to inlets or bays with one or more relatively narrow channels allowing tidal water to periodically flood portions of the character area.
- These areas are typically characterized by an expanse of low-growing herbaceous wetland vegetation interspersed with pockets of open water.
- Because these areas are subject to the influence of tides, they can include exposed mud banks and flats along their edges at low tide. The Salt Marsh character area also hosts some coastal scrub vegetation and is frequently bordered by the Forest character area. This transition zone may include infrequent woody shrubs and stunted trees on small upland patches.

- Where barrier islands lack development in areas such as the Edwin B. Forsythe NWR and Little Beach, the Salt Marsh character area may have views beyond the barrier islands and occasionally out into the ocean.
- Recreational activity in the form of boating, fishing (including clamming and crabbing), hunting and wildlife observation is common within the Salt Marsh character area. However, these sensitive environments do not offer developed recreational amenities.

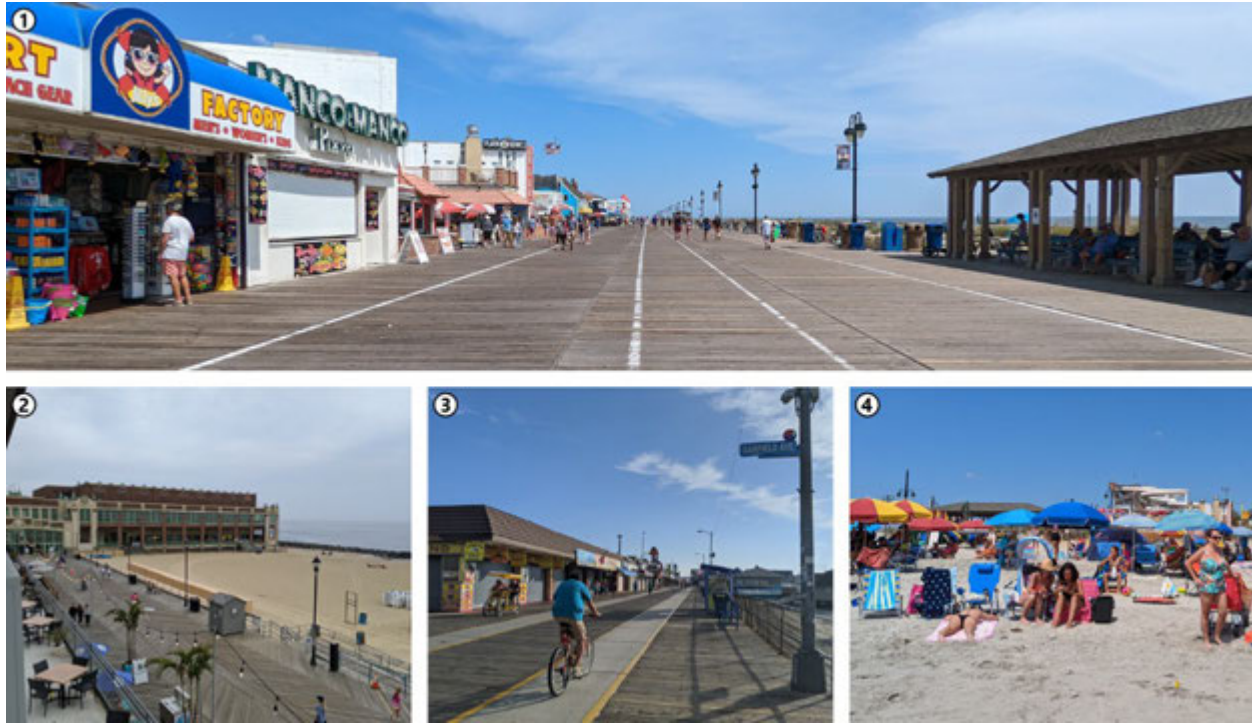
### **Adjacent Character Areas**

- As mentioned above, the Salt Marsh character area is often bordered by the Forest character area, which limits views toward the shoreline.
- The Salt Marsh character area contains sweeping views across the Undeveloped Bay character area along its edges and where there are openings in the vegetation or structures which provide a high vantage point. Often these views are interrupted by the barrier island development, such as Atlantic City, Beach Haven Crest, and Margate City in the middle ground or background.

### **Special Designations**

Salt Marsh within the offshore GAA often include institutional protections associated with recreational resources, water, ecological, and wildlife resources. The most prominent examples of institutional protections within this character area include the National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act (Edwin B. Forsythe NWR), Public Law 100-515 (Coastal Heritage Trail Route in the State of New Jersey), and Public Administrative Code N.J.A.C. 7:5A-Natural Areas System (Cape May Coastal Wetlands Wildlife Management Area). Additional information associated with the goals and authority for each of these resource designations is included in Section 4.3.

#### 4.1.2.15 Commercial Beachfront (SCA)



Inset 4.1-16. Examples of the Commercial Beachfront character area

#### Location and Extent

This character area typically occurs in the major beach towns on the coast within the offshore GAA.

#### Examples

Wildwood City Boardwalk, Ocean City Boardwalk, Seaside Heights Boardwalk, and Point Pleasant Beach Borough Boardwalk

#### Key Characteristics

- The Commercial Beachfront character area consists of a wooden boardwalk or walkway, ocean piers, and commercial development bordering a shoreline beach or ocean.
- Commercial uses include adventure/amusement piers, recreation centers such as the Ocean City Music Pier and commercial structures such as snack shops or bars.
- Structures in this character area range in size from small single story snack shops to multi-story municipal structures or piers.
- Use and activity in this character area is similar to that which occurs in the Commercial Strip Development character area, although in this case the businesses treat the boardwalk as street frontage to accommodate pedestrian rather than vehicular access.
- This character area may also include streets and commercial properties inland from the ocean-facing commercial strip that are contiguous to the oceanside commercial block.



- The type and intensity of activities in this character area are largely influenced by tourism and are seasonal in nature. These areas are used heavily during the late spring and summer months, and minimally or not at all during the fall and winter.
- Topography is typically level along the boardwalk, with beaches that slope gently downward toward the shoreline.
- Vegetation may be present in the form of ornamental shrubs, but mostly consists of dune grass along the edge of the adjacent beaches.
- The availability of open views toward the ocean varies within this character area. In some areas, views will be screened by dunes or framed by commercial structures, piers, jetties, signs, and other human-made structures. However, in other areas, such as along the sandy shorelines or looking out from a pier, viewers will be afforded open views of neighboring piers, sandy beaches, and the ocean.

### **Adjacent Character Areas**

- One side of this character area is always connected to the Ocean character area.
- The surrounding landscape on the inland side typically is within the Commercial Strip Development character area, but also at times includes the recreation, residential beachfront, or Inland Residential character areas.

### **Special Designations**

Commercial Beachfront properties within the offshore GAA include institutional protections associated with recreational s, and historic resources. The most prominent examples of institutional protections within this character area include Public Law 100-515 (Coastal Heritage Trail Route in the State of New Jersey), local laws and ordinances which stipulating protections over multiple town and local beaches, and the National Historic Preservation Act, Sections 106 and 110 f (Lucy the Margate Elephant and other NHL and NRHP-Listed and NRHP-Eligible Properties). Additional information associated with the goals and authority for each of these resource designations is included in Section 4.3.

#### 4.1.2.16 Agriculture (LCA)



Inset 4.1-17. Examples of the Agricultural character area

#### Location and Extent

This character area is a minor component of the offshore GAA and includes smaller farm lots scattered throughout the offshore GAA. The character area becomes more prominent as one moves inland toward the west side of the offshore GAA.

#### Examples

Small examples are located in Galloway Township and Hamilton Township. Larger examples are located in portions of Buena Vista, Hammonton, Tabernacle, and Plumsted Townships.

#### Key Characteristics

- The Agriculture character area is characterized by flat stretches of field which provide open views of crops, hedgerows, livestock, farm buildings, farm equipment, and homes.
- Crops include blueberries, corn, and a variety of vegetables. Orchards and equestrian facilities are also common.
- These areas are viewed by farmers and farm staff working the land, families who inhabit adjacent residences, and drivers and passengers traveling on roads that cross through this character area.
- This character area includes smaller farm lots scattered throughout the offshore GAA.

## Adjacent Character Areas

- The Agriculture character area is most commonly adjacent to the Inland Residential and Forest character areas, which frame or limit outward views depending on their spatial relationship.

## Special Designations

Agricultural properties within the offshore GAA include institutional protections associated with recreational resource appropriation, water, ecological, wildlife, historic preservation, or environmental justice. The most prominent examples of institutional protections within this character area include Public Law 100-515 (Coastal Heritage Trail Route in the State of New Jersey), Executive Order 12898 and the National Environmental Policy Act (multiple Environmental Justice Areas and disadvantaged communities), and the National Historic Preservation Act, Sections 106 and 110 f (Coward-Smith House and multiple NRHP-Listed and NRHP-Eligible Properties). Additional information associated with the goals and authority for each of these resource designations is included in Section 4.3.

### 4.1.2.17 Recreation (LCA, SCA)



Inset 4.1-18. Examples of the Recreational character area

## Location and Extent

The Recreation character area occurs throughout the offshore GAA within discrete areas ranging in size from golf courses to pocket parks.

## Examples

Pinelands Golf Club in Winslow, Sunset Park on Long Beach Island, and Stone Harbor Recreation Center in Stone Harbor

## Key Characteristics

- The Recreation character area encompasses a range of areas intended primarily for outdoor leisure and play.
- On the mainland, these areas include golf courses, sports fields, athletic complexes, campgrounds, and inland beaches.
- On the barrier islands these areas include community parks, small athletic complexes their parking areas, and other developed areas within state parks.
- This character area typically contains landscaped or human-made features which support recreational activities. While the visual character of these features varies widely, they typically include a manicured landscape, paved access points, and parking facilities.
- Large recreation areas such as golf courses feature long, sweeping views of contoured lawns, water features, and sand traps, intentionally framed by forest edge. These are viewed by golfers or adjacent residents.
- Smaller barrier island parks and athletic complexes tend to be more visually cluttered with parking lots, baseball diamonds, tennis and basketball courts, restroom facilities, benches, pavilions, gardens, bike racks, and other auxiliary park structures. These are viewed by a variety of residents and tourists who use or pass by the site.
- Within the ZVI this character area is most commonly represented by shoreline recreation on barrier islands, locations associated with state park structures at elevations rising above the surrounding dunes and beach, and in locations where a recreation area may be situated at the end of a street oriented toward the project.

## Adjacent Character Areas

- On the mainland within the offshore GAA this character area may be found adjacent to a wide range of character areas including Forest, Commercial Strip Development, Inland Residential, Bayfront Residential, Dredged Lagoon, Town/Village Center, and Undeveloped Bay.
- On the barrier islands, this character area is commonly found adjacent to the Inland Residential, bayfront residential, Commercial Beachfront, and Ocean character areas.
- Views from this character area either look out the ocean or bay, or into a densely developed adjacent character area such as Commercial Beachfront, Town/Village Center, Residential Beachfront or Bayfront Residential.

## Special Designations

Recreation properties within the offshore GAA include institutional protections associated with recreational, water, ecological, wildlife, and historic resources. The most prominent examples of institutional protections within this character area include Public Law 100-515 (Coastal Heritage Trail Route in the State of New

Jersey), Executive Order 12898 and the National Environmental Policy Act (multiple Environmental Justice Areas and disadvantaged communities), the National Historic Preservation Act, Sections 106 and 110 f (L.N. Renault and Sons Winery), and the National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act (Edwin B. Forsythe NWR). Additional information associated with the goals and authority for each of these resource designations is included in Section 4.3.

#### 4.1.2.18 Inland Open Water (LCA, SCA)



Inset 4.1-19. Examples of the Inland Open Water character area

#### Location and Extent

This character area occurs throughout the mainland portion of the offshore GAA.

#### Examples

Manasquan Reservoir, Great Egg Harbor River, Tom's River, Lake Wadill, Hawkins Creek

#### Key Characteristics

- The dominant visual feature of the Inland Open Water character area is an open expanse of flat water that is enclosed by a vegetated shoreline.
- The shorelines are typically dominated by deciduous and coniferous trees but are occasionally interrupted by human-made features, such as homes, boat launches, bridges, and roads.
- Human activity on these waterbodies and along the shoreline includes boating, kayaking, fishing, and swimming.

- Shoreline trees define the visible background in most views from inland lakes and ponds. Several waterbodies associated with active or reclaimed extraction mines are also included within this character area.
- Given their inland locations and extensive vegetative screening, views of the ocean from this character area are rare.
- As such, very few inland waterbodies within the GAA also occur in the ZVI. Exceptions include the Atlantic City Reservoir, Hawkins Creek, and several tributaries that drain into the extensive network of bays though out the GAA.

### **Adjacent Character Areas**

- This character area is commonly adjacent to the Forest character area which contains tall, dense vegetation that screens views to and from the Ocean character area.
- When the Inland Open Water character area is adjacent to the Inland Residential character area, views of and from the open water are more available, however they are still partially obscured by homes and vegetation associated with the Inland Residential character area.

### **Special Designations**

Inland waterways within the offshore GAA include institutional protections associated with recreational resource appropriation, water, ecological, wildlife, historic preservation, or environmental justice. The most prominent examples of institutional protections within this character area include Public Administrative Code N.J.A.C. 7:5A- Natural Areas System (Wharton State Forest & Tuckahoe Wildlife Management Area), and the National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act (Edwin B. Forsythe NWR). Additional information associated with the goals and authority for each of these resource designations is included in Section 3.4.

#### 4.1.2.19 Industrial/Developed (LCA)



Inset 4.1-20. Examples of the Industrial/Developed character area

#### Location and Extent

This character area is primarily found on the inland portions of the offshore GAA on scattered sites which range in size from portions of a city block to large sites such as airports or mines.

#### Examples

Lakewood Airport and Industrial Park, Old Cape Inc. Recycling, Fisher Materials Sald & Gravel Mine, Ocean County Utilities Authority Water Treatment Facility, Monmouth County Reclamation Center

#### Key Characteristics

- The Industrial/Developed character area includes developed landscapes defined by a variety of utilitarian functions, which are visually linked by a stark, severe aesthetic.
- Elements commonly found in this zone include expansive open areas, pavement, utility structures and buildings, screening or security fencing, machinery, equipment, and raw materials.
- Land uses include airports, military grounds, mines, power stations, industrial parks, warehouses, self-storage facilities, municipal maintenance lots and transit stations.
- This character area is found throughout the offshore GAA at a variety of scales. On the barrier islands, the Industrial/Developed character area is present on small sites on the interior or bay side of the islands in the form of power stations, maintenance lots, parking areas, and small airports including Ocean City Municipal Airport and Bader Field Airport.

- On the mainland, the Industrial/Developed character area is found throughout the GAA on larger sites. Substantial instances of this character area include the Monmouth Executive Airport, Joint Military Base McGuire-Dix in Lakehurst, Atlantic City International Airport, Dun Rite Sand & Gravel Mine, Lakewood Industrial Park, Woodbine Municipal Airport, and Cape May County Airport.
- Smaller instances of this character area are scattered throughout the mainland and include recycling centers, active and abandoned mine sites, industrial parks, transit stations, military training centers, self-storage facilities, and industrial fabrication, warehouse, and distribution facilities.
- In general, views into and across the Industrial/Developed character area are interrupted by fencing, trees, and brush, although infrequent glimpses of the stark and utilitarian interior may appear through periodic gaps in the perimeter buffer.
- Human activity in this zone is limited to training or work by employees of the various infrastructure facilities, military operations, or business enterprises. It also includes commuting when the character area takes the form of a transit station or parking area.

### **Adjacent Character Areas**

- Views from this character area can be extensive when the industrial sites are large, open, and adjacent to the salt marsh or Undeveloped Bay character area, as in the case of airports. However, it is more typical for views from the Industrial/Developed character area on the barrier islands to be limited because the sites are small, fenced, and adjacent to densely developed character areas such as Inland Residential or Commercial Strip Development. This condition is exemplified by municipal maintenance lots and small industrial businesses and materials storage lots. The USCG Training Center on Cape May is the singular instance of an Industrial/Developed site with available views of the Ocean character area.
- On the mainland, large and small industrial sites are most commonly adjacent to the Forest character area, which buffers their loud, unsightly, or otherwise intrusive nature from neighboring properties. Open industrial sites offer extensive views within themselves, but the views usually extend only to the property's edge, which is typically bordered by dense forest vegetation.
- Mainland industrial sites may also be found adjacent to the Commercial Strip Development character area as a component of a regional commercial center.

### **Special Designations**

Industrial properties within the offshore GAA include institutional protections associated with environmental justice. The most prominent examples of institutional protections within this character area include Executive Order 12898 and the National Environmental Policy Act (multiple Environmental Justice Areas and disadvantaged communities). Additional information associated with the goals and authority for each of this resource designation is included in Section 4.3.



## 4.2 SENSITIVE LOCATIONS AND AREAS

Sensitive areas and locations include places and areas that have been identified in publicly available documents and GIS databases provided by national, state, or local governments, organizations, and/or Native American tribes as important sites which are afforded some level of recognition or protection. Like LORs, these locations and areas are often places that are protected for public enjoyment, historic preservation, scenic integrity, wildlife and ecological preservation/conservation, shoreline resiliency, or all of the above. Avoiding or minimizing impacts to these resources is an important consideration in the planning stages of a project. For the SLVIA, a desktop inventory of resources was prepared for the entire extent of analysis (40 nautical miles) and their occurrence within the offshore GAA and ZVI was determined based on the DEM and DSM viewshed analyses, respectively. Additional resources were also identified through consultation with BOEM, NJDEP, Project stakeholders and during the field verification process. These resources were identified, and requisite GIS layers were compiled into a database for documentation and mapping purposes. Attachment A lists all identified sensitive areas and locations that occur within the GAA and those within the ZVI (as determined by the lidar viewshed analysis). A summary of the results of this GIS analysis for resources occurring within the ZVI is presented in Table 4.2-1. Attachment A includes the location of each resource, the distance to the Project, and the degree of potential visibility based on the viewshed analysis.

**Table 4.2-1 Sensitive Locations and Areas Within the ZVI**

Type of Resource	Source	Occurrences of Resource Within GAA	Occurrences of Resource Within ZVI
National Historic Landmarks	National Park Service Public Database	3	1
Properties Listed on the National or State Registers of Historic Places	National Park Service Public Database	117	22
Properties Determined Eligible for National or State Registers of Historic Places		155	45
National Natural Landmarks	National Park Service Public Database	2	1
State/Local Designated Scenic Areas and Overlooks	NA	7	0
Scenic Area of Local Significance	NA		0
State Designated Scenic Overlooks	NA		0
National Wildlife Refuges	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Public Database	2	1
State Wildlife Management Areas	NJDEP Division of Fish & Wildlife -	33	17

Type of Resource	Source	Occurrences of Resource Within GAA	Occurrences of Resource Within ZVI
	Wildlife Management Areas		
National Parks	NA	0	0
State Parks	NJDEP Bureau of GIS	7	3
State Nature and Historic Preserve Areas	NJDEP Bureau of GIS	45	14
National Forests	NA	0	0
State Forests	NJDEP Bureau of GIS	6	3
National Recreation Areas and/or Seashores	NA	0	0
State Beaches	NA	0	0
National or State Designated Wild, Scenic, or Recreational Rivers	National Wild and Scenic Rivers System	1	1
Highways Designated or Eligible as Scenic	NJ Scenic Byways Program	2	1
National Historic/Recreation/Heritage Trails	NJDEP Bureau of GIS	1	1
State Fishing and Boating Access Sites	NJDEP Bureau of GIS	36	11
Lighthouses (not NRHP-Listed or State Historic-Listed)	NJDEP Bureau of GIS	2	2
Public Beaches	Municipal Document Review	71	54
Environmental Justice Areas (State and Federal)	EDR EJA Analysis	261	106
Draft Disadvantaged Communities	—	51	34
Ferry Routes	NA	0	0
Seaports (Commercial Maritime Facilities)	NA	0	0
Other State Land with Public Access	NA	7	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>812</b>	<b>317</b>

Brief descriptions of the types of resources that occur with the ZVI are presented in Table 4.2-2.

**Table 4.2-2. Representative Sensitive Locations or Areas Within the ZVI**

Resource	Description	Representative Examples
Historic Sites and National Historic Landmarks	Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is maintained by the National Park Service (NPS) as part of a national program to coordinate efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources. National Historic Landmarks (NHL) are historic places that hold historic significance and are designated by the Secretary of the Interior. The New Jersey State Register of Historic Places (SRHP) is maintained by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and includes resources that the state has determined are worthy of preservation, but which have either not been determined eligible for inclusion or have not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.	The ZVI contains 3 NHLs, 67 NRHP, and 104 S/NRE properties. Lucy The Margate Elephant in Margate City is an example of an NHL occurring in the ZVI. This resource is approximately 22.1 mi (35.6 km) from the nearest WTG.
National Natural Landmark	The National Natural Landmarks (NNL) Program identifies sites that contain outstanding biological and geological resources and encourages the conservation of these areas (NPS, 2021).	Manahawkin Bottomland Hardwood Forest (Stafford Township) is the only NNL and is approximately 11.2 mi (18.0 km) from the nearest WTG.
National Wildlife Refuge	The National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) System, managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), is a system of public lands and waters set aside to conserve the nation’s fish, wildlife, and plants (USFWS, 2021).	The Edwin B. Forsythe NWR occupies 112 sq. mi (292 sq. km) of the offshore GAA according to the geospatial files representing the boundary. However, the NWR website suggests that over 62.5 sq. mi (161.9 sq. km) is managed. This NWR occurs in non-contiguous areas from Brick Township in the north to Calloway Township in the south. The closest point to the WTGs occurs in Long Beach Township at a distance of 8.8 mi (14.2 km).
State Wildlife Management Areas	New Jersey’s Wildlife Management Area System, administered by Fish and Wildlife’s Bureau of Land Management was created to preserve fish and wildlife habitats as well as a recreation resource for the public.	There are 17 State WMAs within the ZVI. These state-owned lands are managed to provide wildlife habitat and accommodate wildlife-related recreation (hunting, bird watching, etc.). The closest WMA to the WTGs is the Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area, located along the central New Jersey coast, approximately 10.1 mi (16.3 km) from the nearest proposed WTG.

Resource	Description	Representative Examples
State Parks	The New Jersey State Park Service, a branch of NJDEP administers State Park lands in the interest of conservation, recreation, preservation, and management of natural and historic resources and the health, safety, and welfare of its users.	Four State Parks occur within the ZVI. Island Beach State Park is the nearest to the Project at a distance of 9.7 mi (15.6 km). Island Beach State Park is a 10-mile-long barrier island between the Atlantic Ocean and Barnegat Bay that offers swimming, picnicking, bicycling, horseback riding, sailboarding, surfing, scuba diving, and hunting (NJDEP, 2020b).
State Nature Preserves	Administered by the New Jersey Natural Lands Trust, a Division of Parks & Forestry in the New Jersey DEP, State Nature Preserves are established to <i>preserve land in its natural state for enjoyment by the public and to protect natural diversity through the acquisition of open space (NJ.gov).</i>	Fourteen State Nature Preserves exist within the ZVI. The nearest to the Project is North Brigantine State Natural Area, which is 10.5 mi (16.9 km) from the nearest proposed WTG. This natural area is located on the central New Jersey coast and is part of the longest stretch of undeveloped barrier island beach in the state. It provides shorebird habitat, coastal dunes, and rare species habitat. The natural area also provides recreational opportunities such as walking, wildlife viewing, sunbathing, and fishing (NJDEP, 2018).
State Forests	The New Jersey State Park Service, a branch of NJDEP administers State Forest lands in the interest of conservation, recreation, preservation, and management of natural and historic resources and the health, safety, and welfare of its users.	There are three state forests with the ZVI, including Bass River, Penn State, and Wharton. The nearest to the Project is Bass River State Forest, which is 14.6 mi (23.5 km) from the nearest proposed WTG.
National or State Designated Wild, Scenic, or Recreational Rivers	The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was created by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 to preserve certain rivers with outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values in a free-flowing condition. Congressionally designated wild and scenic rivers are managed by the Department of Agriculture (Forest Service) or Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management, Fish & Wildlife Services, National Park Service).	Great Egg Harbor Wild and Scenic River is 26.0 mi (41.8 km) from the nearest WTG.
Highways Designated or Eligible as Scenic	A National Scenic Byway is a road recognized by the United States Department of Transportation as meeting at least one of six "intrinsic qualities": archeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational, and scenic. The National Scenic Byways Program	The Southern Pinelands Natural Heritage Trail, is located within the ZVI approximately 15.7 mi (25.3 km) at its closest point from the Project. The state-designated scenic byway is a 130-mile route located in the Pinelands National Reserve in southern New Jersey (NJDOT, 2018).

Resource	Description	Representative Examples
	(NSBP) is administered by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).	
National Trails	The New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail was established by federal legislation under Public Law 100-515 in 1988 to promote awareness, stewardship, and protection of natural and cultural resources along 300 miles of New Jersey's Atlantic coast and Delaware Bay. The trail is managed in cooperation by the National Park Service, the State of New Jersey, and many other public and private organizations. (NPS, 2012).	The New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail encompasses the entire coast within the GAA and is approximately 8.4 mi (13.5 km) from the nearest WTG.
State Fishing and Boating Access	Boating and fishing access sites are important local resources that bring people to the water for the purpose of viewing or recreating in the water. Therefore, these resources (typically managed by NJDEP) are included as sensitive resources.	There are 11 state fishing or boating access sites within the ZVI. Barnegat Lighthouse State Park has the nearest fishing access site at a distance of 10.0 mi (16.1 km) from the nearest WTG. A canoe and kayak launch at Island Beach State Park represents the nearest boat launch to the Project at a distance of 11 mi (17.7 km).
Lighthouses	These resources are important cultural components of the seashore. The Sea Girt Lighthouse is original to the 19 <sup>th</sup> century navigation beacon, but Tuckers Island Light is a reproduction, constructed in the 21 century and celebrates a former historic light that was removed from commission and razed.	There are two lighthouses that are not designated NRHP historic sites within the ZVI. Tucker's Island Lighthouse is the lighthouse located closest to the Project, at approximately 15.7 mi (25.3 km) from the nearest proposed WTG. Sea Girt Lighthouse is located approximately 32.4 mi (52.1 km) from the nearest WTGs.
Public Beaches	Public beaches that are not associated with State managed lands are typically administered and funded through local municipalities. In the case of the New Jersey shore, many of these beaches require attendance permits provided for a fee. The proceeds of permits are collected by town office or seasonal employees and used to fund beach amenities. In many cases, formal parking lots are not provided. Rather, the beaches serve the huge numbers of tourists that flood hotels and rental properties adjacent to or nearby the various beaches. As such, these beaches are an important part of the seascape experience, and the ocean is the most significant	Beaches essentially cover the entire length of the oceanfront shoreline within the GAA and range in distance from 9.4 mi (15.1 km) at Harvey Cedars Borough Municipal Beach, to 38.8 mi (62.4 km) at Allenhurst Beach. When situated on the oceanfront, these resources have the greatest degree of exposure to ocean views and are the most likely resources to have visibility of the Project.

Resource	Description	Representative Examples
	draw for these visitors. Beaches are common one both the oceanfront and bayside of the barrier islands.	
Environmental Justice Areas	Implemented in 1994 by Executive Order 12898 - Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations has a purpose of directing attention to a project's environmental and human health effects on minority and low-income populations. While this order addresses actions undertaken by federal agencies, states have additionally identified parameters to define Environmental Justices areas (EJA) at the state level to mitigate the potential for disproportionately high and adverse human health of environmental impacts on minority, low-income, and/or Indian tribes and Indigenous communities and populations from state actions.	There are 34 census tracts that meet EJA criteria within the ZVI. Census Tract 7351.01, in Ocean County is 14.0 mi (22.5 km) from the nearest WTG and represents the EJA closest to the Project.

## 5.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The onshore and offshore facilities associated with the Project use the same techniques for establishing potential visibility within the GAA. These analyses are described below.

### 5.1 VIEWSHED ANALYSIS

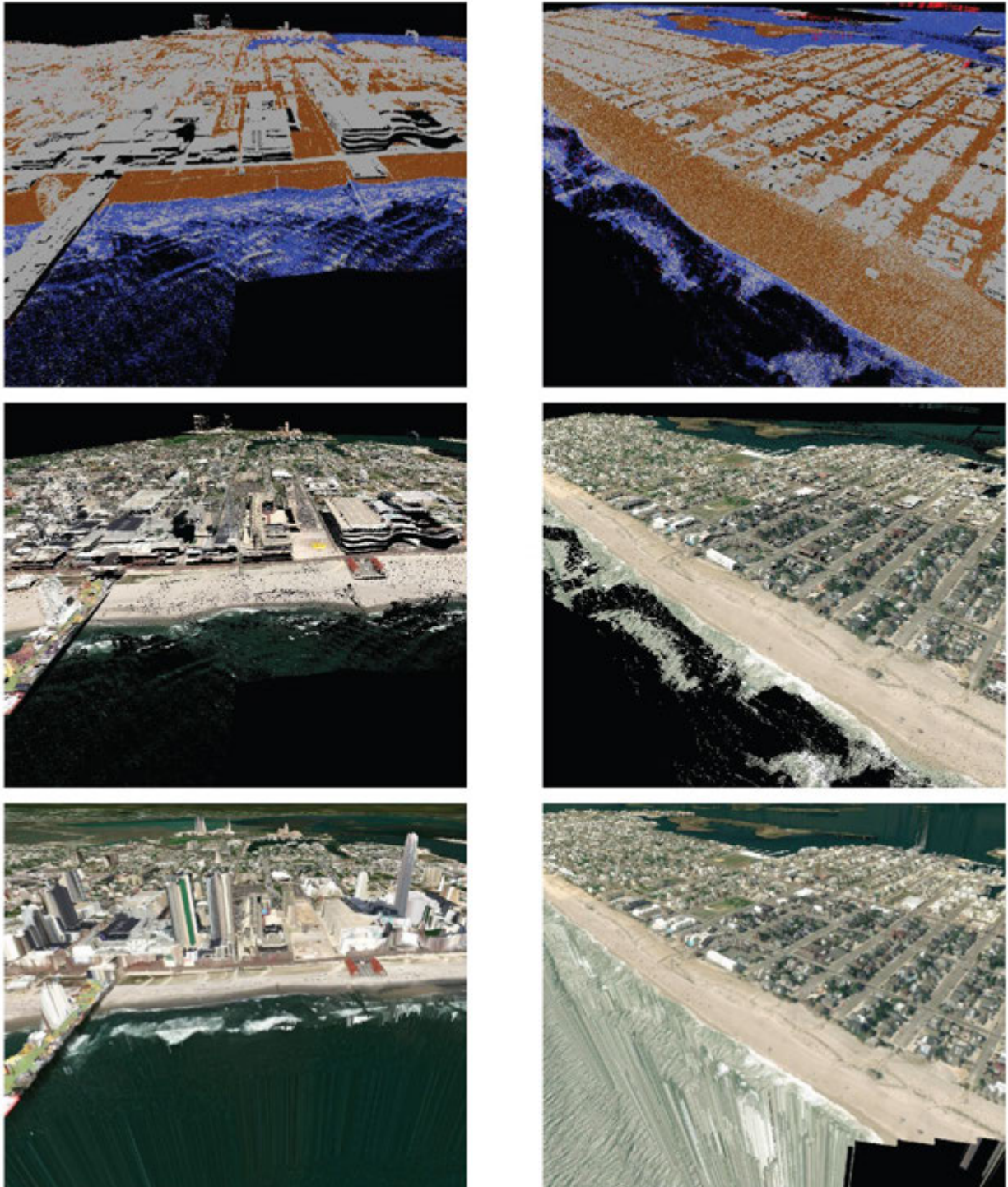
The viewshed analysis developed for this SLVIA was based upon a highly detailed digital surface model (DSM) of the area of the extent of analysis generated from lidar data<sup>2</sup>, which includes the elevations of land features, buildings, trees, and other objects large enough to be resolved by lidar technology (Inset 5.1-1). A bare-earth digital elevation model (DEM), representing topography only, was also created in order to make corrections to the DSM and to the initial viewshed result (see discussion below). The DSM and DEM were both created with a horizontal resolution of 9.8 ft (3 m) to allow direct comparison of ground elevation with the elevation of surface features (such as buildings and vegetation).

Transmission lines and road-side utility lines that are reflected in the lidar data are mis-represented in the initial DSM as solid walls/screening features. In order to correct this inaccuracy, DSM elevation values within transmission line corridors and within 50 ft (15 m) of road centerlines were replaced with DEM bare earth elevation values. To account for some small lidar data gaps, USGS 10-meter resolution DEM and NLCD data were used to complete the DSM lidar model. The DSM was then used as a base layer for the viewshed analysis, which was conducted using ESRI ArcPRO® software.

The viewshed analyses were run at multiple heights in order to characterize the visibility of the turbine blade tip in the upright position, two blades positioned at 45 degrees to the water sheet (bunny ear configuration), AOWs mounted on the nacelle, WTG hub, AOWs mounted on the mid-tower, and navigation lights mounted below the turbine platform. A description of the WTG sample heights is provided in Section 3.2.

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<sup>2</sup> Lidar data availability varies throughout the GAA, requiring the use of more than one data source. The following four lidar datasets were incorporated into the DSM: NOAA 2014, USGS 2015 and 2018, Cumberland County 2008, and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) 2010.



**Inset 5.1-1. Sample Lidar Data in Atlantic City and Beach Haven**

Once the initial viewshed analysis was complete, a conditional statement was used within ArcGIS® to set visibility to zero in locations where the DSM elevation exceeded the bare earth (DEM) elevation by 6 ft or more, indicating the presence of vegetation or structures that exceed viewer height. This was done because:

- 1) without this adjustment in locations where trees or structures are present in the DSM the viewshed would



reflect visibility from the treetops or building roofs, which is not the intent of this analysis; and 2) ground-level vantage points within buildings or areas of vegetation exceeding 6 ft in height will generally be screened from views of the Project. This step also eliminates predicted visibility from elevated viewing locations such as buildings, viewing towers, and residential decks. Therefore, the viewshed analysis only considers views from ground level vantage points. However, the resulting viewshed analysis provides an accurate prediction of visibility of the Project from ground-level viewing locations. Changes to vegetation (such as growth or clearing) earthwork, and the addition or removal of structures since the lidar data were collected may result in minor visibility discrepancies. To determine potential visibility from elevated vantage points such as buildings, reverse viewshed were completed. These were run in the same manner as described above, but the sample point was placed at the height and position of the building of lighthouse. The structure was removed from the DSM to prevent self-screening. Additionally, the viewshed receiver height was set at two levels. The first was the blade tip height of 1046.6 ft (319 m) and the second analysis was completed at sea level. The results of this analysis are shown in Attachment F.

## **5.2 SEASCAPE/LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE**

For the seascape and landscape impact assessment (SLIA), visual impacts associated with the Project are assessed based on how they affect the “sense of place” associated with each Seascape, Landscape, and Ocean character area. Each of the character areas were evaluated based on personal infield experience and through a library of character area photographs that were cataloged during field review. In addition, online mapping was used for immersive 360-degree imagery of some of the character areas to assist in the evaluation.

## **5.3 SEASCAPE/LANDSCAPE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

The SLVIA guidance requires the sensitivity for each ocean, seascape, and landscape character area be evaluated by determining the susceptibility and value. This assessment was completed by making an informed professional judgement regarding the character area’s aesthetic, experiential, and perceptual aspects that contribute to its character. Where present, impacts to seascapes and landscapes will be adverse in nature and range from negligible to major. Table 5.3-1 below describes each of the potential impact types and levels associated with the Project’s potential effect on character areas. While this table was not included in the SLVIA methodology, it was used for the Atlantic Shores South DEIS and Atlantic Bight PEIS.

**Table 5.3-1. Definitions of Potential Adverse Impact Levels Relating to SLIA**

Impact Level	Impact Type	Definition
Negligible	Adverse	Very little or no effect on seascape/landscape unit character, features, elements, or key qualities either because unit lacks distinctive character, features, elements, or key qualities; values for these are low; or Project visibility would be minimal.
Minor	Adverse	The Project would introduce features that may have low to medium levels of visual prominence within the geographic area of an ocean/seascape/landscape character unit. The Project features may introduce a visual character that is slightly inconsistent with the character of the unit, which may have minor to medium negative effects on the unit's features, elements, or key qualities, but the unit's features, elements, or key qualities have low susceptibility or value.
Moderate	Adverse	The Project would introduce features that would have medium to large levels of visual prominence within the geographic area of an ocean, seascape, or landscape character unit. The Project would introduce a visual character that is inconsistent with the character of the unit, which may have a moderate negative effect on the unit's features, elements, or the key qualities. In areas affected by large magnitudes of change, the unit's features, elements or key qualities have low susceptibility and/or value.
Major	Adverse	The Project would introduce features that would have dominant levels of visual prominence within the geographic area of an ocean, seascape, or landscape character unit. The Project would introduce a visual character that is inconsistent with the character of the unit, which may have a major negative effect on the unit's features, elements, or key qualities. The concern for change (combination of susceptibility/value) to the character unit is high.

Source: United States Department of the Interior: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. 2023. Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment for the Atlantic Shores South Project. Available at: [https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/documents/renewable-energy/state-activities/AtlanticShoresSouth\\_AppH\\_SLVIA\\_DEIS.pdf](https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/documents/renewable-energy/state-activities/AtlanticShoresSouth_AppH_SLVIA_DEIS.pdf)

### 5.3.1 Character Area Sensitivity

Susceptibility to change is the ocean, seascape, or landscape receptor's ability to accommodate the impacts resulting from the Project without substantial change to the basic characteristics that define the area. This rating applies to the overall character area, an individual feature or element within the character area, or a particular aesthetic, experiential, or perceptual aspect that contributes to the character area (Sullivan, 2021). The susceptibility is objectively rated as high, medium, or low.

Value as it is applied to character areas refers to a character area's distinctiveness, scenic quality, wildness, tranquility, and cultural and historic features or significance. The value is objectively rated as high, medium, or low.

Once susceptibility and value have been judged, the SLVIA methodology recommends using a matrix (Table 5.3-2) to determine the sensitivity of the ocean, seascape, and landscape receptor.

**Table 5.3-2. Matrix For Determining Sensitivity**

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

### 5.3.2 SLIA Magnitude

Magnitude is determined by assessing the size or scale of the change, the geographic extent of the proposed Project, and the duration and reversibility of the change.

#### 5.3.2.1 Size or Scale of Change

The scale of the change is not referring to the scale of the Project, but rather the degree of change that would occur with the Project in place. However, size and scale of change are not mutually exclusive since size is likely to influence scale of change. If the Project has a large degree of scale contrast (size), it may result in greater scale of change. Project size/scale of change is judged to be small, medium, or large under the SLVIA methodology.

#### 5.3.2.2 Geographic Extent

The geographic extent is based on areas with potential visibility of the Project within each character area. This is expressed as a number of square miles and square kilometers and then as a percentage of the total area of the character area. For the purposes of this SLVIA the visibility is broken down into each major WTG component for each character area. Using the viewshed analysis results as guidance the geographic extent is judged as small, medium, or large.

#### 5.3.2.3 Duration and Reversibility

Duration is considered "long-term" due to the 20-30 expected life span of offshore wind projects. Additionally, offshore wind projects are a "fully reversible" action, meaning at the end of their useful life, the WTGs and OSSs will be dismantled and removed from the OCS. Therefore, for the purposes of this SLVIA, duration and reversibility combined and result in "fair" rating on a scale of poor, fair, good as per the SLVIA methodology. Once the size, scale, geographic extent, duration and reversibility have been determined, these are combined in the matrix shown in Table 5.3-3 to determine the magnitude of change.

**Table 5.3-3. Matrix for Combining Magnitude Components**

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

Once the sensitivity of the SLIA receptors, magnitude, duration, and reversibility, and VPR were determined, the SLVIA methodology provides the following matrix for combining these factors to arrive at the overall impact as illustrated in Table 5.3-4.

**Table 5.3-4. SLIA Impact Determination Matrix**

<b>Matrix For Determining Overall Impact Level</b>			
<b>Sensitivity</b>	<b>Magnitude Rating</b>		
	Large	Medium	Small
High	Impact Level <b>Major</b>	Impact Level <b>Major</b>	Impact Level <b>Moderate</b>
Medium	Impact Level <b>Major</b>	Impact Level <b>Moderate</b>	Impact Level <b>Minor</b>
Low	Impact Level <b>Moderate</b>	Impact Level <b>Minor</b>	Impact Level <b>Minor</b>

## 6.0 SEASCAPE/LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT RESULTS

The results of the SLIA are presented in this section. Following the SLVIA methodology, these results are presented in order of sensitivity, magnitude, and overall impact.

### 6.1.1 Character Area Sensitivity

As described in Section 5.3.1, the susceptibility and value for each character area was assessed and combined to determine the character area's sensitivity. The results of this assessment are included below in Table 6.1-1.

**Table 6.1-1. Character Area Sensitivity**

Character Area (CA)	Susceptibility to Change	Value	Sensitivity
Open Water/Ocean	High	High	High
Offshore SCA	High	High	High
Undeveloped Beach	High	High	High
Undeveloped Bay	High	High	High
Residential Beachfront	High	High	High
Bayfront Residential	Medium	Medium	Medium
Dredged Lagoon	Medium	Medium	Medium
Inland Residential	Low	Medium	Low
Town/Village Center	High	High	High
Commercial Strip Development	Low	Low	Low
Atlantic City	High	High	High
Limited Access Highway	Low	Medium	Low
Forest	Low	Medium	Low
Salt Marsh	High	High	High
Commercial Beachfront	High	High	High
Agriculture	Medium	Medium	Medium
Recreation	High	High	High
Inland Open Water	Medium	Medium	Medium
Industrial	Low	Low	Low

### 6.1.2 Size and Scale of the Change

Each character area was assessed to determine the size and scale of the change associated with the Project. The results of this evaluation are described below in Table 6.1-2.

**Table 6.1-2. Visibility and Size and Scale of Change**

Character Area (CA)	Visibility	Size and Scale	Reason
Open Water/Ocean	High	Large	The action is proposed within the OCA and therefore will have the greatest scale change to an undeveloped ocean.
Offshore SCA	High	Large	The offshore SCA will have uninterrupted views of WTG navigation lights, mid-tower AOWs, hubs, nacelle AOWs, and rotors.
Undeveloped Beach	High	Large	Depending on the position within the GAA, the Undeveloped Beach may have uninterrupted views of the WTG navigation lights, mid-tower AOWs, hubs, nacelle AOWs, and rotors.
Undeveloped Bay	High	Large	The Undeveloped Bays may have views of significant portions of the WTGs, including portions of the mid-tower AOWL, hub, nacelle AOWL, and rotors.
Residential Beachfront	High	Large	Depending on the position within the GAA, the Residential Beachfront may have uninterrupted views of the WTG navigation lights, mid-tower AOWs, hubs, nacelle AOWs, and rotors.
Bayfront Residential	Medium	Large	Depending on the position within the GAA, the Bayfront Residential areas may have partially obscured views of the WTG mid-tower AOWs, hubs, nacelle AOWs, and rotors.
Dredged Lagoon	Medium	Large	Portions of the Dredged Lagoon character area may have partially exposed views of the WTG mid-tower AOWs, hubs, nacelle AOWs, and rotors.
Inland Residential	Low	Medium	Portions of the Inland Residential LCA may have partially to heavily obscured views of the WTG mid-tower AOWs, hubs, nacelle AOWs, and rotors.
Town/Village Center	High	Small	Portions of the Town/Village Center LCA may have partially to heavily obscured views of the WTG hubs, nacelle AOWs, and rotors.

Character Area (CA)	Visibility	Size and Scale	Reason
Commercial Strip Development	Low	Medium	Portions of the Commercial Strip Development LCA may have partially to heavily obscured views of the WTG mid-tower AOWs, hubs, nacelle AOWs, and rotors.
Atlantic City	High	Medium	Atlantic City may have uninterrupted, and sometimes elevated views of the WTG navigation lights, mid-tower AOWs, hubs, nacelle AOWs, and rotors.
Limited Access Highway	Low	Large	Portions of the Limited Access Highway character area may have partially obscured views of the WTG mid-tower AOWs, hubs, nacelle AOWs, and rotors.
Forest	Low	Small	Portions of the Forest LCA may have partially to heavily obscured views of the WTG hubs, nacelle AOWs, and rotors.
Salt Marsh	High	Large	The Salt Marsh may have views of significant portions of the WTGs, including portions of the mid-tower AOWs, hubs, nacelle AOWs, and rotors.
Commercial Beachfront	High	Large	Depending on the position within the GAA, the Commercial Beachfront may have uninterrupted, and sometimes elevated views of the WTG navigation lights, mid-tower AOWs, hubs, nacelle AOWs, and rotors.
Agriculture	Medium	Small	Portions of the Forest LCA may have partially to heavily obscured views of the WTG hubs, nacelle AOWs, and rotors.
Recreation	High	Large	Depending on the position within the GAA, Recreation Areas may have uninterrupted views of the WTG navigation lights, mid-tower AOW, hubs, nacelle AOWs, and rotors.
Inland Open Water	Medium	Small	Portions of the Inland Open Water LCA may have partially to heavily obscured views of the WTG rotors.
Industrial	Low	Medium	Depending on the position within the GAA, Industrial areas may have views of the WTG hubs, Nacelle AOWs, and rotors.

### 6.1.3 Geographic Extent

This section characterizes Project visibility as predicted by the viewshed analyses which were performed at multiple key heights to assess the degree of Project visibility within the ocean, seascape, and landscape character areas. First the visibility from each broad character area type (OCA, SCA, and LCA ) is broken down by each WTG component and then each individual character area is broken down by the relevant WTG components.

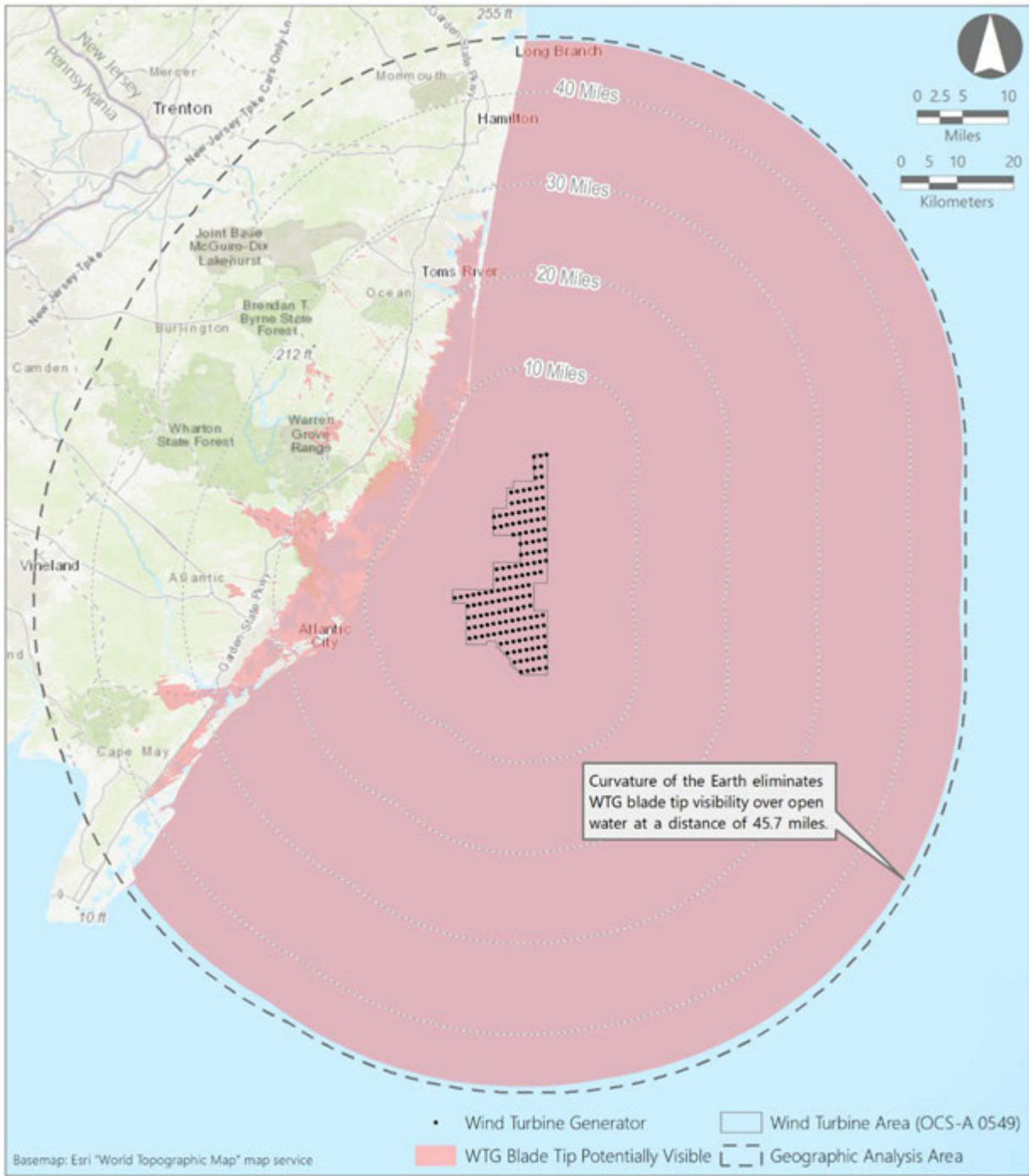
#### 6.1.3.1 General Visibility Within the GAA

Potential visibility of the Project, as indicated by the viewshed analyses, is illustrated in Attachment D. Within the GAA, the lidar-based viewshed analysis indicates that approximately 10% of the landward geographic extent of analysis could have potential views of some portion of the Project, based on the availability of an unobstructed line of sight to the tallest components (WTG blade tips in the upright position) proposed. This suggests that a majority of the VSA (90%) will not have any potential views of the Project. This lack of visibility occurs in locations where buildings, structures, and vegetation screen views toward the Project, but from more distant portions of the VSA, the curvature of the earth and topographic features also contribute significantly to the lack of visibility. Forest land will also limit potential visibility of the Project throughout the majority of the inland and mainland areas. In areas of concentrated human settlement, such as the barrier islands and mainland shorelines, closely situated buildings/structures will also significantly screen outward views. Considering the screening provided by buildings, structures, vegetation, and topography, potential landward visibility of the Project is largely restricted to the ocean shoreline, salt marshes, and inland bays west of the barrier islands. Barrier islands that lack shoreline development typically have large areas of contiguous visibility extending across the inland bays and into the marshy, uninhabited areas associated with the mainland river estuaries.

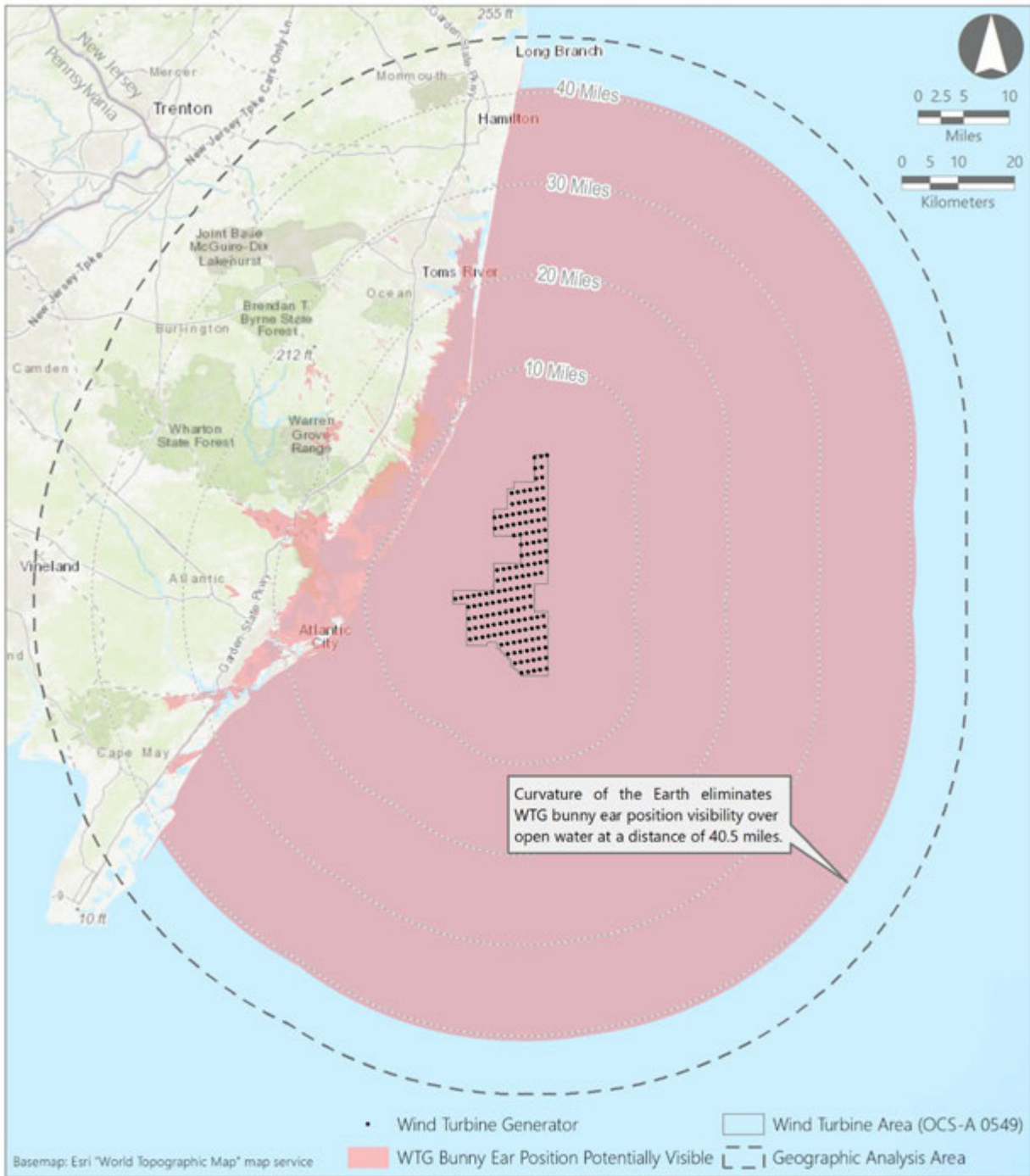
The WTG blade tip landward analysis defines the maximum extent of potential Project visibility for all landward resources, people, and character areas. Landward refers to all areas above the mean low water line and inland to the extent of the GAA. This analysis suggests that 67.9% of the land area within 10 miles of the Project will have visibility of a portion of one or more WTGs. This zone includes a significant portion of Long Beach Island where the areas of potential visibility occur along the barrier island in Beach Haven, Surf City, Harvey Cedars, and Barnegat Light Borough. The visibility in this area appears as a thin band representing the beach and dunes where it is anticipated that views of the Project will be unrestricted. Immediately beyond the dunes and the first row of residents, the visibility breaks up into narrow lines representing a view of a portion of the turbines from streets that are perpendicular to the shore. Once in the back bays, primarily represented by Manahawkin Bay, the WTG visibility becomes contiguous again as a result of the open water and lack of screening structures. Within the 10-20 mile zone, the visibility patterns continue as in the 10 mile zone. Although, because this zone includes larger portions of the back bays and areas further inland, the potential visibility abruptly ends on the western side of the back bays due to the presence of contiguous development in areas such as Tuckerton, Manahawkin, and Waretown. Between 30 and 40 miles, the bands of potential visibility become narrower on land and do not extend to inland areas with the exception of some discrete elevated viewing positions associated with landfills. However, the potentially visible areas still remain contiguous within the large inland bays such as Barnegat Bay and Silver Bay. Shoreline visibility in this distance range is contiguous, but the visibility does not typically extend up the roadways due to their orientation, which is generally perpendicular to the shoreline. Between 30 and 40 miles, shoreline visibility becomes even more restricted, except for a landfill, and inland visibility is



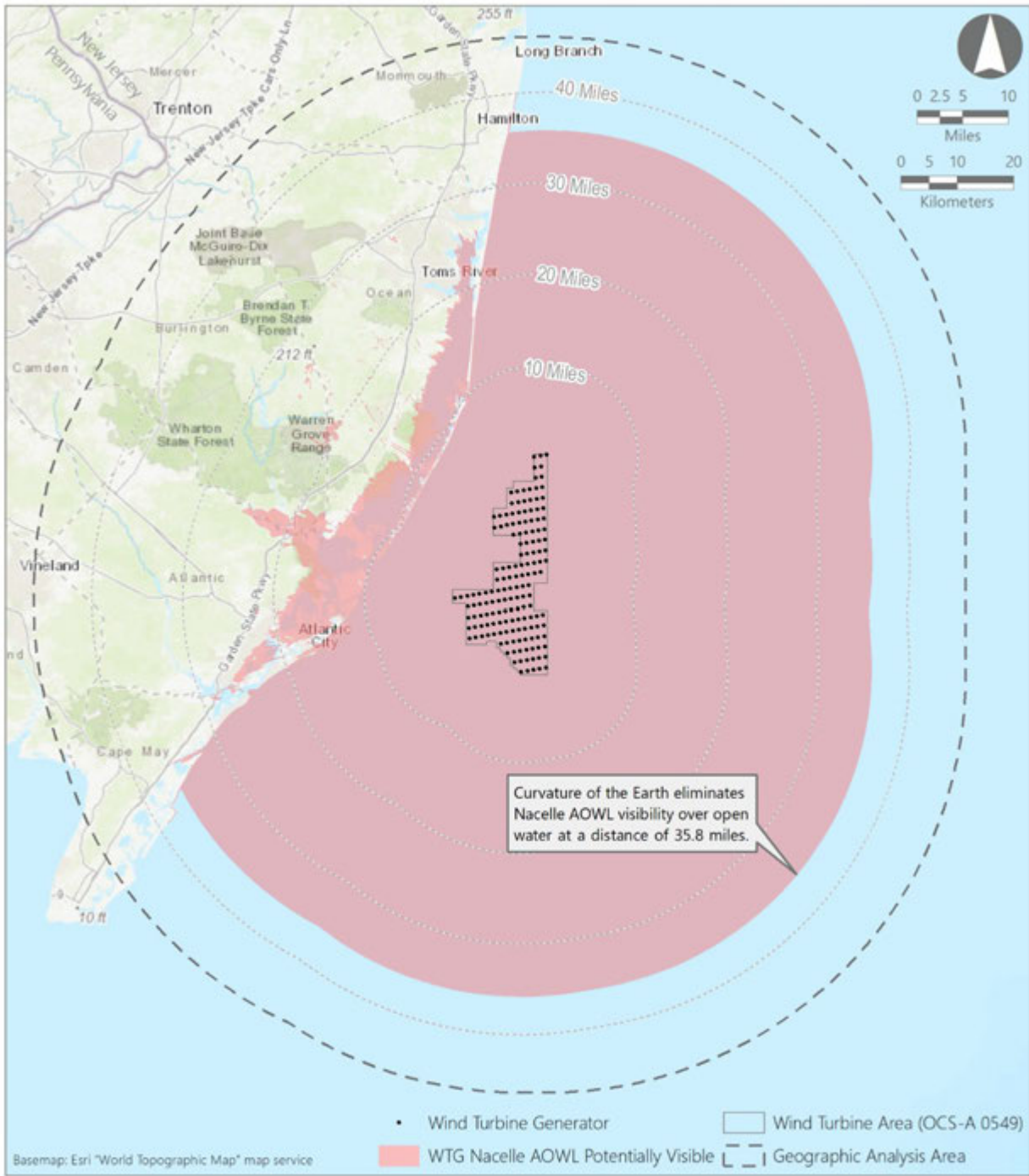
completely absent. In this distance range, it appears that the sand dunes and shoreline development are more effective at screening the Project due to the combined effects of distance and the curvature of the earth. In this distance range, beaches in areas such as Avalon, Sea Girt, Spring Lake, and Asbury Park have a narrow band of visibility along the beach that is entirely eliminated inland of the dunes. Beyond 40 miles, the visibility appears to occur on the elevated portions of the beach and the most distant WTGs no longer contribute to the ZVI. It is anticipated that this distance zone could only theoretically view turbine blades, which would be indiscernible at distances beyond 40 miles. Below, visibility within each character area type and character area is analyzed to assist in determining the geographic extent of potential visibility/impact from each. Figures 6.1-1 through 6.1-6 illustrate the DSM viewshed analysis results within the GAA for each WTG component.



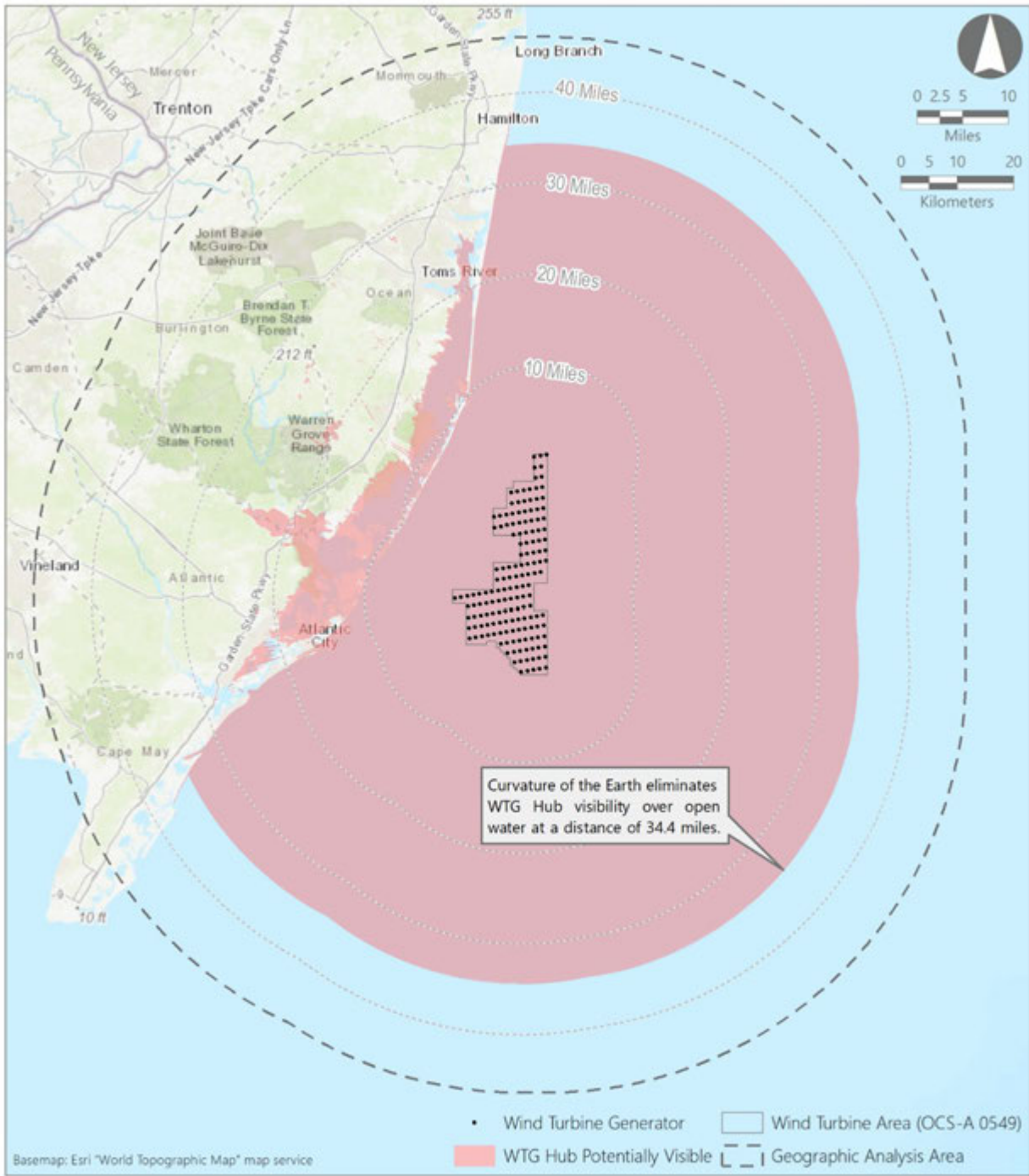
Inset 6.1-1. DSM Visibility of the WTG Blade Tip (ZVI)



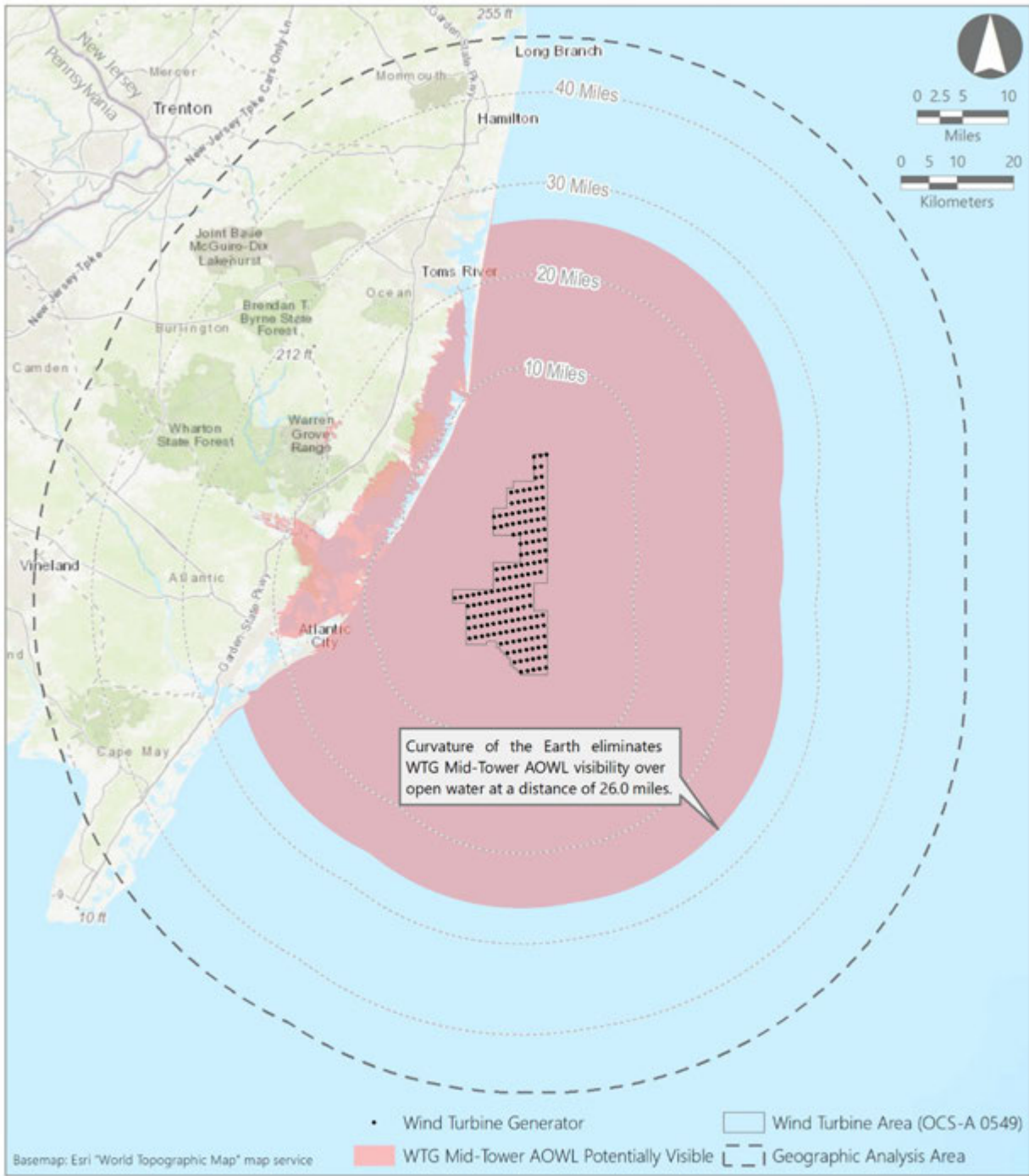
Inset 6.1-2. DSM Visibility of the WTG Bunny Ear Configuration



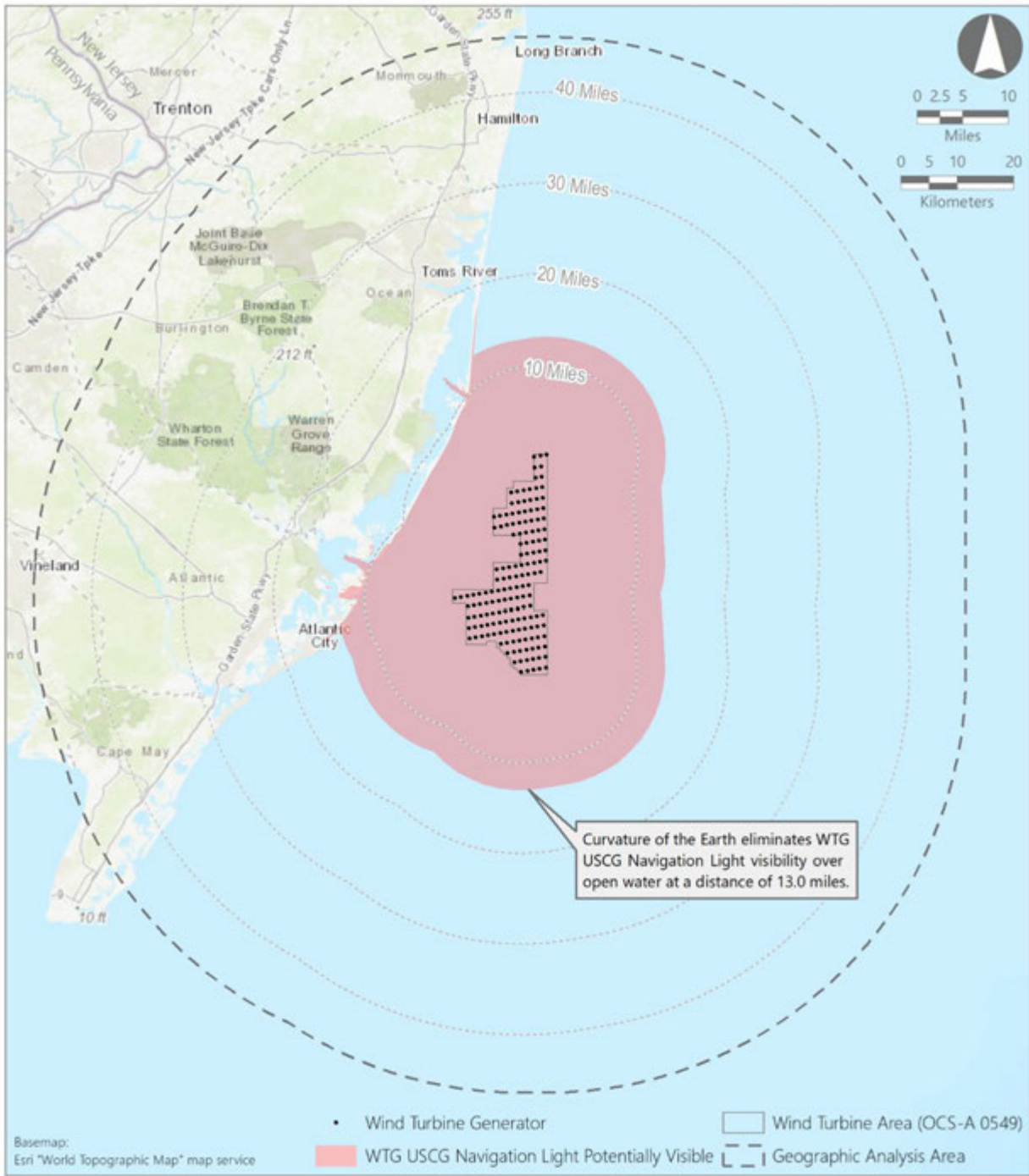
Inset 6.1-3. DSM Visibility of the WTG Nacelle AOWL



Inset 6.1-4. DSM Visibility of the WTG Hub



Inset 6.1-5. DSM Visibility of the WTG Mid-Tower



Inset 6.1-6. DSM Visibility of the WTG USCG Navigation Light

### 6.1.3.2 Visibility from the OCA

As shown in Table 9.1-1, the majority of the OCA will see some portion of the Project from 97.6 of its total area within the GAA. As discussed in Section 3.3.1 the WTG blade tips would be theoretically visible over a distance approximately 45.7 mi. (75.5 km) over the open water. At this distance, curvature of the earth (considering standard refraction) would completely screen the WTGs. The visible area becomes less than 50% of the OCA once at the mid-tower AOWL which would be completely screened by curvature of the earth at 26 mi (41.8 km). From these areas the OCA would still be effected by the upper portions of the WTG including the upper tower, nacelle, a portion of the WTG rotor including the bunny ear configuration of the blades.

**Table 6.1-3. OCA Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
6,474.4	16,768.5	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	6,319.2	16,366.6	97.6
6,474.4	16,768.5	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	5,256.9	13,615.2	81.2
6,474.4	16,768.5	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	4,363.7	11,301.9	67.4
6,474.4	16,768.5	Hub	34.4/55.4	4,111.3	10,648.3	63.5
6,474.4	16,768.5	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	2,759.0	7,145.8	42.6
6,474.4	16,768.5	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	1,176.4	3,046.8	18.2

### 6.1.3.3 Visibility from the Offshore SCA

The offshore SCA DSM viewshed results are similar to the DEM results due to the lack of significant screen features on the ocean and offshore SCA. However, some reductions in visibility occur where a land mass divides two major water bodies such as the land between the Delaware Bay and the Ocean. As illustrated in Table 5.3-2, visibility with the SCA ranges from 97.5 percent (considering the blade tip) to 33.6 percent (considering the navigation lights). The geographic extent is large.



**Table 6.1-4. Offshore SCA Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
389.3	1,008.2	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	377.9	978.8	97.5
389.3	1,008.2	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	338.7	877.3	87.4
389.3	1,008.2	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	302.1	782.4	78.0
389.3	1,008.2	Hub	34.4/55.4	289.9	750.9	74.8
389.3	1,008.2	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	226.2	585.9	58.4
389.3	1,008.2	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	130.0	336.8	33.6

#### 6.1.3.4 Visibility from the Landward SCA

The onshore SCA DSM viewshed results begin to illustrate the effects of screening elements on land when compared to the DEM results. The blade tips are visible within 53.1 percent of the total SCA land area and the navigation light accounts for approximately 19.7 percent of the landward SCA. These results suggest that up to 17.1 mi<sup>2</sup> of the total 30.3 mi<sup>2</sup> of landward SCA, nearly the entire WTG will be affected by the SCA. The geographic extent is large.

**Table 6.1-5. Landward SCA Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
30.3	78.6	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	17.1	44.3	53.1
30.3	78.6	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	15.7	40.7	48.9
30.3	78.6	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	14.3	37.0	44.5
30.3	78.6	Hub	34.4/55.4	13.8	35.7	42.9
30.3	78.6	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	11.1	28.8	34.5
30.3	78.6	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	6.4	16.5	19.7

#### 6.1.3.5 Visibility from the LCA

The LCA results of the DSM viewshed analysis show how effective screening features within the SCA are at screening WTG visibility. Only 9.5 percent or 253.2 mi<sup>2</sup> would see some portion of the WTG blades. This drops to 8.5 percent when considering the bunny ear configuration, 7.8 percent when considering the nacelle AOWL, 7.5 percent considering the WTG hub, 5.8 percent when considering the mid-tower AOWL, and less than .01 percent when considering the navigation light. Considered cumulatively the LCA will have a small geographic extent of Project visibility, but certain character areas within it may have medium to large geographic extent. This is further analyzed below.

**Table 6.1-6. LCA Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
2,672.7	6,922.3	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	253.2	655.7	9.5
2,672.7	6,922.3	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	227.9	590.3	8.5
2,672.7	6,922.3	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	208.5	540.0	7.8
2,672.7	6,922.3	Hub	34.4/55.4	201.8	522.6	7.5
2,672.7	6,922.3	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	153.8	398.3	5.8
2,672.7	6,922.3	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	2.1	5.5	0.1

### 6.1.3.6 Visibility from the Undeveloped Beach SCA

Table 6.1-7 illustrates that significant portions of the Undeveloped Beach SCA (55.3 percent) may have visibility of some portion of the individual WTGs within some portion of the array. This is reduced to 51.8 percent considering the WTG rotor. Between 45.0 percent and 50.7 percent of the Undeveloped Beach SCA will see the mid-tower AOWL and hub, respectively. Considering the navigation light, 35.9 percent of the Undeveloped Beach LCA will see the navigation lights, and therefore the vast majority of the rest of the WTG components. Considering the geographic areas of potential exposure to the Project, the geographic extent affecting this SCA is large.

**Table 6.1-7. Undeveloped Beach SCA Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
6.2	16.0	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	3.4	8.9	55.3
6.2	16.0	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	3.2	8.3	51.8
6.2	16.0	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	3.1	8.1	50.7
6.2	16.0	Hub	34.4/55.4	3.1	8.0	50.1
6.2	16.0	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	2.8	7.2	45.0
6.2	16.0	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	2.2	5.8	35.9

### 6.1.3.7 Visibility from the Undeveloped Bay SCA/LCA

Seventy four percent of the Undeveloped Bay SCA/LCA is included in the Project ZVI which suggests that some portion of any number of WTGs may be visible (Table 6.1-8). Because portions of the bay occur considerably inland of the shoreline, portions of the WTGs become screened by dunes or barrier island development. Only 1.3 percent of this SCA/LCA would see the navigation lights and thus nearly the entirety

of the WTG. Considering the mid-tower AOWL, 47.1 percent of the Undeveloped Bay may have potential visibility. Between 47.1 and 69.2 percent of the Undeveloped Bay would see from the WTG hub to the rotor in the 45-degree upright position. Considering the geographic areas of potential exposure to the Project, the geographic extent affecting this SCA/LCA is large.

**Table 6.1-8. Undeveloped Bay SCA, LCA Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
208.2	539.4	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	153.9	398.6	73.9
208.2	539.4	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	144.2	373.4	69.2
208.2	539.4	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	133.6	346.0	64.2
208.2	539.4	Hub	34.4/55.4	129.7	336.0	62.3
208.2	539.4	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	98.2	254.3	47.1
208.2	539.4	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	2.7	7.0	1.3

### 6.1.3.8 Visibility from the Residential Beachfront SCA

Table 6.1-9 suggests that 80.5 percent of the Residential Beachfront will occur within the Project ZVI. This SCA is located on the beach and typically has uninterrupted views of the ocean. As such 74.7 percent of the SCA could be affected by the WTG rotor, 65.3 percent may have visibility of the nacelle AOWL, and 61.5 percent may be exposed to the WTG hub. Likely due to the effects of curvature of the earth, only 43.1 percent could be exposed to the mid-tower AOWL, and 22.2 percent of the SCA may be exposed to the navigation light (Table 6.1-9). Given the degree of potential Project visibility from this character area, the geographic extent of potential exposure is large.

**Table 6.1-9. Residential Beachfront Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
9.4	24.3	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	7.5	19.5	80.5
9.4	24.3	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	7.0	18.1	74.7
9.4	24.3	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	6.1	15.8	65.3
9.4	24.3	Hub	34.4/55.4	5.8	14.9	61.5
9.4	24.3	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	4.0	10.5	43.1
9.4	24.3	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	2.1	5.4	22.2

### 6.1.3.9 Visibility from the Bayfront Residential LCA

Table 6.1-10 suggests that 6.8 percent of the Bayfront Residential LCA will occur within the Project ZVI. The degree of potential visibility is heavily influenced by the barrier island development east of this LCA. Additionally, some of the bays extend far inland and curvature of the earth along with screening features substantially limit visibility. Considering this, approximately 6.0 percent of the SCA could be affected by the WTG rotor, 5.1 percent may have visibility of the nacelle AOWL, and 4.7 percent may be exposed to the WTG hub. Likely due to the effects of curvature of the earth, only 2.8 percent could be exposed to the mid-tower AOWL, and less than 0.1 percent of the SCA may be exposed to the navigation light. Due to the influences that screen Project visibility, it can also be anticipated that in many areas, only portions of the Project will be visible from within this heavily developed SCA (Table 6.1-10). Therefore, it is anticipated that the geographic extent of the impact will be small.

**Table 6.1-10. Bayfront Residential Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
4.0	10.4	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	0.3	0.7	6.8
4.0	10.4	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	0.2	0.6	6.0
4.0	10.4	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	0.2	0.5	5.1
4.0	10.4	Hub	34.4/55.4	0.2	0.5	4.7
4.0	10.4	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	0.1	0.3	2.8
4.0	10.4	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

### 6.1.3.10 Visibility from the Dredged Lagoon SCA/LCA

Table 6.1-11 suggests that 6.3 percent of the Dredged Lagoon will occur within the Project ZVI. This SCA/LCA sometimes occurs on the ocean-facing (west) shores of large bays or on the west shore of the barrier islands. As such, the visual exposure to the Project typically occurs in these areas. Approximately 5.1 percent of the SCA/LCA could be affected by the WTG rotor, 4.3 percent may have visibility of the nacelle AOWL, 4.1 percent may be exposed to the WTG hub, and only 2.9 percent would be exposed to the mid-tower AOWL. Due to the screening provided by the barrier island in many locations, the WTG navigation light would have minimal influence on the Dredged Lagoon SCA/LCA (Table 6.1-11). Considering the geographic areas of potential exposure to the Project, the geographic extent affecting this SCA/LCA is small.

**Table 6.1-11. Dredged Lagoon Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
15.5	40.1	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	1.0	2.5	6.3
15.5	40.1	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	0.8	2.0	5.1
15.5	40.1	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	0.7	1.7	4.3
15.5	40.1	Hub	34.4/55.4	0.6	1.6	4.1
15.5	40.1	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	0.5	1.2	2.9
15.5	40.1	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

**6.1.3.11 Visibility from the Inland Residential LCA**

The inland residential LCA consists of heavily developed residential areas that typically have low exposure to the ocean. This is reflected in the viewshed analysis since only 0.3 percent of the LCA is influenced by the ZVI, or blade tip visibility (Table 6.1-12). This is reduced to 0.2 percent, considering the WTG rotor and then 0.1 percent or less considering the Nacelle AOWL, WTG hub, mid-tower AOWL, and navigation light (Table 6.1-12). Considering the geographic areas of potential exposure to the Project, the geographic extent affecting this LCA is small.

**Table 6.1-12. Inland Residential Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
365.3	946.1	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	1.3	3.2	0.3
365.3	946.1	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	0.8	2.2	0.2
365.3	946.1	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	0.5	1.3	0.1
365.3	946.1	Hub	34.4/55.4	0.4	1.1	0.1
365.3	946.1	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	0.1	0.3	<0.1
365.3	946.1	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

**6.1.3.12 Visibility from the Village/Town Center LCA**

The Village/Town Center LCA consists of closely situated clusters of buildings and homes that typically have contained, inward views and no exposure toward the ocean. This is reflected in the viewshed analysis since only 0.3 percent of the LCA is influenced by the ZVI, or blade tip visibility. This is reduced to 0.2 percent, considering the WTG rotor and then 0.1 percent or less considering the Nacelle AOWL and WTG hub. The WTG mid-tower AOWL, and navigation light have no visual influence within this LCA (Table 6.1-13).

Considering the geographic areas of potential exposure to the Project, the geographic extent affecting this LCA is small.

**Table 6.1-13. Village/Town Center Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
2.6	6.7	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	<0.1	<0.1	0.3
2.6	6.7	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	<0.1	<0.1	0.2
2.6	6.7	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	<0.1	<0.1	0.1
2.6	6.7	Hub	34.4/55.4	<0.1	<0.1	0.1
2.6	6.7	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	-	-	-
2.6	6.7	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	-	-	-

#### 6.1.3.13 Visibility from the Commercial Strip Development LCA

The Commercial Strip Development LCA consists of big box stores, automobile-centric streets and boulevards, billboards, signs, and utility poles that typically limit outward views. Views would be described as short-term and often fleeting. The viewshed analysis suggests that only 1.1 percent of the LCA is influenced by the ZVI, or blade tip visibility. The rotors would influence 0.8 percent, Nacelle AOWL and hub 0.5 percent, and mid-tower AOWL 0.2 percent of the LCA. The navigation lights would have minimal influence on the LCA (Table 6.1-14). Considering the geographic areas of potential exposure to the Project, the geographic extent affecting this LCA is small.

**Table 6.1-14. Commercial Strip Development Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
45.9	118.9	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	0.5	1.3	1.1
45.9	118.9	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	0.4	0.9	0.8
45.9	118.9	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	0.2	0.6	0.5
45.9	118.9	Hub	34.4/55.4	0.2	0.6	0.5
45.9	118.9	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	0.1	0.3	0.2
45.9	118.9	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

#### 6.1.3.14 Visibility from the Atlantic City SCA/LCA

The Atlantic City SCA/LCA consists of tall, high-rise buildings, a downtown core with shorter building stock, and dense development. Views from buildings near the water and from streets perpendicular to the water will include, at times, the ocean or development on the ocean. The viewshed analysis suggests that only

13.1 percent of the LCA is influenced by the ZVI, or blade tip visibility. The rotors would influence 10.9 percent, Nacelle AOWL 7.8 percent, Hub 6.4 percent, and mid-tower AOWL 2.4 percent of the LCA. The navigation lights would have minimal influence on the LCA (Table 6.1-15). Considering the geographic areas of potential exposure to the Project, and the fact that elevated views could increase visibility from within the LCA, the geographic extent affecting this LCA is medium.

**Table 6.1-15. Atlantic City Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
3.1	8.1	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	0.4	1.1	13.3
3.1	8.1	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	0.3	0.9	10.9
3.1	8.1	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	0.2	0.6	7.8
3.1	8.1	Hub	34.4/55.4	0.2	0.5	6.4
3.1	8.1	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	0.1	0.2	2.4
3.1	8.1	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

#### 6.1.3.15 Visibility from the Limited Access Highway LCA

The Limited Access Highway LCA are often heavily vegetated, limiting visibility of adjacent SCAs and LCAs. However, bridges and causeways often bisect large sprawling salt marshes and bays that might offer outward views toward the barrier island. The viewshed analysis captures all of these opportunities for exposure to adjacent LCAs and SCAs resulting in 1.4 percent of this LCA occurring in the ZVI. This is reduced to 0.9 percent considering the influence of the WTG rotor and 0.7 percent for the WTG hub and mid-tower AOWL. The navigation light is not visible from this LCA (Table 6.1-16). Considering the geographic areas of potential exposure to the Project, the geographic extent affecting this LCA is small.

**Table 6.1-16. Limited Access Highway Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
12.8	33.1	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	0.2	0.5	1.4
12.8	33.1	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	0.1	0.3	0.9
12.8	33.1	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	0.1	0.2	0.7
12.8	33.1	Hub	34.4/55.4	0.1	0.2	0.7
12.8	33.1	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	<0.1	0.1	0.4
12.8	33.1	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	-	-	-

### 6.1.3.16 Visibility from the Forest LCA

The Forest LCA would be minimally affected by the Project. As shown in Table 6.1-17, less than 1 percent of this LCA is influenced by all WTG components. As such the geographic extent of potential impact is small.

**Table 6.1-17. Forest Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
1,511.2	3,913.9	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	2.9	7.5	0.2
1,511.2	3,913.9	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	2.3	5.9	0.2
1,511.2	3,913.9	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	1.8	4.7	0.1
1,511.2	3,913.9	Hub	34.4/55.4	1.7	4.4	0.1
1,511.2	3,913.9	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	0.8	2.1	0.1
1,511.2	3,913.9	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

### 6.1.3.17 Visibility from the Salt Marsh SCA/LCA

Fifty one percent of the Salt Marsh SCA/LCA is included in the Project ZVI which suggests that some portion of any number of WTGs may be visible as indicated by the blade tip viewshed analysis (Table 6.1-18). Because portions of the Salt Marsh occur considerably inland of the shoreline, portions of the WTGs become screened by dunes or barrier island development. Only 0.8 percent of this SCA/LCA would see the navigation lights and thus nearly the entirety of the WTG. Considering the mid-tower AOWL, 30.8 percent of the Undeveloped Bay may have potential visibility. Between 38.7 and 43.8 percent of the Undeveloped Bay would see from the WTG hub to the rotor in the 45-degree upright position. Considering the geographic areas of potential exposure to the Project, the geographic extent affecting this SCA/LCA is large.

**Table 6.1-18. Salt Marsh Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
186.7	483.5	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	95.0	246.0	50.9
186.7	483.5	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	81.7	211.7	43.8
186.7	483.5	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	74.7	193.6	40.0
186.7	483.5	Hub	34.4/55.4	72.3	187.1	38.7
186.7	483.5	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	57.4	148.8	30.8
186.7	483.5	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	1.4	3.6	0.8



### 6.1.3.18 Visibility from the Commercial Beachfront SCA

Table 6.1-9 suggests that 62.1 percent of the Commercial Beachfront will occur within the Project ZVI. This SCA is located on the beach and typically has uninterrupted views of the ocean. As such, 54.7 percent of the SCA could be affected by the WTG rotor, 47.8 percent may have visibility of the nacelle AOWL, and 45.0 percent may be exposed to the WTG hub. Likely due to the effects of curvature of the earth, only 32.8 percent could be exposed to the mid-tower AOWL, and 0.1 percent of the SCA may be exposed to the navigation light (Table 6.1-19). Given the degree of potential Project visibility from this character area, the geographic extent of potential exposure is large.

**Table 6.1-19. Commercial Beachfront Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
1.6	4.1	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	1.0	2.6	62.1
1.6	4.1	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	0.9	2.3	54.7
1.6	4.1	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	0.8	2.0	47.8
1.6	4.1	Hub	34.4/55.4	0.7	1.9	45.0
1.6	4.1	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	0.5	1.4	32.8
1.6	4.1	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	<0.1	<0.1	0.1

### 6.1.3.19 Visibility from the Agriculture LCA

Table 6.1-20 suggests that there will be minimal to no exposure to any portion of the WTGs from the Agricultural LCA. Therefore, the geographic extent is small.

**Table 6.1-20. Agriculture Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
198.9	515.2	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
198.9	515.2	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
198.9	515.2	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
198.9	515.2	Hub	34.4/55.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
198.9	515.2	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
198.9	515.2	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	-	-	-

### 6.1.3.20 Visibility from the Recreation SCA/LCA

Table 6.1-21 suggests that there will be minimal exposure to the Project ZVI with just 1.7 percent of this SCA/LCA exposed to WTG blade tips. Similarly, from 1.5 percent of the Recreation SCA/LCA, the rotors may influence the character of the area. This is reduced to less than 1 percent for the nacelle AOWL, hub, and mid-tower AOWL and the navigation light will have minimal not no influence on the Recreation SCA/LCA. Considering the minimal potential visibility, the geographic extent is small.

**Table 6.1-21. Recreation Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
34.7	89.8	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	0.6	1.5	1.7
34.7	89.8	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	0.5	1.4	1.5
34.7	89.8	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	0.3	0.7	0.8
34.7	89.8	Hub	34.4/55.4	0.2	0.6	0.7
34.7	89.8	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	0.1	0.3	0.4
34.7	89.8	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

### 6.1.3.21 Visibility from the Inland Water LCA

Table 6.1-22 suggests that there will be minimal to no exposure to any portion of the WTGs from the Inland Open Water LCA. Therefore, the geographic extent is small.

**Table 6.1-22. Inland Water Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
33.7	87.4	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	0.1	0.3	0.3
33.7	87.4	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
33.7	87.4	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
33.7	87.4	Hub	34.4/55.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
33.7	87.4	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	<0.1	<0.1	0.1
33.7	87.4	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	-	-	-

### 6.1.3.22 Visibility from the Industrial Developed LCA

Table 6.1-23 suggests that there will be minimal exposure to the Project ZVI with just 3.5 percent of this LCA exposed to WTG blade tips (within the ZVI). Similarly, from 1.8 percent of the Industrial Developed LCA,

the rotors may influence the character of the area. This is reduced to less than 1 percent for the nacelle AOWL, hub, and mid-tower AOWL and the navigation light will have minimal not no influence on the Recreation SCA/LCA. Considering the minimal potential visibility, the geographic extent is small.

**Table 6.1-23. Industrial Developed Viewshed Summary**

Total Area		WTG Component	Maximum Viewed Distance Over Water (mi/km)	DSM Viewshed		
mi <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>			Potentially Visible mi <sup>2</sup>	Potentially Visible km <sup>2</sup>	Percent of CA
62.6	162.2	Blade Tip	45.7/73.5	2.2	5.8	3.5
62.6	162.2	Bunny Ear Position	40.5/65.2	1.1	2.9	1.8
62.6	162.2	Nacelle AOWL	35.8/57.6	0.3	0.9	0.5
62.6	162.2	Hub	34.4/55.4	0.3	0.7	0.5
62.6	162.2	Mid-Tower AOWL	26.0/41.8	0.1	0.2	0.1
62.6	162.2	Navigation Light	13.0/20.9	<0.1	0.1	<0.1

#### 6.1.4 Overall Impact to Character Areas

The results of the OCA, SCA, and LCA evaluation are presented in Table 6.1-24, below.

**Table 6.1-24. SLIA Overall Impact Determination**

Character Area (CA)	Size and Scale	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Overall Impact
Open Water/Ocean	Large	Large	Large	High	Major
Offshore SCA	Large	Large	Large	High	Major
Undeveloped Beach	Large	Large	Large	High	Major
Undeveloped Bay	Large	Large	Large	High	Major
Residential Beachfront	Large	Large	Large	High	Major
Bayfront Residential	Large	Small	Medium	Medium	Moderate
Dredged Lagoon	Large	Small	Medium	Medium	Moderate
Inland Residential	Medium	Small	Small	Low	Minor
Town/Village Center	Small	Small	Small	High	Minor
Commercial Strip Development	Medium	Small	Small	Low	Minor
Atlantic City	Medium	Medium	Large	High	Major
Limited Access Highway	Large	Small	Medium	Low	Minor
Forest	Small	Small	Small	Low	Negligible
Salt Marsh	Large	Large	Large	High	Major
Commercial Beachfront	Large	Large	Large	High	Major
Agriculture	Small	Small	Small	Medium	Negligible
Recreation	Large	Small	Medium	High	Major
Inland Open Water	Small	Small	Small	Medium	Negligible
Industrial	Medium	Small	Small	Low	Negligible

## 6.2 SLIA CONCLUSIONS - OFFSHORE

The SLIA evaluation determined that the 9 of the 19 SCA's could experience major adverse impacts as a result of the Project. These SCA's include Open Water/Ocean, Offshore SCA, Undeveloped Beach, Undeveloped Bay, Residential Beachfront, Atlantic City, Salt Marsh, Commercial Beachfront, and Recreation. For all SCAs with major impacts the sensitivity was determined to be high as a result of either high value or high susceptibility, or both. For many SCA's the size and geographic extent was large with the exception of the Atlantic City and Recreation SCA.

The Project is expected to result in moderate adverse impacts in Bayfront Residential and Dredged Lagoon LCAs. This is generally due to the small geographic extent and medium sensitivity.

The Inland Residential, Town/Village Center, Commercial Strip Development, and Limited Access Highway are anticipated to experience minor impacts due to either small scale of change, geographic extent, or low to medium sensitivity.

Due to low visibility, small geographic extent, and small scale, the Forest, Agriculture, Inland Open Water, and Industrial LCAs all received negligible impact determinations.

## 7.0 VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section of the SLVIA addresses the potential visual impacts associated with the Project on people and the views that they may encounter within the GAA. The first step is to establish the types of viewers that may experience the GAA. While this inventory may not capture all user groups, it provides a sampling of those types of users that are either the most frequent or the most sensitive to changes in the viewed landscape. Additionally, generalizations regarding viewer sensitivity are based on an assessment of their activity with the GAA (as observed while in surveying the GAA and in casual conversations with users). Individual users will express variable opinions regarding their connection and sensitivity to changes in the ocean, seascape, and landscape.

### 7.1 VIEWER GROUPS

The population potentially affected by the Project are referred to as viewer/user groups. This SLVIA identifies four broad categories of users that are likely to experience changes within the landscape, seascape, and ocean with varying sensitivities. However, invariably there will be overlap within each user group and individuals within a user group may have a wide range of opinions and preferences regarding proposed landscape, seascape, and ocean changes. Despite a wide range of landscape, seascape, and ocean exposure for each user group, the broad categories presented below describe the types of users that are most likely to be exposed to the Project. Their sensitivity to visual change, while a personal attribute, is influenced by their activity, duration of view, and exposure to changes in the landscape, seascape, or ocean.

#### Local Residents

Local residents include people who live, work, engage in recreation, and travel within the GAA. They generally view the landscape from their yards, homes, local roads, places of recreation, and employment.

Residents are typically concentrated in the inland/beachfront residential areas, and village and town centers, but often enjoy the local beaches, inland bays, forests, and the numerous outdoor recreational resources within the GAA. Except when involved in local travel or recreation, residents are likely to be stationary and have frequent or prolonged views of the landscape. Local residents are also likely to have the greatest awareness of changes to the landscape due to the repeated, long-duration exposure to the landscape and seascape in which they live. This is particularly true for residents that live near the ocean or those that have the opportunity to experience the coastal landscape on a regular basis. While their activity and sensitivity to change in the landscape, seascape, or ocean may vary, local residents are likely to have the greatest personal investment in their community and the surrounding landscape, and therefore have the greatest sensitivity to visual change.

### **Seasonal Residents**

Seasonal residents include people who typically live outside the GAA, but seasonally live, work, recreate, and travel within the GAA. Typically, seasonal residents and workers come to the GAA in the summertime to enjoy the beach or capitalize on the tourist season, but there are also some that specifically come in the winter to perform maintenance and upkeep on properties after the summer vacation rental crowd has departed. Like full time residents, seasonal residents generally view the landscape from their yards, homes, local roads, places of recreation, and employment. Seasonal residents often own beachfront homes or businesses and are often engaged in ocean and seascape viewing themselves or are reliant on the ocean as a major draw for tourism. Seasonal residents are likely to be stationary and have frequent or prolonged views of the ocean, seascape, and/or landscape. Similar to local residents, seasonal residents will have the greatest sensitivity to change in ocean, seascape, and/or landscape.

### **Through Travelers**

Travelers passing through the GAA view the landscape from motor vehicles on their way to other destinations. Through travelers are typically moving, have a relatively narrow field of view oriented along the axis of the roadway, and are destination oriented. Drivers on major roads in the area such as Garden State Parkway and the Atlantic City Expressway will generally be focused on the road and traffic conditions but will have the opportunity to observe roadside scenery. Passengers in moving vehicles will have greater opportunities for prolonged off-road views than drivers, and therefore may be more aware of the quality of surrounding scenery. Through travelers who are not residents of the area or vacationers are less likely to be particularly sensitive to visual change. However, along this portion of the Atlantic Coast, travel occurs relatively infrequently due to the fact that most of the major highways found within the GAA lead to and from the coastal communities.

### **Tourists/Vacationers**

Tourists and Vacationers consist of out-of-town vacationers and seasonal/weekend residents who come to the area for the purpose of experiencing its scenic and recreational resources. These viewers include sightseers, families on vacation, casino visitors, and weekend/seasonal homeowners. They may view the landscape on their way to a destination (i.e., on a roadway or boat) or from the destination itself. Some, such as weekend and seasonal homeowners, may spend extended time in the area. Atlantic City hosts a large number of tourists [116 million tourists annually (Tourism Economics, 2019)] who partake in resort activities such as gambling, dining, and nightlife. Often this category of tourist may spend relatively little time outdoors and as little as 24 hours in the GAA. Other vacationers are typically involved in a variety of

outdoor activities, including bird watching, bicycling, swimming, recreational boating, fishing, and more passive recreational activities (such as picnicking, beach combing, kite flying, or walking). Recreational users are generally considered to have relatively high sensitivity to aesthetic quality and landscape character. They will often have continuous views of landscape features over relatively long periods of time, and scenic quality generally enhances the quality of any outdoor recreational activity even though these individuals may not be specifically involved in sight-seeing. Therefore, this viewer/user group may be particularly sensitive to visual change. Vacation homeowners, tourists, and recreational users will be concentrated in and around the ocean shoreline, but also use interior portions of the GAA and public lands on the mainland.

### **Fishing Community**

The fishing community is represented by recreation and commercial anglers who work in and experience the coastal and open ocean environment on a regular basis. The commercial fishing community typically engages in focused activity associated with various methods of catching fish and shellfish, including setting gear such as longlines, trawl nets, and pots or traps. Inshore fishing is restricted to the bays, coves, beaches, and waters along the coast. Offshore fishing occurs many miles offshore along the outer continental shelf, including the Lease Area. The recreational fishing community is active in both inshore and offshore settings. Despite the focused activity associated with harvesting seafood, the fishing community is particularly sensitive to changes to the visual seascape since there is often nothing in their immediate environment except for the open ocean and horizon. The fishing community can have prolonged visual exposure to the seascape and coastal environment, in which fleets spend hours to days setting gear and harvesting fish.

## **7.2 VIA ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY**

### **7.2.1 Field Verification**

Potential visibility of the Project was evaluated in the field between July of 2020 and February of 2024. The purpose of this exercise was to verify the existence of direct lines of sight to the water in the direction of the proposed Project from representative KOPs and other sites with potential visibility of the Project, as indicated by viewshed analysis. Field review was also used to obtain photographs from selected KOPs and character areas for subsequent use in the development of photosimulations and to assist in character area delineation and characterization. Fieldwork was completed under a range of sky conditions (overcast to clear), but during the KOP photography visibility was recorded as being 10 miles or greater in all instances. The visibility was recorded using the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) current visibility recordings. These recordings extend to a maximum of 10 miles, but it is assumed that visibility extended beyond this distance. Based on a recommendation from BOEM, fieldwork that occurred after August 2023 also used the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts to predict potential long-range visibility. The visibility forecasting does not affect the outcome of the photosimulations. Attachment D includes a list and photolog depicting each KOP visited during field review for the Project. It should be noted that all KOPs are named utilizing the initials of the legal municipal boundary in which they occur. For example, AC04 represents the fourth KOP collected in the City of Atlantic City.

The purpose of the field investigation was to confirm the boundaries and document views from within the defined character areas, determine the accuracy of and document views within the ZVI defined by the DSM viewshed analysis, and to identify KOPs suitable for the development of photosimulations.

The viewshed analysis did not consider potential turbine visibility from human-made elevated positions throughout the GAA. An example would be an observation tower in the Edwin B. Forsythe NWR (KOP GT01), which offers an elevated view of the barrier islands, ocean, and surrounding landscape. Field review of this KOP, while not contradictory to the viewshed analysis results, suggests that a greater portion of the Project would be visible as a result of elevated viewer position. The same is true for heavily developed areas within the barrier islands. Particularly in Atlantic City, where several high-rise buildings offer significant views of the ocean and the Project. In these instances, it is reasonable to assume that if the viewshed indicates visibility around a tall building, visibility will also occur within or on the building. This condition is illustrated in the KOP from the Ocean Casino Resort (AC04). While the viewshed analysis suggests the Project will not be visible from ground level at this location (due to the presence of intervening screening features), field review determined that the Sky Garden on the 11<sup>th</sup> floor offered an open, elevated view of the Project. Additionally, Attachment F analyses potential visibility from notable elevated features throughout the GAA.

Despite the anticipated limitations of the viewshed analysis, field verification confirmed that the ZVI provides a reasonable representation of the areas that could potentially be impacted by the Project. Attachment C contains a photographic log of all locations visited during field verification.

### 7.2.1.1 Viewshed Analysis Verification

During field review, a number of locations were selected within the GAA to verify the accuracy of the viewshed analysis results. Since shoreline visibility is relatively predictable, this verification was performed in areas where there is not a view of the ocean and significantly inland from the shoreline where the viewshed analysis indicated potential visibility of any portion of the WTGs. The first KOP selected for this analysis was ST02 from Barnegat Road, Stafford Township, Ocean County, New Jersey. From this location the viewshed analysis indicated potential visibility of 7 WTGs. A precise photographic alignment from this location suggested that 5 WTG would be partially exposed above the treetops on the horizon (see Inset 7.2-1, below).



Inset 7.2-1 Wireframe Rendering from ST02



Given the DSM elevation values within transmission line corridors and within 50 ft (15 m) of road centerlines were cleared to reflect DEM values, it is conceivable that this resulted in a conservative estimate of potential visibility. However, this field verification provides evidence that the DSM viewshed analysis provides a reasonable and accurate (if not conservative) estimate of potential ground-level visibility within the GAA.

From the Atlantic City Airport (HT01), the viewshed analysis indicated that between 39 and 76 WTG blade tips could be visible. In fact, it was determined through a precise photographic alignment that up to 87 WTG blade tips could be viewed from this location (see Inset 7.2-2).



**Inset 7.2-2 Wireframe Rendering from HT01**

A verification of the viewshed analysis was also performed at LEHT06. From this KOP, the viewshed analysis indicated that between 1 and 155 WTG could be visible from this stretch of road. In fact, the Project would not be visible from this location at all. It was determined the lidar data was picking up a relative scarcity of vegetation, some of which (during the time the lidar was flown) was shorter than the 6-foot cutoff for screening features. However, Inset 7.2-3 clearly illustrates that the roadside and forest vegetation would completely screen the Project from this location.

Though this verification and the other photosimulations produced from 31 KOPs throughout the GAA, there is considerable agreement between the viewshed analysis results and the precise photographic alignments. Therefore, there is a high degree of confidence in the viewshed analysis results. As stated previously (in Section 5.1 elevated viewing positions are not accounted for in the viewshed analysis. To better understand the visibility from elevated viewing positions, several reverse viewshed analyses were completed and are provided in Attachment F.



Inset 7.2-3 Photograph From LEHT06

## 7.2.2 Selection of Key Observation Points

KOP selection for the onshore facilities is discussed in Section 9.2.2. For the offshore facilities, EDR identified specific viewpoints prior to, and during, the field verification process as representative KOPs with the potential for development of photosimulations. In addition, Atlantic Shores, LLC and EDR had discussions with various agencies and stakeholders prior to and throughout field verification. This included the NJDEP, BOEM, and several local stakeholders.

Based on the consultation described above, the photos captured during field verification, and a review of data regarding viewer activity and sensitive public resources, EDR selected a total of 31 unique KOP locations within the ZVI for the development of the photosimulations. The KOP locations are illustrated in Inset 7.2-2. The KOPs were selected based upon the following criteria:

- They were identified as KOPs by federal, state, local, or tribal officials/agencies as important visual resources, either in prior studies or through direct consultation.
- They provide clear, unobstructed views toward the Project (as determined through field verification).
- They illustrate the most open views available from historic sites, designated scenic areas, and other resources within the ZVI.

- They are representative of a larger group of candidate KOPs of the same type or in the same geographic area.
- They illustrate typical views from character areas where views of the WTGs are most likely to be available.
- They illustrate typical views of the proposed Project that will be available to representative viewer/user groups within the ZVI.
- They illustrate typical views from a variety of geographic locations and under different lighting conditions to illustrate the range of visual change that could occur with the Project in place.

Information regarding each of these selected KOPs is summarized in Table 7.1-1. Additional KOP selection criteria are provided in Table 7.2-2. Locations of the selected KOPs are shown in Appendix C. It should be noted that BHB01 was originally included in the photosimulations, but upon return to the KOP to complete follow-up photography and survey, there was a large stockpile of sand that prevented crews from documenting the exact location. Therefore, BHB01 and BHB02 are the same KOP and were evaluated together.

**Table 7.2-1. Key Observation Point Selection**

KOP	KOP Name	Location	Latitude, Longitude (WGS 84)	Character Area	Distance to The Project (mi/km)
APC02	Asbury Park Convention Center (Beach)	Asbury Park City, Monmouth County, New Jersey	40.22099, -73.99873	Residential Beachfront (SCA)	37.98, 61.12
BYB01	Bay Head Historic District	Bay Head Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	40.06996, -74.04189	Residential Beachfront (SCA)	28.0, 40.06
TRT01	Ocean Beach Historic District	Toms River Twp, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.99382, -74.06042	Residential Beachfront (SCA)	22.99, 36.99
SPB01	Seaside Park Borough Beach	Seaside Park Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.93536, -74.07165	Commercial Beachfront (SCA)	19.25, 30.98
LAT01	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at the Woodmansee Estate	Lacey Twp, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.83711, -74.15082	Dredged Lagoon, Salt Marsh (LCA)	15.3, 24.63
BT01	Island Beach State Park	Berkeley Twp, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.80805, -74.08997	Undeveloped Beach (SCA)	11.73, 18.87
BLB02	Barnegat Lighthouse State Park	Barnegat Light Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.76433, -74.10621	Recreation (SCA)	10.07, 16.2
BLB02A	Atlantic Ocean Beachfront, Barnegat Borough	Barnegat Borough,	39.75498, -74.10148	Recreation (SCA)	10.7, 17.2
LBT03	Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation for the Arts and Sciences	Long Beach Twp, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.72895, -74.12058	Residential Beachfront (SCA)	9.35, 15.05
ST02	Barnegat Road	Stafford Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.69998, -74.26803	Commercial Strip Development (LCA)	14.6, 23.5
ST01	Manahawkin Wildlife Management Area	Stafford Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.6839, -74.20768°	Salt Marsh (LCA)	11.4, 18.3
SBB01	Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach	Ship Bottom Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.65152, -74.17169	Residential Beachfront (SCA)	8.52, 13.71

KOP	KOP Name	Location	Latitude, Longitude (WGS 84)	Character Area	Distance to The Project (mi/km)
BRT01	Bass River State Forest	Bass River Township, Burlington County, New Jersey	39.57672, -74.40830	Salt Marsh (LCA)	17.4, 28.0
TB02	South Green Street Park	Tuckerton Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.57661, -74.33016	Undeveloped Beach (SCA)	14.03, 22.58
BHB01	Beach Haven Historic District (adjacent to BHB02)	Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.56188, -74.23545	Residential Beachfront (SCA)	9.85, 15.84
BHB02	Centre Street, Beach Haven (adjacent to BHB01)	Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.56166, -74.23568	Residential Beachfront (SCA)	9.84, 15.84
BHB03	Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven	Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.55258, -74.24419	Residential Beachfront (SCA)	9.62, 15.48
LEHT05	Kentucky Drive	Little Egg Harbor Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.54215, -74.38249	Dredged Lagoon	15.1, 24.30
LEHT04	Osborn Island	Little Egg Harbor, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.54201, -74.38002	Dredged Lagoon, Salt Marsh (LCA)	14.9, 23.98
LBT04	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate	Long Beach Twp, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.53091, -74.26447	Undeveloped Beach (SCA)	9.32, 15.00
LEHT02	Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area - Rutgers Field Station	Little Egg Harbor Twp, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.50912, -74.32037	Dredged Lagoon, Salt Marsh (LCA)	11.1, 17.86
HT01	Atlantic City Airport	Hamilton Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.46492, -74.59475	Industrial (LCA)	24.9, 40.10
GT01	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR - Tower	Galloway Twp, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.45787, -74.43224	Salt Marsh (LCA)	16.18, 26.04
BC02	North Brigantine Natural Area	Brigantine City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.42954, -74.33968	Undeveloped Beach (SCA)	11.26, 18.12
AC04	Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden	Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.36225, -74.41353	Atlantic City (SCA)	16.2, 26.07

KOP	KOP Name	Location	Latitude, Longitude (WGS 84)	Character Area	Distance to The Project (mi/km)
AC06	Atlantic City Beach	Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.35480, -74.43032	Commercial Beachfront (SCA)	17.7, 28.49
AC02	Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL	Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.35245, -74.43817	Atlantic City (SCA)	17.67, 28.44
MC02	Lucy The Margate Elephant	Margate City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.32088, -74.51170	Commercial Beachfront (SCA)	22.13, 35.61
OC05	Ocean City - East Surf Road Access	Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey	39.28924, -74.55285	Residential Beachfront (SCA)	25.0, 40.2
OC04	Gillian's Wonderland Amusement	Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey	39.2751, -74.56878	Commercial Beachfront (SCA)	26.11, 42.02
SIC04	Townsend's Inlet Beach	Sea Isle City, Cape May County, New Jersey	39.12094, -74.71214	Residential Beachfront (SCA)	37.4, 60.19
SHB02	Stone Harbor Point	Stone Harbor Borough, Cape May County, New Jersey	39.05242, -74.75490	Residential Beachfront (SCA)	41.8, 67.3

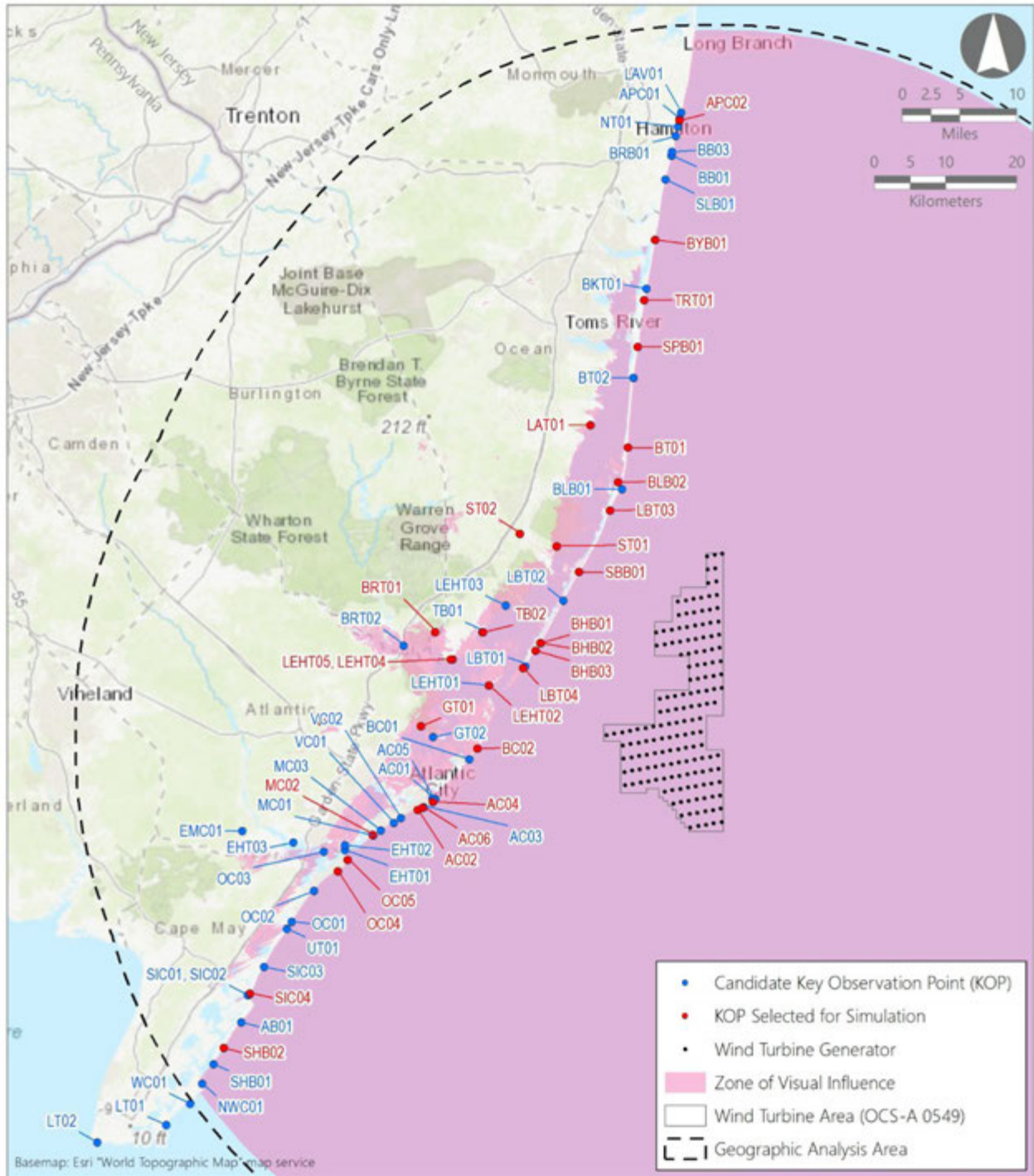
**Table 7.2-2 KOP Selection Criteria**

KOP	Selection Criteria
APC02	This KOP is near the noteworthy NRHP Asbury Park Convention Hall and Howard Johnsons Pavilion which has been converted to a popular culinary destination on the Asbury Park Boardwalk. This KOP generally represents a location near the hub of Asbury Park shorefront activities.
BYB01	This KOP was selected to represent the Residential Beachfront, (SCA) from a moderate range KOP within the GAA.
TRT01	This KOP is near the Ocean Beach Historic District, which is a quintessential beachfront neighborhood tucked amongst larger, newer housing stock.
SPB01	This KOP was selected due to the presence of a popular beach and boardwalk and proximity to an eligible historic resource. This KOP was also recommended by the Atlantic Shores Community Liaisons and identified during consultation.
LAT01	This nationally recognized resource was selected to provide a unique perspective from a residential area. It also covers the inland ZVI, views multiple character areas, and represents infrequent visibility from representative LCAs.
BT01	This KOP was selected because it occurs within a state park and is a rare example of undeveloped beach on the New Jersey coast.
BLB02	This KOP was requested by BOEM, and it represents a prominent elevated view from Barnegat Light Borough.
BLB02A	This view was selected after BOEM requested the production of a timelapse video simulation from BT01. However, a timelapse from Island Beach State Park was logistically prohibitive due to access regulations and seasonal construction.
LBT03	This KOP represents a heavily utilized residential beachfront and aims to address visual impacts concerns raised by The LBI Coalition for Wind Without Impact.
ST02	This KOP was selected to represent an inland view from the Commercial Strip Development LCA. It also provides verification of the accuracy of the viewshed analysis.
ST01	This is an inland representation of the Manahawkin Wildlife Management Area and Salt Marsh LCA.

KOP	Selection Criteria
SBB01	Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach is a popular summer destination with a large number of rental properties.
BRT01	This view provides another inland representation of the Salt Marsh LCA at a resource called, Bass River State Forest
TB02	This field-identified KOP is representative of a popular inland destination with a high degree of Project visibility. This recently renovated park features a 60 ft fishing pier which extends over Great Bay offering uninterrupted views of the barrier islands on clear days.
BHB01	This KOP was identified through desktop assessment and subsequent field review. This heavily used beach is adjacent to an NRL Historic District and is representative of commercial and high-intensity residential beachfront areas.
BHB02	This KOP was requested by a stakeholder group on Long Beach Island
BHB03	This KOP was requested by a stakeholder group on Long Beach Island
LEHT05	Along with LEHT04, this KOP was selected to show the rapid reduction in visibility that occurs within developed areas.
LEHT04	Along with LEHT05, this KOP was selected to show the intermittent visibility that can be expected in developed areas.
LBT04	This KOP was requested by a stakeholder group on Long Beach Island
LEHT02	This state recognized resource was selected to provide a representative view for local residents. It was ultimately selected after three separate site visits and discussions with visitors. This location could be considered a locals "secret spot" for fishing and relaxing away from the summer crowds. It also provides an illustration of potential visual impacts from a representative LCA, which have fewer opportunities for views toward the WTA when compared to the coastline.
HT01	This KOP was requested by BOEM to verify the accuracy of the viewshed analysis.



KOP	Selection Criteria
GT01	This view from Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge was selected to provide an inland view from an elevated vantage point. This view was selected to address BOEM comments regarding a scarcity of inland KOPs.
BC02	This KOP represents a State recognized resource that is frequently used by locals and repeat visitors who want to escape the crowded beaches to the north and south. It is also one of the nearest land-based viewing opportunities of the Project. The
AC04	This KOP represents an elevated view from the Casino District. This resource is of high importance to Atlantic City. The location was field identified by EDR. The location was desktop identified by EDR and verified by the Atlantic Shores Community Liaisons.
AC06	This KOP was recommended by BOEM to illustrate a view of the Project from the north side of Playground Pier, which screens a
AC02	This KOP is representative of a National Historic Landmark in Atlantic City. The location was desktop identified by EDR and verified in the field. The location was identified by BOEM in the 2012 Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits
MC02	This KOP illustrates potential visibility from another National Historic Landmark, in Margate.
OC05	This KOP was requested by BOEM to illustrate Project visibility from a Beachfront Residential Area in Ocean City.
OC04	This KOP was selected to provide geographic representation from Ocean City, a popular tourism destination.
SIC04	This KOP was selected to provide geographic representation from the southern extent of the GAA
SHB02	This KOP was selected to provide geographic representation from the southern extent of the GAA

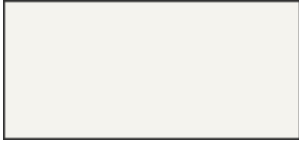



Inset 7.2-2. Candidate and Selected Key Observation Points

### 7.2.3 Photosimulations

The photosimulations were developed by constructing a 3D computer model of the proposed WTGs, Project layout, and OSSs based on design specifications and coordinates provided by Atlantic Shores. The 3D model included the largest technology under consideration for the Project. The color applied to the WTGs and OSSs is illustrated and described in Table 7.2-3.

**Table 7.2-3. WTG Component Colors**

Component Color	Swatch <sup>1</sup>	Precedent
WTG Tower, Nacelle, and Blades & OSS Topside– RAL 9010		BOEM and the FAA require the wind turbines to be a color no lighter than RAL 9010 Pure White and no darker than RAL 7035 Light Grey (BOEM, 2021).
WTG and OSS Foundation and OSS periphery structures- RAL 1023		The foundation base of all turbines should be painted yellow, RAL 1023, all around from the level of Mean Higher High Water (MHHW) to 50 ft above MHHW. (BOEM, 2021)

<sup>1</sup> Colors presented in the swatch are representative only. Viewing medium may result in slight color shifts.

Details regarding the WTG and OSS dimensions and a diagram of the 3D model are included in Section 2.1.

#### Key Observation Point Photography

At each of the KOPs, EDR’s field crew selected an appropriate photo location based on the availability of an open view toward the WTA, appropriate composition, lighting, and, if possible, the inclusion of distinctive foreground features that allow recognition of the viewpoint by the public. In some cases, photos were taken from multiple viewpoints at a single KOP to cover a range of compositions and perspectives. At each viewpoint, a series of overlapping photos extending from 180 to 200 degrees of the visible seascape and landscape were obtained in five-degree increments. A tripod-mounted, full frame digital single lens reflex (SLR) camera with a resolution of 30.4 megapixels and a 50-millimeter lens was used for all photos. This focal length is the standard used in VIAs and SLVIAs because it most closely approximates normal human perception of spatial relationships and scale in the landscape. Additionally, high-resolution video was taken at each of the simulated KOPs for use in video animations demonstrating the WTGs and environment in motion.

For views lacking background alignment features (i.e., identifiable landscape features with known locations), the field crew utilized global positioning system (GPS) equipment with sub-meter accuracy to document the location of each KOP and foreground reference features (e.g., buildings, fences, flag poles) visible in the photos. Where such features were lacking, temporary stakes or flagging were installed, and their locations documented. Precise locations of these features allow accurate camera alignment during the development of photosimulations. It also assures that the resulting simulations have a high degree of accuracy in terms of WTG location and perceived size relative to other landscape features.

#### Photographic Alignment

To create the photosimulations, the location, bearing, and camera data used to photograph each KOP are entered into a georeferenced 3D workspace to create a virtual camera matching the exact specifications of

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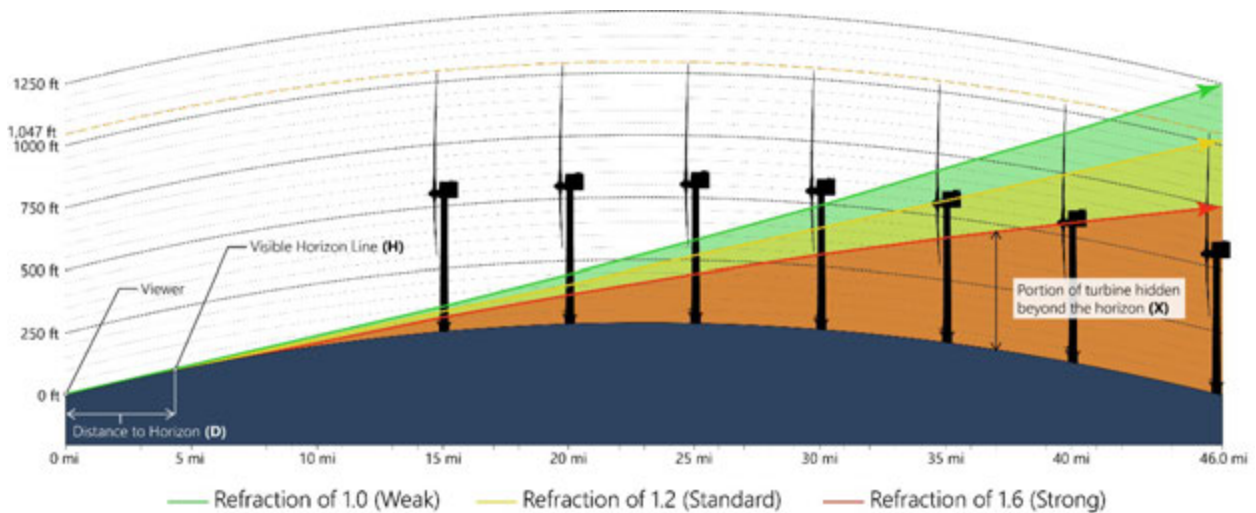
the field camera. At this point, the GPS survey data collected in the field are entered into the 3D workspace to establish foreground reference points with known locations. These data were superimposed over photographs as seen through the virtual camera from each of the viewpoints, and minor camera changes (height, roll, bearing) were made as necessary to align all known reference points within the view. In addition, the existing built and natural environment present in the view is constructed in the 3D workspace using aerial photographs, lidar data, and DEM data. This alignment process ensures that Project is shown in proportion, perspective, and proper relation to the existing landscape elements in the view. Consequently, the alignment, elevation, dimensions, and scale of the modeled components associated with the Project are accurate and true in their relationship to other landscape elements in each photograph.

The next step involves positioning the WTG layout in each of the aligned views at the appropriate distance in front of, at, or below the horizon (depending on the distance from the viewer). This was done by first determining the distance to the horizon (ocean/sky interface) visible in the photograph. This is accomplished by entering the viewer position and elevation into the Haversine Formula, which uses the radius of the earth (corrected for refraction)<sup>3</sup> to calculate the mathematical distance to the horizon (D), or the point at which the sky meets the water (see Inset 7.4-1, below). This distance is then used to draw a horizontal line (virtual horizon) in the 3D model representing the mathematical horizon line, which is visible through the virtual camera. The virtual horizon is then precisely aligned to the visible horizon (H) in the photograph by making minor adjustments to the virtual camera target on the vertical axis. With the virtual horizon aligned to the photographed horizon, the positions of the individual WTGs are placed relative to this horizon line. The Haversine Formula was then used to determine each turbine's position, relative to the horizon (X). For example, if the WTG appears in front of the horizon, the returned value is zero and the WTG will be placed at the horizon. If the WTG appears behind the visible horizon, the returned value will be a negative number (-X). This value was then applied to the turbine's vertical position in the model so that it appears below the visible horizon at the -X value. Inset 7.2-3 also illustrates the potential effects of refraction on the visibility of distant objects. Refraction or the "bending" of light rays can range from weak to strong and can reveal portions of the Project that would normally (without refraction) be screened by curvature of the earth. The simulations and viewshed analysis use a refraction coefficient of 0.14<sup>4</sup>. Given the extreme viewing distances, a refraction value of strong would likely only occur under conditions with high atmospheric moisture content. During events with high atmospheric moisture content, visibility is also reduced.

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<sup>3</sup> Refraction values assume "typical" viewing conditions and do not account for atmospheric anomalies such as the mirage effect which is typically rare and of short duration but may temporarily increase turbine visibility.

<sup>4</sup> The noted refraction value is slightly more conservative than the 0.13 value used for the viewshed analysis to better account for estimation of the visible horizon, waves, and this value was also confirmed in the field by comparing the concealed portion of constructed WTGs to photographic alignments.



Inset 7.2-3 Curvature of the Earth and Refraction Diagram

### Daytime Environmental Conditions

After the model was created, the proposed exterior color/finish of the WTGs was added, and the appropriate sun angle was simulated based on the specific date, time, and location at which each photo was taken. This information allows the computer to accurately illustrate highlights, shading, and shadows for each individual component associated with the Project that is shown in the view. All simulations show the WTGs with rotors oriented toward the viewer, to illustrate the largest potentially visible surface area of the Project. The simulations illustrate the Project using a standard 50 mm camera lens which presents an approximately 40-degree horizontal field of view and a 27-degree vertical field of view. As mentioned previously, this is the standard focal length used in VIAs and SLVIAs, because it most closely approximates normal human perception of spatial relationships and scale in the landscape. As mentioned in 7.3, the selection of KOPs was partly based on the availability of a clear, unobstructed view of the proposed Project. However, even under the clearest possible day, atmospheric perspective (diminishment caused by moisture and particulate matter in the atmosphere) will reduce the visibility of the WTGs and OSSs. Therefore, to account for this visibility diminishment, slight hazing was applied to the simulations to account for the atmospheric conditions present in the existing conditions photograph. To accomplish this, a “z-depth” was created for each of the simulations which simulates the diminishment of visibility over distance (aerial perspective). Aerial perspective will always influence objects when viewed water at distances of five to ten miles and beyond. The National Library of Medicine explains that aerial perspective gives humans cues on depth perception and relative distance of viewed objects by scattering light blurring the edges of objects as well as casting a blue hue over the entire object. However, the photosimulations include the appropriate amount of atmospheric perspective to represent a truly clear day and in all instances, they represent the most conservative viewing condition at the time of day illustrated. In reality, visibility of offshore wind turbines changes constantly. On several occasions during field review, teams recorded the visibility as predicted by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). Over an 18-hour period, the visibility was minimally variable, typically varying only about 5-8 miles over the course of a clear day. However, in addition to the ECMWF, field crews also visually identified ships in the various shipping channels offshore. These vessels were tracked using the AIS and visibility was highly variable and sometimes contradictory to the ECMWF. This suggests that not only is the offshore environment highly variable in terms of visibility,

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but the only accurate method of prediction is either through lidar sampling on-site or through the tracking of distinct objects positioned offshore with sufficient scale to be visible over large distances. The atmospheric conditions illustrated in the photosimulations are provided in Table 7.4-3.

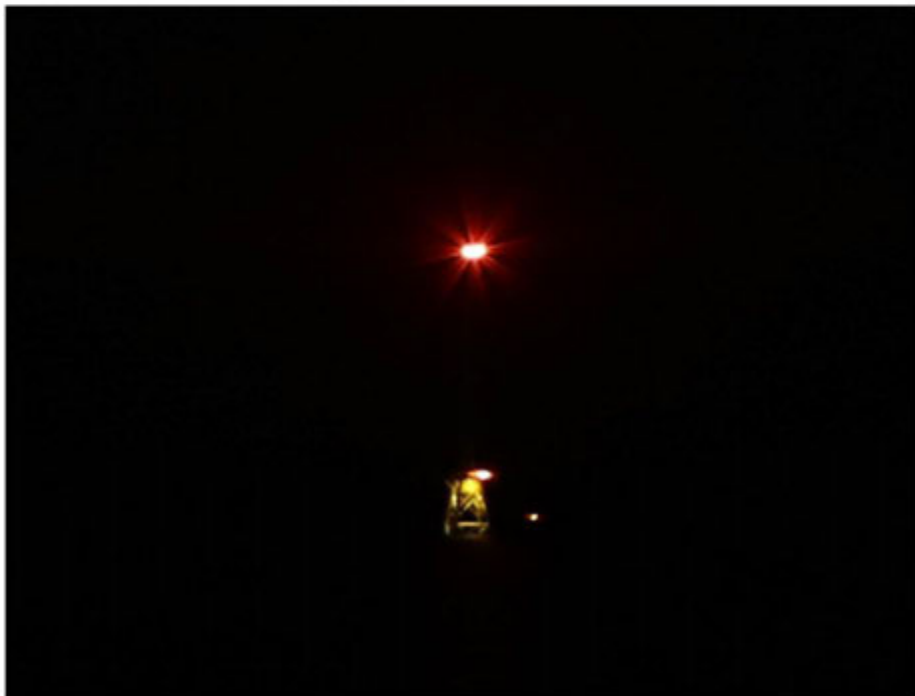
### **Nighttime Environmental Conditions**

To prepare nighttime simulations, EDR obtained data on the proposed AOWL from the *FAA Advisory Circular 70/7460-1M* (FAA, 2020), and the *Guidelines for Lighting and Marking of Structures Supporting Renewable Energy Development* (BOEM, 2021) which set guidelines for the lighting of WTGs. Additionally, depending on the Private Aid to Navigation (PATON) status of each WTG in the array, individual WTGs were assigned a navigation light based on their designation as a Significant Peripheral Structures (SPS), Intermediate Perimeter Structures (IPS), or interior WTG. Each of these lights have variable intensity, ramp up time, on time, and ramp down time cycles. Camera alignments for the nighttime photos were conducted in the same manner described for the daytime simulations. Because the lighting systems in many 3D modeling applications are intended for close viewing, the fall-off rates and intensity metrics do not work well when the viewing conditions are measured in mile, such as the case with offshore wind. To account for this, EDR completed field evaluation and photography of multiple constructed projects (including the BIWF) from a variety of distances in order to verify the model predictions for the FAA L-864, L-810, and the navigation lights (see Inset 7.2-4 through 7.2-6), below for a sampling of these photographs). All photographs were observed by two individuals to verify that the exposure captured matched the intensity of light observed in the field. If the photograph did not match, additional images utilizing variable exposures were taken until both parties agreed with the results. These images were used to determine the appropriate intensities for each of the fixtures in the computer model. The lights were placed at the appropriate height and position on each WTG (accounting for curvature of the earth and refraction). The flash rate was set to the appropriate interval for the animated video simulations.

With the exception of the navigation lights, it was assumed that the AOWLs (two nacelle lights and up to three mid-tower light) would flash in a synchronized manner, as currently set forth by BOEM guidelines and the FAA and advisory circular. Nighttime simulations show all WTGs with their lights on illustrating maximum illumination. However, Section 2.1.1 discusses technology being considered by Atlantic Shores to reduce the overall activation time of the AOWL. Due to the effects of the curvature of the earth and refraction, USCG navigation lights on the WTGs were only considered in views that had a direct line of sight to the deck at the WTG base, which is approximately where the USCG lights would be located. The complete set of photographic simulations developed for this SLVIA is provided in Attachment E.



Aviation Obstruction Lights (L-864) illustrated at 2.99 to 3.31 miles



Aviation Obstruction Lights (L-864) illustrated at 2.99 to 3.31 miles  
(9 X Zoom)

Inset 7.2-4 AOWL and Navigation Lights Illustrated at 2.99 to 3.31 Miles



Aviation Obstruction Lights (L-864) illustrated at 16.94 to 18.71 miles



Aviation Obstruction Lights (L-864) illustrated at 16.94 to 18.71 miles  
(9 X Zoom)

Inset 7.2-5 AOWL and Navigation Lights Illustrated at 16.94 to 18.71 Miles





Aviation Obstruction Lights (L-864) illustrated at 36.14 to 38.19 miles



Aviation Obstruction Lights (L-864) illustrated at 36.14 to 38.19 miles  
(9 X Zoom)

Inset 7.2-6 AOWL and Navigation Lights Illustrated at 36.14 to 38.19 Miles

## Video Simulations

EDR then used video footage captured during field review to produce animated simulations from three KOPs using the same viewpoint alignment process described above for the still simulations. However, rather than rendering a single frame representing a single point in time, multiple frames were rendered while the 3D turbine blades were in motion. Each individual rendering of the WTGs was placed in sequence to give the impression of blade rotation. During the daytime, the sunlight system was animated to match the exact time of day and sequence span of the video to insure proper highlighting and shadows would appear for the appropriate time of day. Additionally, the aviation obstruction and navigation lights were animated to flash at a rate of 30 flashes per minute for the nighttime video simulation. The 3D renderings of the Project were then superimposed over the baseline video. Links to the video simulations are provided below in Table 7.2-4.

**Table 7.2-4. Video Simulation Links**

KOP ID	Location	Distance From Project (mi, km)	Link
SPB01	Seaside Park Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	19.25, 30.98	<a href="https://vimeo.com/874819740/6810098dfe?share=copy">https://vimeo.com/874819740/6810098dfe?share=copy</a>
BLB02A	Atlantic Ocean Beachfront, Barnegat Light Borough	10.7, 17.2	<a href="https://vimeo.com/905986293/043e14f430?share=copy">https://vimeo.com/905986293/043e14f430?share=copy</a>
BHB02	Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	9.84, 15.84	<a href="https://vimeo.com/874797171/594a750904?share=copy">https://vimeo.com/874797171/594a750904?share=copy</a>
AC04	Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	16.2, 26.07	<a href="https://vimeo.com/874789755/76478cf1dd?share=copy">https://vimeo.com/874789755/76478cf1dd?share=copy</a>
OC05	Ocean City – East Surf Road Access, Ocean City	20.5, 33.0	<a href="https://vimeo.com/905987360/a80b90f628?share=copy">https://vimeo.com/905987360/a80b90f628?share=copy</a>

## Panorama Simulations

In order to illustrate the full human field of view, panorama simulations representing a 124-degree × 55-degree field of view were produced from three KOPs. These are included in Attachment E. The panorama simulations should be printed at full size and viewed according to the instructions on the simulation. See Table 7.2-5 for a breakdown of the KOPs by time of day, lighting conditions, and simulation type.

**Table 7.2-5 Conditions Represented in Photosimulations**

KOP	KOP Name	Distance to The Project (Miles/km)	Lighting	Sun Position				Atmospheric			Panorama	Video <sup>1</sup>
				Morning	Noon	Afternoon	Night	Very Clear	Clear	Typical Visibility		
APC02	Asbury Park Convention Center (Beach)	37.98, 61.12	Back			•		•				
BYB01	Bay Head Historic District	28.0, 40.06	Side			•		•				
TRT01	Ocean Beach Historic District	22.99, 36.99	Side			•		•				
SPB01	Seaside Park Borough Beach	19.25, 30.98	Side	•	•	•	•	•				•
LAT01	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at the Woodmansee Estate	15.3, 24.63	Back	•				•				
BT01	Island Beach State Park	11.73, 18.87	Side	•				•				
BLB02	Barnegat Lighthouse State Park	10.07, 16.2	Back	•				•				
BLB02A	Atlantic Ocean Beachfront, Barnegat Borough	10.7, 17.2	All	•	•	•	•	•				•
LBT03	Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation for the Arts and Sciences	9.35, 15.05	Side			•		•				
ST02	Barnegat Road	14.6, 23.5	Front			•		•				
ST01	Manahawkin Wildlife Management Area	11.4, 18.3	Front			•		•				
SBB01	Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach	8.52, 13.71	Side			•			•			

KOP	KOP Name	Distance to The Project (Miles/km)	Lighting	Sun Position				Atmospheric			Panorama	Video <sup>1</sup>
				Morning	Noon	Afternoon	Night	Very Clear	Clear	Typical Visibility		
BRT01	Bass River State Forest	17.4, 28.0	Side		●				●			
TB02	South Green Street Park	14.03, 22.58	Front			●			●			
BHB01	Beach Haven Historic District	9.85, 15.84	Back	●			●		●		●	
BHB02	Centre Street, Beach Haven	9.84, 15.84	All	●	●	●	●	●	●			●
BHB03	Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven	9.62, 15.48	Back/Side/ Front	●	●	●			●			
LEHT05	Kentucky Drive	15.1, 24.30	Back	●					●			
LEHT04	Osborn Island	14.9, 23.98	Back	●					●			
LBT04	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate	9.32, 15	Back/Side/ Front	●	●	●			●			
LEHT02	Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area - Rutgers Field Station	11.1, 17.86	Back	●					●			
HT01	Atlantic City Airport	24.9, 40.10	Back	●						●		
GT01	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR - Tower	16.18, 26.04	Front			●		●				
BC02	North Brigantine Natural Area	11.26, 18.12	Side	●				●				

KOP	KOP Name	Distance to The Project (Miles/km)	Lighting	Sun Position				Atmospheric			Panorama	Video <sup>1</sup>
				Morning	Noon	Afternoon	Night	Very Clear	Clear	Typical Visibility		
AC04	Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden	16.2, 26.07	Back	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
AC06	Atlantic City Beach	17.7, 28.49	Front		●			●				
AC02	Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL	17.67, 28.44	Back	●					●			
MC02	Lucy The Margate Elephant	22.13, 35.61	Front			●			●			
OC05	Ocean City - East Surf Road Access	25.0, 40.2	Side	●	●	●	●	●	●			●
OC04	Gillian's Wonderland Amusement	26.11, 42.02	Side	●				●			●	
SIC04	Townsend's Inlet Beach	37.4, 60.19	Side/Back		●			●				
SHB02	Stone Harbor Point	41.8, 67.3	Back	●				●				

## 7.2.4 Horizontal and Vertical Occupation

To determine the proportion of the horizon and the portion of the human field of view occupied by the Project EDR completed a horizon occupation analysis. This analysis first determined how much ocean horizon was visible from each KOP. Ocean horizon is an important factor to determine because, in most instances, the WTGs will occupy the space where the ocean meets the sky. Currently, this space is undeveloped and so when the WTGs occupy this space, the line and form contrasts can be higher than if the WTGs are viewed on a developed horizon. To determine the availability of ocean horizon the KOP photographs were reviewed to identify where ocean horizon meets the sky without interruption by land (islands and peninsulas) or other offshore development. This exercise was completed by visually identifying land masses in the KOP photographs and then using AutoCAD to develop a cone depicting the open, undeveloped ocean horizon from each KOP. The resulting ocean horizon occupations were then combined and the angles defining open ocean horizon were quantified in degrees. A horizontal occupation value in degrees and percentage of available horizon was then determined for the visible expanse of the Project over land and open ocean horizon. In addition, the WTG and OSS occupation was measured in relation to the human field of view (124 degrees). The Project occupation was divided by the full human horizontal field of view to determine a percent occupation of the Project for a typical viewer.

The vertical occupation was determined by using two lines of sight at each KOP. One from the KOP to the maximum height of the turbine and the other from the KOP to the horizon. Finding the angle between these two lines of sight resulted in enumeration of the vertical expanse occupied by the WTGs illustrated in the photosimulation. A vertical occupation value was determined for the closest and furthest turbine from the KOP. Visible turbine height is measured against the maximum vertical field of view illustrated in the photosimulation and also against the maximum human vertical field of view which is assumed to be 55 degrees. The horizon occupation analysis is presented in Appendix E.

## 7.2.5 Photosimulation Color Contrast

While color contrast is variable throughout a given day, the photosimulations were sampled to determine the color contrast presented by the Project in the simulated views, EDR selected the colors of the WTGs and the background sky of the photograph in each of the photosimulations. These red, green, and blue (RGB) values were then entered into an online calculator used as a compliance check for Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG). This simple calculator produces a contrast ratio, which is always compared to 1 (being no contrast). The contrast ranges from 1 to 1 (no contrast) to 21:1 (maximum contrast). Although this color contrast ratio is typically applied to colors on a digital screen, it can also inform the evaluation of photosimulations. Since WTGs can appear in a variety of shades depending on the position of the sun relative to the Project, the contrast measurements can provide information that could be applied to multiple KOPs taken at various angles and times of day. Additionally, the contrast ratio will be compared to some of the rating metrics to determine if color contrast has a significant influence in the overall significance of impacts. Color contrast calculations were performed on all of the simulations from each KOP and included in Appendix E of this report. It should be noted that these contrast values were not used in the evaluation of impacts. This information is provided in the assessment to better understand how time of day and atmospheric diffusion of visibility may influence WTG visibility.

## 7.2.6 Visual Impact Evaluation

As required by the SLVIA methodology, each selected KOP was assessed to determine the viewer sensitivity, magnitude of impact, visual prominence, duration, and reversibility. With each of these components assessed, the overall impact can be determined. Each of these evaluation criteria is described in more detail below. Each evaluation form for the VIA and SLIA was completed by an individual with a professional background and training in landscape architecture, planning, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and career experience in visual assessment. Ratings were either completed in the field at the respective KOPs or character areas, or in the office. In every case, the evaluator had previously visited the KOP or character area on multiple occasions. For the evaluation, the photosimulations were evaluated on printed color copies in the field, or on a large, definition screen in the office. The evaluator viewed the simulations at the appropriate distance but also zoomed into the digital versions by a factor of up to 150 percent of the original size.

Similar to the SLIA, the visual impact levels range from negligible to major. Each of these impact levels is described in Table 7.2-6, below.

**Table 7.2-6 Definitions of Potential Adverse Impact Levels Relating to VIA**

Impact Level	Impact Type	Definition
Negligible	Adverse	Very little or no effect on viewers' visual experience because view value is low, viewers are relatively insensitive to view changes, or Project visibility would be minimal.
Minor	Adverse	The visibility of the Project would introduce a small but noticeable to medium level of change to the view's character; have a low to medium level of visual prominence that attracts but may or may not hold the viewer's attention; and have a small to medium effect on the viewer's experience. The viewer receptor sensitivity/susceptibility/value is low. If the value, susceptibility, and viewer concern for change is medium or high, then evaluate the nature of the sensitivity to determine if elevating the impact to the next level is justified. For instance, a KOP with a low magnitude of change, but that has a high level of viewer concern (combination of susceptibility/value), may justify adjusting to a moderate level of impact.
Moderate	Adverse	The visibility of the Project would introduce a moderate to large level of change to the view's character; may have a moderate to large levels of visual prominence that attracts and holds but may or may not dominate the viewer's attention; and has a moderate effect on the viewer's visual experience. The viewer receptor sensitivity/susceptibility/value is medium to low. Moderate impacts are typically associated with medium viewer receptor sensitivity (combination of susceptibility/value) in areas where the view's character has medium levels of change; or low viewer receptor sensitivity (combination of susceptibility/value) in areas where the view's character has large changes to the character. If the value, susceptibility, and viewer concern for change is high, then evaluate the nature of the sensitivity to determine if elevating the impact to the next level is justified.
Major	Adverse	The visibility of the Project would introduce a major level of character change to the view; will attract, hold, and dominate the viewer's attention; and have a moderate to major effect on the viewer's visual experience. The viewer receptor sensitivity/susceptibility/value is medium to high. If the magnitude of change to the view's character is medium, but the susceptibility or value at the KOP is high, then evaluate the nature of the sensitivity to determine if elevating the impact to major is justified. If the sensitivity (combination of susceptibility/value) at the KOP is low in an area where the magnitude of change is large, then evaluate the nature of the sensitivity to determine if lowering the impact to moderate is justified.

Source: United States Department of the Interior: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. 2023. Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment for the Atlantic Shores South Project. Available at: [https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/documents/renewable-energy/state-activities/AtlanticShoresSouth\\_AppH\\_SLVIA\\_DEIS.pdf](https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/documents/renewable-energy/state-activities/AtlanticShoresSouth_AppH_SLVIA_DEIS.pdf)

### 7.2.6.1 Viewer Sensitivity

The SLVIA methodology requires the evaluation of receptor sensitivity using susceptibility to change and value judgements. Susceptibility may be influenced by the type of viewer such as, residents with views from their home, people engaged in outdoor recreation and will be focused on particular views in the ocean, seascape, or landscape, people who regard views as important, and people engaged in activities while in a designated scenic resource. It is important to note that assignment of sensitivities within a group of viewer types are generalizations and individual preferences will vary. The susceptibility is objectively rated as high, medium, or low.



Highly valued viewpoints may include those views that are experienced by a large number of viewers, have a scenic or viewing designation, occur within a scenic area such as a state park or national seashore, are associated with a cultural or historic site or area, appear in guidebooks or social media, are referenced in literature or art, and places that have comfort provisions such as parking, restrooms, and interpretive panels. The value is objectively rated as high, medium, or low.

Once susceptibility and value have been judged, the SLVIA methodology recommends using a matrix (Table 7.2-7) to determine the sensitivity of the VIA receptor.

**Table 7.2-7. Matrix For Determining Sensitivity**

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
<b>Value Rating</b>	<b>Susceptibility Rating</b>		
	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>High</b>	Sensitivity High	Sensitivity High	Sensitivity Medium
<b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity High	Sensitivity Medium	Sensitivity Low
<b>Low</b>	Sensitivity Medium	Sensitivity Low	Sensitivity Low

### 7.2.6.2 Magnitude

The magnitude of impacts is determined by evaluating and judging the size and scale of the change, the geographic extent of the change, and duration and reversibility of the impacts. The size and scale of the change is determined by judging the vertical occupation of the Project, the degree to which the change results in line, form, color, and texture contrast with existing features in the view, the contrast resulting from scale, motion, and lighting resulting from the Project, and the duration the view will be experienced by the VIA receptor. The size and scale of the Project is judged as small, medium, and large. A negligible scale and size determination will automatically result in negligible overall impacts suggesting that the Project is beyond the visibility limit for most viewers under the majority of viewing circumstances.

The geographic extent is judged as small, medium, or large. This judgment is based on the angle of view in relation to the viewer (i.e., the portion of the Project that occurs with the viewers primary field of view), the apparent size (breadth) of the Project occupation within the view, and the extent of the areas within which the scale of the Project may be similar to that found at the KOP.

Duration is considered "long-term" due to the 20-30 expected life span of offshore wind projects. Additionally, offshore wind projects are a "fully reversible" action, meaning at the end of their useful life, the WTGs and OSSs will be dismantled and removed from the OCS. Therefore, for the purposes of this SLVIA, duration and reversibility combined and result in "fair" rating on a scale of poor, fair, good.

The overall magnitude of impacts is determined using the matrix in Table 7.2-8.

**Table 7.2-8. Matrix For Determining Magnitude**

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**7.2.6.3 Visual Prominence**

At each KOP, the Visual Prominence Rating (VPR) was also determined to assess the magnitude of visual prominence presented by the Project. The publication titled *Offshore Wind Turbine Visibility and Visual Impact Threshold Distances* (Sullivan et.al., 2013) describes six VPRs to evaluate the range of the visual prominence presented by several operational offshore wind farms in Europe. These VPRs are presented in Table 7.2-9 and were used to evaluate the proposed Project at each KOP.

**Table 7.2-9. Visual Prominence Rating**

Visual Prominence Rating	Description
<b>Visibility level 1.</b> Visible only after extended, close viewing; otherwise, invisible.	An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even under those circumstances, the object can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period.
<b>Visibility level 2.</b> Visible when scanning in the general direction of the study subject; otherwise, likely to be missed by casual observers.	An object/phenomenon that is very small and/or faint, but when the observer is scanning the horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detected without extended viewing. It could sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, most people would not notice it without some active looking.
<b>Visibility level 3.</b> Visible after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and unlikely to be missed by casual observers.	An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to most casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to compete with major landscape/seascape elements.
<b>Visibility level 4.</b> Plainly visible, so could not be missed by casual observers, but does not strongly attract visual attention or dominate the view because of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.	An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other landscape/seascape elements, but with insufficient visual contrast to strongly attract visual attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual field.
<b>Visibility level 5.</b> Strongly attracts the visual attention of views in the general direction of the study subject. Attention may be drawn by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or texture, luminance, or motion.	An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the surrounding landscape elements so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in form, line, color, and texture, bright light sources such as lighting and reflections and moving objects associated with the study subject may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby landscape/seascape elements.
<b>Visibility level 6.</b> Dominates the view because the study subject fills most of the visual field for views in its general direction. Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, luminance, or motion may contribute to view dominance.	An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be avoided except by turning one's head more than 45 degrees from a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major focus of visual attention, and its large apparent size is a major factor in its view dominance. In addition to size, contrasts in form, line, color, and texture, bright light sources and moving objects associated with the study subject may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the study subject detracts noticeably from views of other landscape/seascape elements.

Source: *Offshore Wind Turbine Visibility and Visual Impact Threshold Distances (Sullivan et.al., 2013)*

**7.2.6.4 Overall Impact**

Once the sensitivity of the VIA receptors, magnitude, duration, reversibility, and VPR were determined, the SLVIA methodology recommends using a matrix to combine sensitivity and magnitude for determining the overall impact. However, sensitivity and magnitude should not be combined unless there is a specific aspect of the value or susceptibility that suggests scenic protection status, setting, or view importance that is clearly stated in the resource’s protective legislation. Therefore, the overall impact determination associated with impacts to viewers should not assume sensitivity alone warrants the elevation of impact from the magnitude. Rather, the nature of the factors contributing to sensitivity (value and susceptibility) should be further examined to make a judgment as to whether the magnitude rating (small, medium, or large) should become the overall impact (minor, moderate, or major) or if it should be elevated based on the factors contributing to sensitivity. Therefore, the SLVIA serves as guidance for this judgement-based decision rather than a formulaic determination (personal communication with BOEM in January 2024).

**Table 7.2-10. Impact to Viewers Matrix**

<b>Matrix For Determining Overall Impact Level</b>				
<b>Sensitivity</b>	<b>Magnitude Rating</b>			
	Large	Medium	Small	Negligible
High	Impact Level <b>Major</b>	Impact Level <b>Major</b>	Impact Level <b>Moderate</b>	Impact Level <b>Negligible</b>
Medium	Impact Level <b>Major</b>	Impact Level <b>Moderate</b>	Impact Level <b>Minor</b>	Impact Level <b>Negligible</b>
Low	Impact Level <b>Moderate</b>	Impact Level <b>Minor</b>	Impact Level <b>Minor</b>	Impact Level <b>Negligible</b>

**7.3 VIA CONCLUSIONS - OFFSHORE**

To illustrate anticipated visual changes associated with the proposed Project, 51 photographic simulations from 30 unique KOPs were used to evaluate the Project appearance within the ZVI. As indicated in Section 7.2, these KOPs were selected based on various factors including proximity to identified sensitive locations and areas, a range of geographic location within the ZVI, and stakeholder input. These KOPs were also selected because they provide a clear, unobstructed view toward the Project from resources, and they represent the various CAs, user groups, viewing distances, and lighting conditions that occur within the ZVI. In addition, the selected photos illustrate typical high visibility conditions where the proposed WTGs would not be obscured by atmospheric haze or fog. Consequently, simulations developed from these locations are representative of a conservative high-visibility assessment of Project visual impact within the ZVI. Each of the photosimulation locations was reviewed to evaluate sensitivity, magnitude, visual prominence, and duration/reversibility as described in Section 7.2.6. This information is then used to determine the overall impact resulting from the Project at each KOP. The overall impact results are presented in Table 7.3-1 and Appendix G provides details for each of the sensitivity and magnitude ratings. Note that duration and

reversibility is considered "fair" for all KOPs, and therefore is not included in the Table. Additional information on the individual KOP ratings can be found in Attachment E.

**Table 7.3-1. Visual Impact Assessment Results**

KOP	KOP Name	Location	Character Area	Distance to The Project (mi/km)	Sensitivity	Magnitude	Visual Prominence	Overall Impact
APC02	Asbury Park Convention Center (Beach)	Asbury Park City, Monmouth County, New Jersey	Residential Beachfront, (SCA)	37.98, 61.12	High	Negligible	1	Negligible
BYB01	Bay Head Historic District	Bay Head Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	Residential Beachfront, (SCA)	28.0, 40.06	High	Small	2	Minor
TRT01	Ocean Beach Historic District	Toms River Twp, Ocean County, New Jersey	Residential Beachfront, (SCA)	22.99, 36.99	High	Medium	3	Moderate
SPB01	Seaside Park Borough Beach	Seaside Park Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	Commercial Beachfront, (SCA)	19.25, 30.98	High	Medium	3	Moderate
LAT01	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at the Woodmansee Estate	Lacey Twp, Ocean County, New Jersey	Dredged Lagoon, Salt Marsh (LCA)	15.3, 24.63	High	Medium	4	Moderate
BT01	Island Beach State Park	Berkeley Twp, Ocean County, New Jersey	Undeveloped Beach, (SCA)	11.73, 18.87	High	Large	5	Major
BLB02	Barnegat Lighthouse State Park	Barnegat Light Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	Recreation, (SCA)	10.07, 16.2	High	Large	6	Major
LBT03	Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation for the Arts and Sciences	Long Beach Twp, Ocean County, New Jersey	Residential Beachfront, (SCA)	9.35, 15.05	High	Large	6	Major
ST02	Barnegat Road	Stafford Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	Commercial Strip Development, (LCA)	14.6, 23.5	Low	Small	2	Minor
ST01	Manahawkin Wildlife Management Area	Stafford Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	Salt Marsh, (LCA)	11.4, 18.3	High	Large	5	Major

KOP	KOP Name	Location	Character Area	Distance to The Project (mi/km)	Sensitivity	Magnitude	Visual Prominence	Overall Impact
SBB01	Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach	Ship Bottom Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	Residential Beachfront, (SCA)	8.52, 13.71	High	Large	6	Major
BRT01	Bass River State Forest	Bass River Township, Burlington County, New Jersey	Salt Marsh (LCA)	17.4, 28.0	High	Medium	3	Moderate
TB02	South Green Street Park	Tuckerton Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	Undeveloped Beach, (SCA)	14.03, 22.58	High	Large	5	Major
BHB01	Beach Haven Historic District	Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	Residential Beachfront, (SCA)	9.85, 15.84	High	Large	6	Major
BHB02	Centre Street, Beach Haven	Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	Residential Beachfront, (SCA)	9.84, 15.84	High	Large	6	Major
BHB03	Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven	Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	Residential Beachfront, (SCA)	9.62, 15.48	High	Large	6	Major
LEHT05	Kentucky Drive	Little Egg Harbor Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	Dredged Lagoon, (LCA)	15.1, 24.30	High	Large	5	Major
LEHT04	Osborn Island	Little Egg Harbor, Ocean County, New Jersey	Dredged Lagoon, Salt Marsh (LCA)	14.9, 23.98	High	Large	5	Major
LBT04	Long Beach Township	Long Beach Twp, Ocean County, New Jersey	Undeveloped Beach, (SCA)	9.32, 15.00	High	Large	6	Major
LEHT02	Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area - Rutgers Field Station	Little Egg Harbor Twp, Ocean County, New Jersey	Dredged Lagoon, Salt Marsh (LCA)	11.1, 17.86	High	Large	5	Major

KOP	KOP Name	Location	Character Area	Distance to The Project (mi/km)	Sensitivity	Magnitude	Visual Prominence	Overall Impact
HT01	Atlantic City Airport	Hamilton Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey	Industrial (LCA)	24.9, 40.10	Low	Negligible	1	Negligible
GT01	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR - Tower	Galloway Twp, Atlantic County, New Jersey	Salt Marsh, (LCA)	16.18, 26.04	High	Large	4	Major
BC02	North Brigantine Natural Area	Brigantine City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	Undeveloped Beach, (SCA)	11.26, 18.12	High	Large	5	Major
AC04	Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden	Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	Atlantic City, (SCA)	16.2, 26.07	High	Large	4	Major
AC06	Atlantic City Beach	Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	Commercial Beachfront, (SCA)	17.7, 28.49	High	Small	4	Minor
AC02	Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL	Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	Atlantic City, (SCA)	17.67, 28.44	High	Small	3	Minor
MC02	Lucy The Margate Elephant	Margate City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	Commercial Beachfront, (SCA)	22.13, 35.61	Medium	Small	2	Minor
OC05	Ocean City - East Surf Road Access	Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey	Residential Beachfront, (SCA)	25.0, 40.2	High	Medium	3	Moderate
OC04	Gillian's Wonderland Amusement	Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey	Commercial Beachfront, (SCA)	26.11, 42.02	High	Small	2	Minor
SIC04	Townsend's Inlet Beach	Sea Isle City, Cape May County, New Jersey	Residential Beachfront, (SCA)	37.4, 60.19	High	Negligible	1	Negligible



<b>KOP</b>	<b>KOP Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Character Area</b>	<b>Distance to The Project (mi/km)</b>	<b>Sensitivity</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Visual Prominence</b>	<b>Overall Impact</b>
SHB02	Stone Harbor Point	Stone Harbor Borough, Cape May County, New Jersey	Residential Beachfront, (SCA)	41.8, 67.3	High	Negligible	NA	Negligible

### **7.3.1 Major Visual Impacts**

As illustrated in Table 7.3-1, the Project would result in major visual impacts at 16 KOP locations. In all cases, the impacts result from medium to large size and scale contrast and the geographic extent was determined to encompass a moderate to large area. The combination of size, scale, and geographic extent resulted in a large magnitude of impact and major visual impacts. In all cases, the sensitivity of these KOPs was determined to be high as a result of moderate to high susceptibility and value. These views range in distance from 8.5 mi (13.7 km) at SBB01 to 16.2 mi (26.1 km) at AC04. The KOPs are located in the Atlantic City SCA, Residential Beachfront SCA, Dredged Lagoon LCA, Recreation SCA, Salt Marsh LCA, and the Undeveloped Beach SCA. At these KOPs visual prominence ratings range from 4 to 6, suggesting that the WTGs are plainly visible but not dominant (VPR 4), the WTGs strongly attract viewer attention (VPR 5), or the WTGs dominate and occupy the majority of the field of view (VPR 6). These views typically present strong line, form, and color contrast and blade movement and lighting (at night) would attract viewer attention.

### **7.3.1 Moderate Visual Impacts**

The Project would result in moderate overall visual impacts at five KOPs. The Project would have moderate size and scale contrast within a small to medium geographic extent resulting in a moderate magnitude of impact. The susceptibility and value ranged from medium to high, resulting in high sensitivity for all five KOPs. These views range in distance from 15.3 mi (24.6 km) at LAT01 to 25.0 mi (40.2 km) at OC05. The KOPs are located in the Commercial Beachfront SCA, Residential Beachfront SCA, Dredged Lagoon LCA, and the Salt Marsh LCA. At these KOPs visual prominence ratings range from 3 to 4, suggesting that the WTGs are visible after a brief glance in the general direction of the Project and unlikely to be missed (VPR 3), or the Project is plainly visible, could not be missed by casual observers, but does not strongly attract visual attention (VPR 4). These views typically present moderate line, form, and color contrast and blade movement and lighting (at night) could attract viewer attention.

### **7.3.1 Minor Visual Impacts**

The Project would result in minor visual impacts at six KOPs. The Project would result in small to moderate scale contrast within a small geographic extent, resulting in a small magnitude of impact. Each of the KOPs had a sensitivity ranging from low to high. These views range in distance from 14.6 mi (23.5 km) at ST02 to 28 mi (40.1 km) at BYB01. The KOPs are located in the Commercial Beachfront SCA, Residential Beachfront SCA, Atlantic City SCA, and Commercial Strip Development LCA. At these KOPs visual prominence ratings range from 2 to 4, suggesting that the Project would be visible when scanning in the general direction of the Project (VPR 2), visible after a brief glance (VPR 3), or plainly visible, but does not strongly attract viewer attention (VPR 4). These views typically present weak line, form, and color contrast and blade movement and lighting (at night) is unlikely to be visible or to attract viewer attention. For KOPs with a VPR of 3 or 4, the magnitude of impact was reduced due to obstructions that screened the majority of the Project (AC02 and AC06).

### **7.3.1 Negligible Visual Impacts**

The Project would result in negligible or no magnitude effects during clear viewing conditions resulting in negligible visual impacts at four KOPs. These views range in distance from 24.9 mi (40.1 km) at HT01 to 41.8 mi (67.36 km) at SHB02. The KOPs are located in the Industrial LCA and Residential Beachfront SCA. At these KOPs visual prominence ratings range from 0 to 1, suggesting that the WTGs are difficult to see and only

visible with extended, or they are not visible to the unaided eye. These views typically present no line, form, or color contrast and blade movement and lighting (at night) is unlikely to be visible or to attract viewer attention.

## 8.0 PROPOSED PROJECT COMPONENTS – ONSHORE FACILITIES

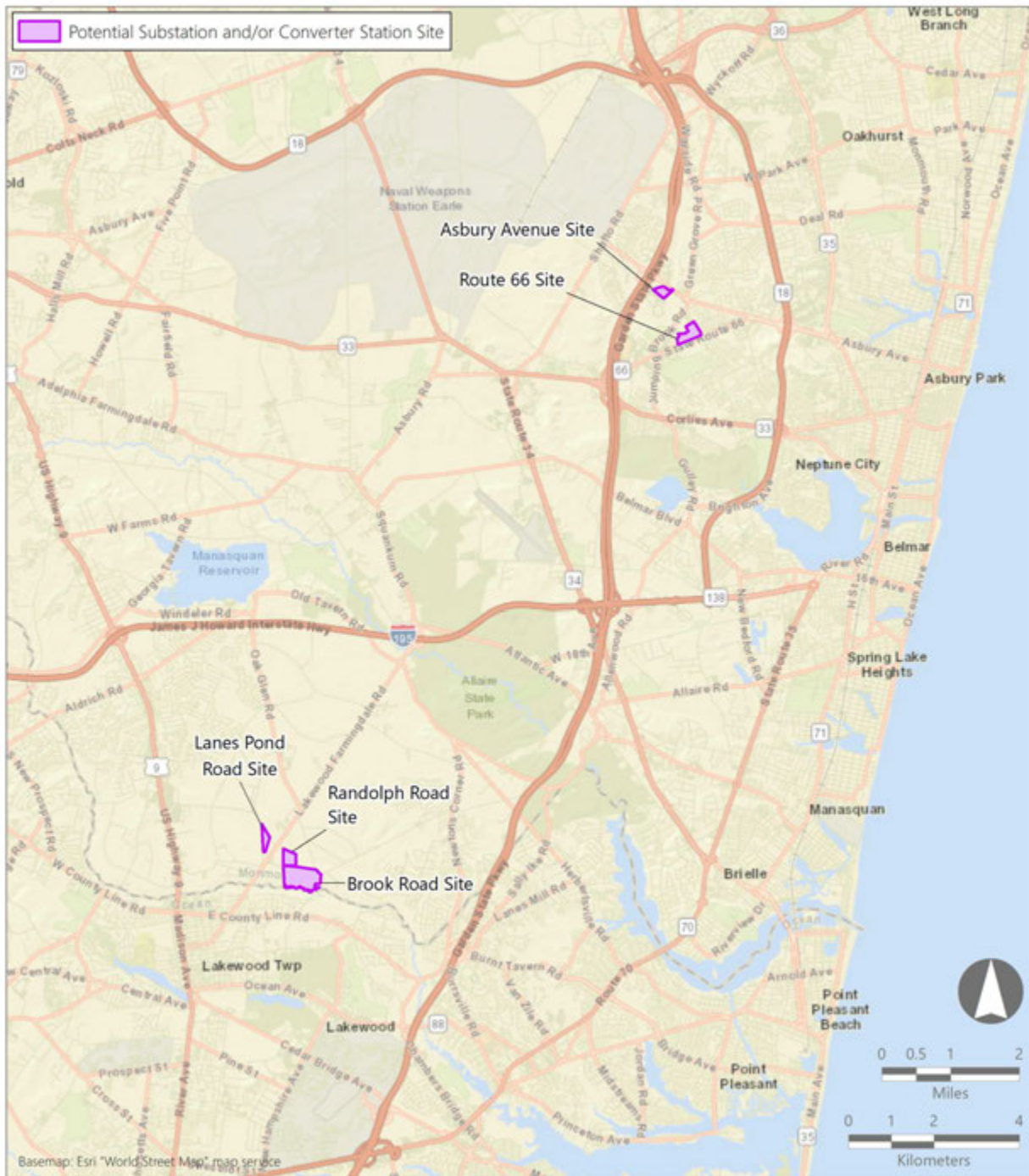
As discussed in Section 2.1, submarine export cables located in both federal waters and New Jersey and/or New York territorial waters will connect the OSSs to a transition vault in Monmouth County, New Jersey and/or Richmond County, Brooklyn County, or Kings County, New York. From the landfall, onshore interconnection cables will be installed underground primarily along existing roadways and/or electric transmission rights-of-way (ROWs) to the proposed onshore substation and/or converter station site options. From the proposed onshore substations and/or converter stations (the final locations of which are yet to be determined), the onshore interconnection cables will continue to the proposed point of interconnection (POI) substations for interconnection to the electrical grid.

Atlantic Shores is exploring a range of HVAC and/or HVDC export options depending on the point of interconnection and ultimate project capacity. Therefore, depending on the transmission option selected, the Project could use any of the proposed onshore interconnection cable route options. Regardless of which option is ultimately constructed, the transmission components will not result in any operational visual impacts and, therefore, only the short-term construction impacts are considered in this analysis.

Atlantic Shores is considering a total of eight HVAC onshore substation and/or HVDC converter station sites in New Jersey and/or New York. This component of the Project will result in visible infrastructure during the long-term operational phase of the Project. Atlantic Shores has identified five optional locations for HVAC onshore substations and/or HVDC converter stations in New Jersey (see Inset 8.0-1), three of which have been identified for the Larrabee Onshore Interconnection Cable Route Options and two of which have been identified for the Atlantic Onshore Interconnection Cable Route Options (See COP Section 4.9). A description of the New Jersey onshore substation and/or HVDC converter station sites is provided in Table 8.0-1.

**Table 8.0-1. New Jersey Onshore Substation and/or HVDC Converter Station Options**

Site	Municipality and County	Size (Acres)	Description
Lanes Pond Road (Larrabee)	Howell Township, Monmouth County	16.3	The Lanes Pond Road, currently consisting of managed agricultural land and mixed forest, is an approximately 16.3-acre parcel north-northwest of the existing Larrabee Substation. It is bordered by Lanes Pond Road to the west, Miller Road to the north, the New Jersey Southern rail corridor to the east, and a residence to the south.
Randolph Road (Larrabee)	Howell Township, Monmouth County	24.7	The Randolph Road Site, currently occupied by buildings associated with the Arnold Steel Company, is an approximately 24.7-acre parcel northeast of the existing Larrabee Substation. It is bordered by Randolph Road to the south, and an existing transmission line corridor to the west, Dicks Brook and mixed forests to the north, and a mix of forest and residential development to the east.
Brook Road (Larrabee)	Howell Township, Monmouth County	99.4	The Brook Road Site, currently a vacant wooded lot, is an approximately 99.4-acre parcel. It is bordered by the existing Larrabee Substation to the west, Randolph Road to the north, Oak Glen Road, and Brook Road to the east, and to the south by the North Branch of the Metedeconk River which makes up the Monmouth/Ocean County line.
Route 66	Neptune Township, Monmouth County	35.1	The Route 66 Site is located on the corner of State Route 66 and Green Grove Road in Neptune Township. This former insurance office campus consists primarily of large parking areas, approximately 2 acres of vacant building coverage, and about 18 acres of forested land. The site is bounded by Route 66 to the south, Green Grove Road to the east, and commercial properties to the north and west.
Asbury Avenue	Tinton Falls Borough, Monmouth County	15.7	The Asbury Avenue Site is located east of the Garden State Parkway and southwest of Asbury Avenue in Tinton Falls. The site is currently completely forested, and a large senior living campus is situated to the southwest of the site, on the opposite side of an existing high voltage transmission line ROW.



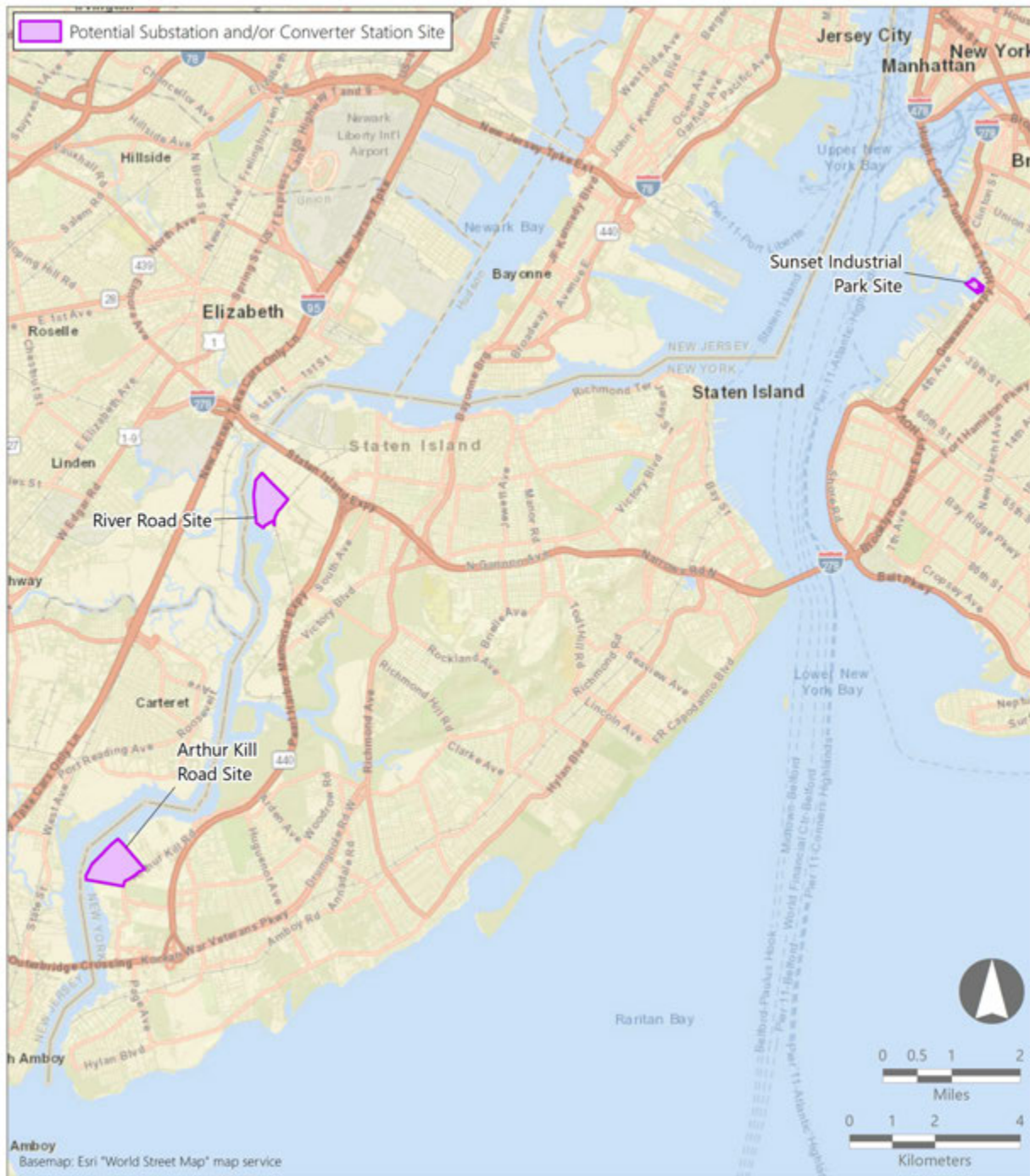
**Inset 8.0-1. New Jersey Substation/Converter Station Sites**

Additionally, Atlantic Shores has identified three optional locations (see Table 8.0-2) for an HVAC onshore substation and/or HVDC converter station in New York, two of which have been identified for the Fresh Kills/Goethals Onshore Interconnection Cable Route options and one which has been identified for the Gowanus Onshore Interconnection Cable Route options. Both Fresh Kills/Goethals site options are located

on land parcels that have experienced significant development and/or disturbance. The Sunset Industrial Park Site option would consist of a substation and/or converter station over the waters of Gowanus Bay off of Red Hook within the highly developed waterfront area of the South Brooklyn Marine Terminal (see Inset 2.2-2).

**Table 8.0-2. New York Onshore Substation and/or HVDC Converter Station Options**

Site	Municipality and County	Size (Acres)	Description
Arthur Kill Road	New York, Richmond County	208.6	This site is a former Kinder Morgan petroleum storage facility which is located on the eastern shore of the Arthur Kill River in the Borough of Staten Island. The site is bounded by the river to the west, Arthur Kill Road to the east, Ellis Road to the south, and Johnson Street to the north. Clay Pit Ponds State Park borders the southeastern corner of the site, which is currently occupied by a ground-mounted solar facility. With the exception of the west boundary, the site is generally surrounded by forest or vegetation.
River Road Site	New York, Richmond County	150.3	The River Road Site is also located on the Arthur Kill, in the Borough of Staten Island, Richmond County. It is bounded to the west by the river, to the north by Staten Island Parkway, the east by 8th Avenue, and to the south by Pralls Creek. Existing land uses in the area appear to be rapidly converting to warehouse, shipping and distribution centers as evidenced by the recent construction of a very large Amazon warehouse complex. The remaining land directly adjacent to the site appears to be vacant with patches of former development, scrub shrub vegetation, and a grid of former access roads throughout the site.
Sunset Industrial Park	Brooklyn New York, Kings County	15.2	The Sunset Industrial Park site is located in the Upper Bay of the Hudson River in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York adjacent to the Erie Basin and Gowanus Bay/Canal. This area is primarily defined by numerous marine ports, docks, greenway parks, industrial parks, and commercial facilities. The waterfront land uses are backed by dense residential and mixed use communities interspersed with historic parks and greenways. Recently established parks along the waterfront appear to be the result of combined efforts of development authorities and newly constructed commercial facilities.



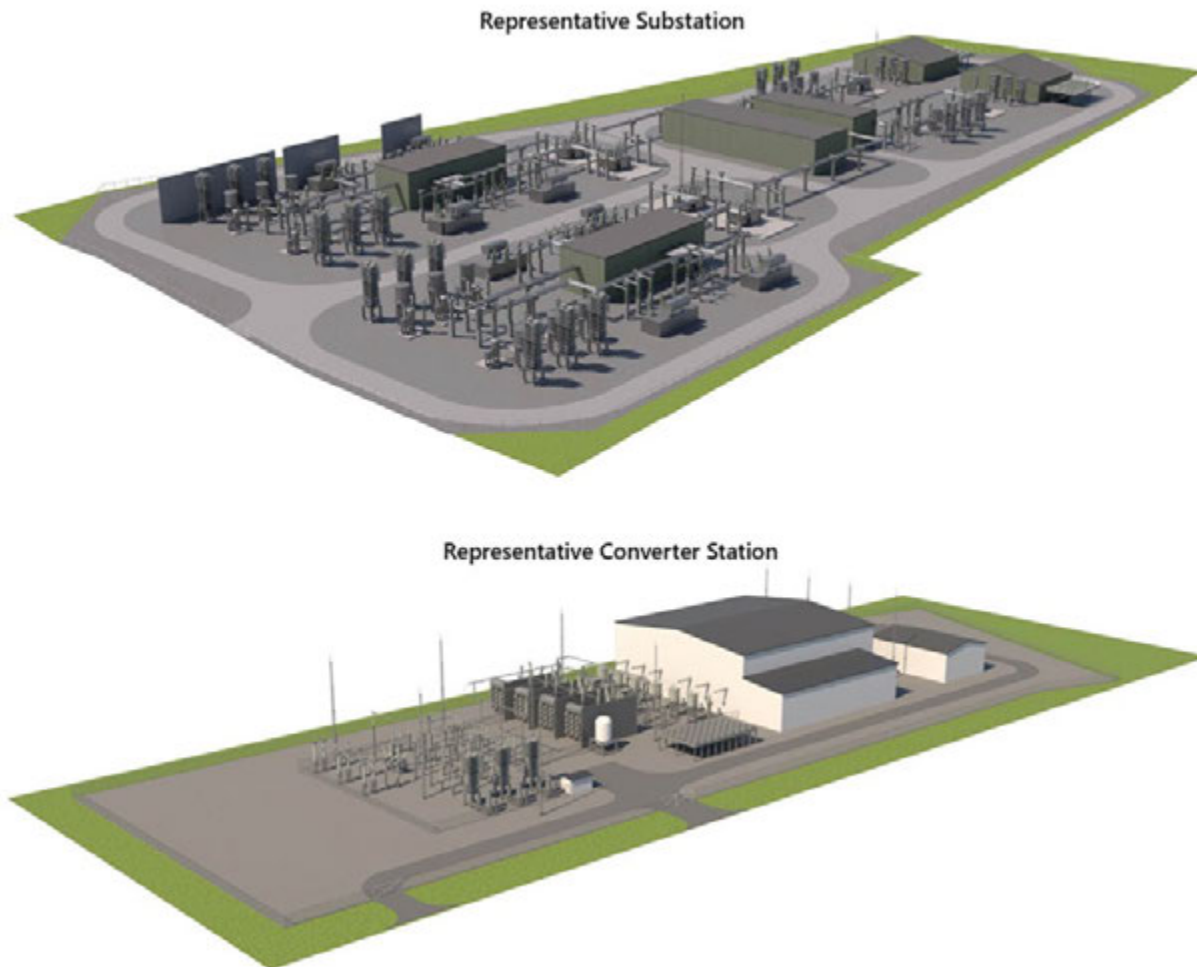
**Inset 8.0-2. New York Substation/Converter Station Sites**

The HVAC onshore substation and/or HVDC converter station design and specific equipment will depend on whether the transmission cables are HVAC or high voltage direct current HVDC. If HVAC is selected, the equipment and facilities installed at the site will include up to four power transformers, static synchronous compensators (STATCOMs), shunt reactors, station service transformers, harmonic filter banks, and a



substation control building. If HVDC is selected, the equipment and facilities installed at the site will include a valve hall, service building, transformers, an AC yard and a DC area, a reactor yard, valve cooling towers, AC filters, and a storage building. Based on preliminary design information, representative three-dimensional (3D) models of typical HVAC onshore substation and HVDC converter station options are illustrated in Inset 2.2-3.

As mentioned previously, the onshore substation is the only portion of the Project that is anticipated to be visible during the operational phase of the Project, and therefore will be the focus of the onshore visibility and visual impact assessment.



**Inset 8.0-3. Typical Rendering of a Representative Converter Station/Substation**

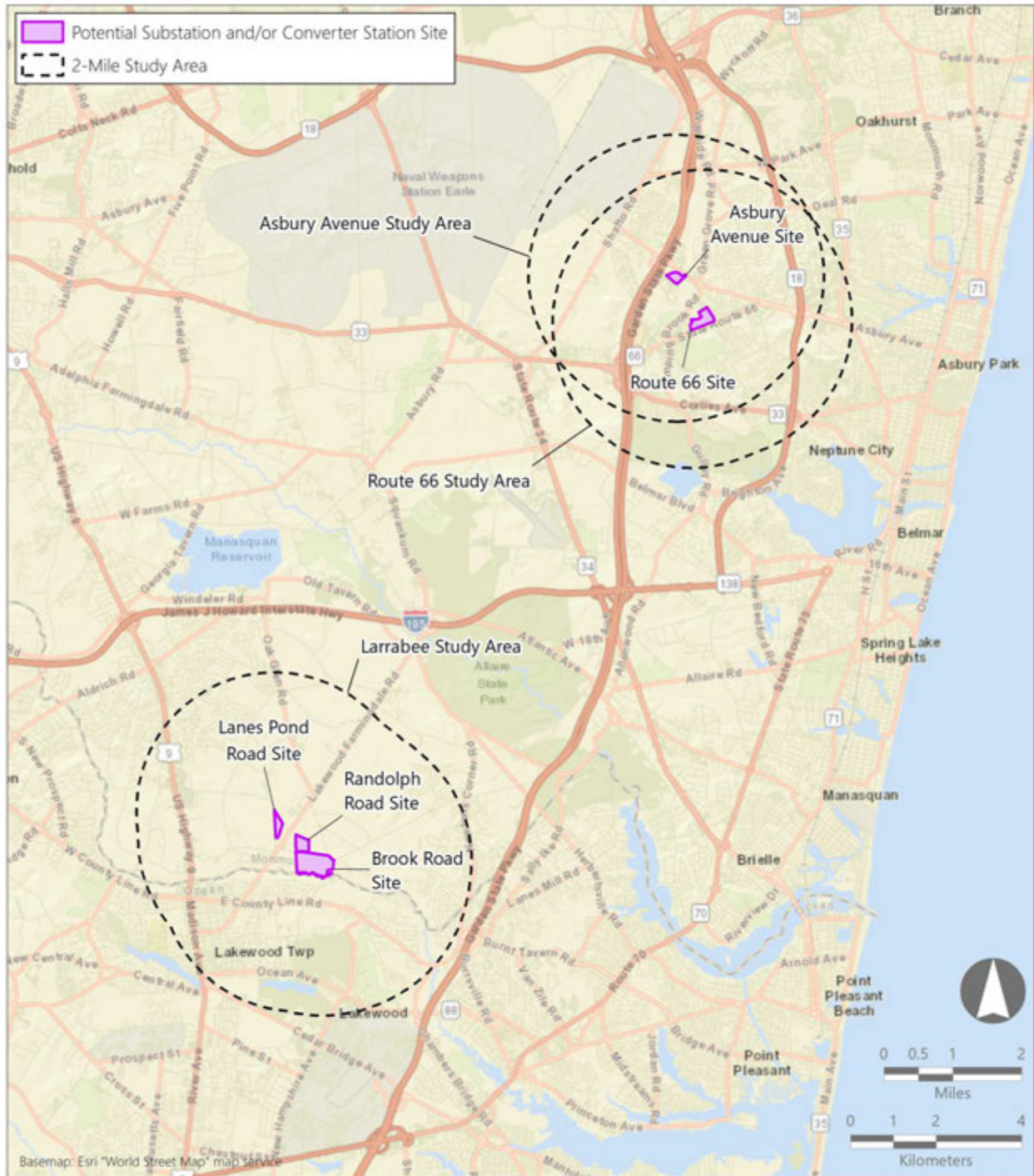
## 8.1 ONSHORE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES

The Project is designed with the following environmental protection measures to reduce or minimize the potential visual effects resulting from the Project's onshore components:

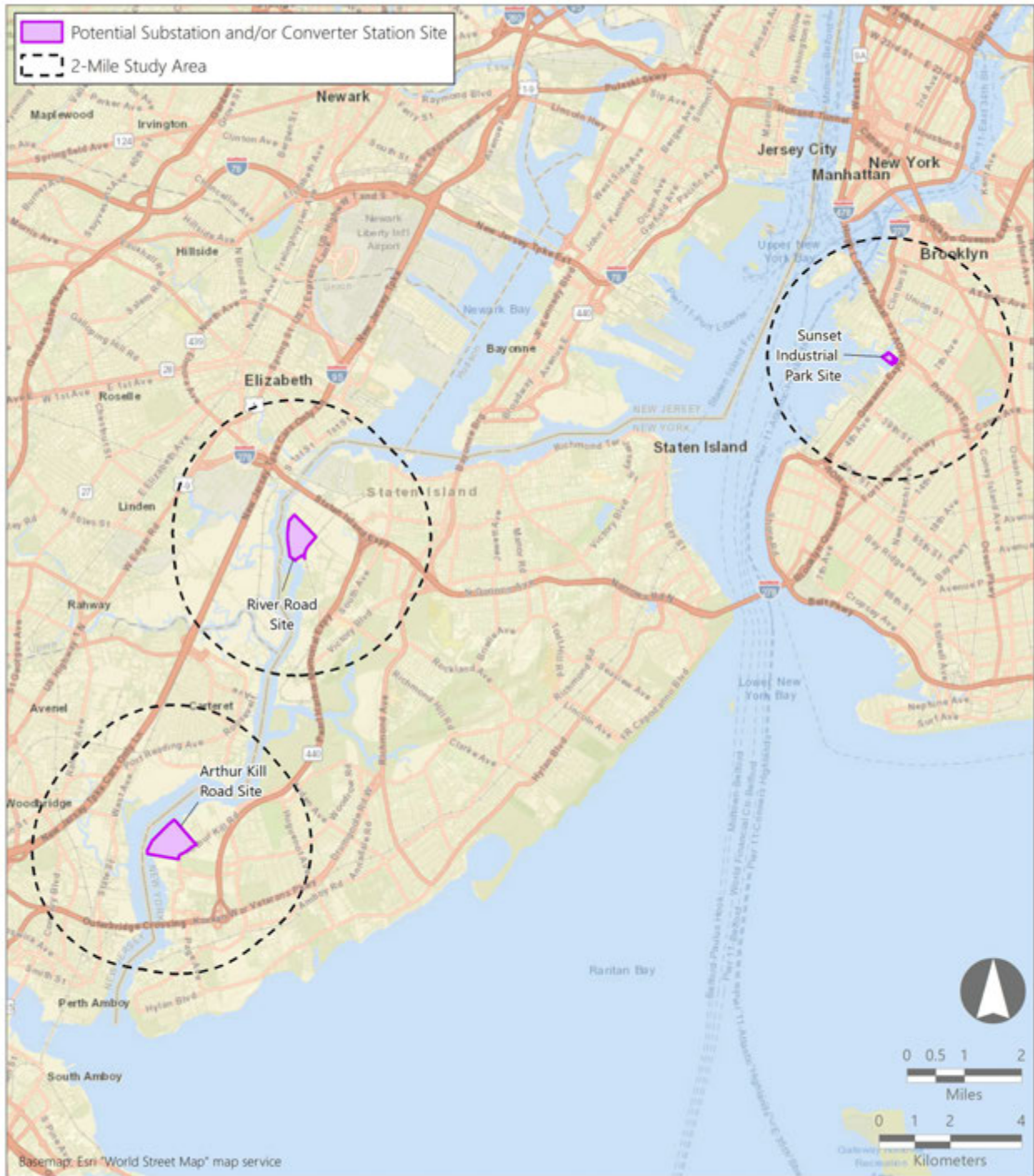
1. The onshore interconnection and export cables will be buried underground and therefore will not result in any long-term visual impacts during Project operation.
2. The HVAC onshore substation and/or HVDC converter station sites will generally consider underutilized parcels of land in areas with adjacent industrial or commercial uses.
3. In most cases, the sites have significant existing vegetative screening.
4. Atlantic Shores will carefully consider the color of materials used for buildings, fences, and steel structures throughout the HVAC onshore substation and/or HVDC converter station. The use of different color palettes can help minimize the potential color contrast presented by these features. Neutral colors that tend to blend with the vernacular materials in the area can minimize the color contrast presented by the HVAC onshore substation and/or HVDC converter station. For example, the BLM recommends the use of Shadow Gray (BLM PC04: Shadow Gray) which has been shown to effectively reduce the contrast of structures when viewed against a natural background. Additionally, black vinyl coated fence material offers a substantially lower color contrast alternative to standard galvanized steel. Elements that require galvanized steel will be dulled during the manufacturing process to minimize glare associated with these materials.
5. Where existing screening is lacking, Atlantic Shores will develop planting plans to mitigate views into the HVAC onshore substation and/or HVDC converter station sites from sensitive viewing locations, such as residential structures.
6. Lighting at the HVAC onshore substation and/or HVDC converter station will consist of fully shielded, dark sky compliant lighting fixtures for all fixtures that are not associated with maintenance illumination. Maintenance lights will only be active during the rare occasions when personnel are onsite during nighttime hours.

## **8.2 ONSHORE FACILITIES GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS AREA**

Due to the developed nature of the New Jersey and New York mainland considered for the HVAC onshore substation and/or HVDC converter station sites, the GAA was limited to within 2 mi (3.2 km). This is considered a conservative GAA for facilities of this size based on human visual acuity thresholds. Assuming the maximum resolution of the human eye is conservatively 28 seconds of an arc, or 0.008 angular degrees (Deering, 2019), at 2 mi (4.8 km), human vision can resolve an object that is approximately 1.4 ft (0.4 m) in diameter. The tallest portions of the onshore Substation/Converter Station (the lighting masts) are much narrower than this, as such the GAA conservatively encompasses the area in which the Substation/Converter Station potentially affect visual resources. The GAAs for the New Jersey onshore Substation/Converter Station is illustrated in Inset 8.2-1 and the GAAs for the New York onshore Substation/Converter Station is illustrated in Inset 8.2-2.



Inset 8.2-1. New Jersey Onshore Facilities Geographic Analysis Area



Inset 8.2-2 New York Onshore Facilities Geographic Analysis Area

## 9.0 EXISTING VISUAL CHARACTER – ONSHORE FACILITIES

In order to characterize the existing environment within the onshore facilities GAAs, landscape character areas (seascape and ocean character areas are not present in these areas) were identified. A list and descriptions of landscape character areas present in all of the onshore facility GAAs is provided below. The composition of each option in New Jersey and New York is then quantified in tables under the respective site descriptions. This section also includes an inventory of visually sensitive resources identified within each respective GAA.

### 9.1 DISTANCE ZONES ASSOCIATED WITH THE ONSHORE FACILITIES

Based on the characteristics of the specific landscape being evaluated in this SLVIA, EDR defined distance zones within the GAA (as measured from the proposed onshore substations and/or HVDC converter stations) as follows:

- Near-Foreground: 0 to 0.25 mile. At this distance, a viewer is able to perceive details of an object with clarity. Surface textures, small features, and the full intensity and value of color can be seen on foreground objects.
- Foreground: 0.25 to 0.5 miles. At this distance, elements in the landscape tend to retain visual prominence, but detailed textures become less distinct. Larger scale landscape elements remain as a series of recognizable and distinguishable landscape patterns, colors, and textures.
- Middle Ground: 0.5 to 2.0 miles. The middle ground is usually the predominant distance at which landscapes are seen. At these distances, a viewer can perceive individual structures and trees but not in great detail. This is the zone where the parts of the landscape start to join together; individual hills become a range, individual trees merge into a forest, and buildings appear as simple geometric forms. Colors will be distinguishable but subdued by a bluish cast and softer tones than those in the foreground. Contrast in texture between landscape elements will also be reduced.

### 9.2 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS AND SENSITIVE LOCATIONS AND AREAS

To assess the existing visual character at each of these site options, EDR completed a landscape character area and sensitive area and location inventory. As discussed in the offshore Project inventory the definition of landscape character within a given GAA provides a useful framework for the analysis of a facility's potential visual effects. Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) within the GAA were categorized based on the similarity of various features, including landform, vegetation, water, and/or land use patterns. The level of detail required in developing character areas should be commensurate with the scale of the GAA. For example, the Inland Residential LCA defined for the offshore Project would be further broken down for the onshore facility GAAs to include the type of residential land use (high density, medium density, or low density). Therefore, in some cases the refinement of the character areas for the onshore facilities will not exactly match those developed for the offshore facilities.

**Table 9.2-1. Landscape Character Area Descriptions**

Onshore Landscape Character Area	Descriptions
<b>Salt Marsh</b>	The Salt Marsh character area is characterized by coastal ponds and marshes that are connected to inlets or bays with one or more relatively narrow channels allowing tidal water to periodically flood portions of the character area. These areas are typically characterized by an expanse of low-growing herbaceous wetland vegetation interspersed with pockets of open water. Because these areas are subject to the influence of tides, they can include exposed mud banks and flats along their edges at low tide. The Salt Marsh character area also hosts some coastal scrub vegetation and is frequently bordered by the Forest character area. This transition zone may include infrequent woody shrubs and stunted trees on small upland patches. As such, outward views from the Salt Marsh can be variable, but the majority of these areas within the New Jersey GAAs consist of narrow channels with minimal outward views.
<b>Commercial</b>	The Commercial character area consists primarily of automotive retailers, large retail complexes, and strip developments. The businesses within this character area typically include large surface parking and monument signage, which in combination with overhead electric wires and road signage, often results in visual clutter. Views within the character area in more urban settings are generally oriented along roadway corridors and toward the commercial buildings. Commercial structures in strip development settings may have long distance views across parking areas and down open roadway corridors are often available in many locations.
<b>Agriculture</b>	Agricultural lots within the New Jersey GAAs are typically small, cultivated fields that sit at the periphery between developed areas and the Forest or Low Density Residential character area. Agricultural operations in these areas may include blueberry farm, livestock and equestrian paddocks, or small crop operations. These fields are typically small, and they are often surrounded by dense forest vegetation which effectively screens outward views.
<b>Open Water</b>	The character-defining component of the Open Water is the presence of open water as a dominant foreground element in the view. The open water may also provide opportunities for unobstructed views of more distant features in the surrounding landscape, although the majority of inland waterbodies associated with this character area have heavily forested or developed shorelines that screen views beyond the waterbody. Views from the shorelines are typically oriented toward the water, while views from the surface of these waterbodies typically include dense shoreline vegetation and occasional roadways, recreation areas, or residential/industrial development.

Onshore Landscape Character Area	Descriptions
<b>High Density Residential</b>	The residential dwellings in this LCA are typically tightly spaced, multi-story, and have shared parking facilities. These residential complexes typically have well-maintained lawns and landscaped grounds. Individual development complexes are often separated by remnant areas of forest which provides some screening of outward views. Residential complexes are typically situated near high-volume roads and consist of a network of private roads within the complex. Because these residential areas typically occur within highly developed corridors, outward views from within this LCA are generally limited by the adjacent commercial or Medium Density Residential development or the High Density Residential LCA structures themselves. This character area varies between the New Jersey and New York sites. In New York, the majority of these areas are characterized by densely situated 2-4 story, multifamily homes set on a city street grid, rather than in large residential buildings set in private complexes. However, large apartment buildings also exist in the New York GAAs.
<b>High Rise</b>	This LSZ is characterized by narrow streets which predate the city's grid organization. Its most defining feature is a dense collection of skyscrapers which extend as far as 94 stories high. Streets and sidewalks are heavily used and often congested. Views from street level are limited due to the street layout and massive scale of the buildings. In some cases, where visual openings toward the water exist, views may open up to the middle ground and background. Views from the upper floors of the skyscrapers are extensive and unimpeded.
<b>Low Density Residential</b>	Development in this LCA generally consists of moderately large lot, single family residential structures of the mid to late 20th century or mobile and modular homes. Generally, these residential structures are separated by forest vegetation. As such, outward views from within in this LCA are typically fully or partially screened. User activities within this character area include home and yard use/maintenance, as well as local travel.
<b>Transportation</b>	The Transportation character area includes roads and highways that either have limited access points or include large fly bridges, multiple directional lanes and are dominated by utilitarian, transportation-oriented features including automobiles, large expanses of pavement, guardrails, overpasses, and directional signs. Views within the Transportation character area are generally focused along the orientation of the highway. Viewer perspective is generally at ground level and heavily screened by development, forest, or topography.
<b>Forest</b>	The majority of this LCA consists of the New Jersey Pine Barrens, which are represented in the LU/LC data as Coniferous Forest, Deciduous Forest, Atlantic White Cedar Wetlands, and Mixed Wooded Wetlands. This LCA is characterized by large areas of successional and mature forest. Local roads, parkland, small areas of open water, and an occasional isolated residence are also present in places but are minor components of this LCA. Significant areas of undeveloped forest land are located throughout the various onshore substation and/or converter station sites, with the exception of the Sunset Industrial Park Site in New York City. Forest vegetation also typically occurs in and around recreational areas, natural areas, and other visually sensitive resources.



Onshore Landscape Character Area	Descriptions
<b>Medium Density Residential</b>	Medium Density Residential areas are characterized by small lot residential neighborhoods that typically occur along the frontage of major roads, and on secondary roads and cul-de-sacs spurring off the main roads. Buildings are one- and two-story wood-framed structures with peaked roofs and clapboard or shingle siding, typically surrounded by well-maintained lawns and landscaped yards with tree-lined streets. The streets are well organized in layout and appearance and are often curvilinear in form in contemporary residential developments, but older developments such as those found in Lakewood, line a street grid pattern typically found in villages. User activities within this character area include home and yard use/maintenance, as well as local travel. Views that are available in this character area are generally limited by adjacent structures and/or trees that occur at the edges of the yards.
<b>Recreation and Open Space</b>	The Recreation character area includes sport fields and courts, playgrounds, and golf courses, as well as shoreline parks with walking trails. Views within this character area are typically available across open lawns, roads, and parking areas but visibility typically becomes obstructed by vegetation, and/or structures and buildings along the borders of the character area. Typical viewer activity in this character area ranges from passive recreation to active sporting events.
<b>Industrial</b>	The Industrial character area includes a variety of land uses ranging from electric substations, solar facilities, vacant former industrial lots, structures for warehousing and manufacturing, mining operations, and landfills. that vary widely in size and age. Portions of the Randolph Road Site, a currently active steel facility, are also within this LCA. Views looking out from this LCA may be available at sites with large areas of open pavement, such as roadway networks and parking lots. Additionally, landfills often create highly elevated vantage points in an otherwise flat landscape. While active landfills are inaccessible to viewers, some capped landfills may include future development plans that incorporate public access. One such location exists at Fresh Kills Park overlapped by both the Arthur Kill and River Road Sites. If these conversions to open space are reflected in the data or previously identified in visually sensitive resources identification, the site was placed in the Recreation and Open Space character area. Future conversions are not considered in this analysis.

An inventory of sensitive locations and areas within each of the onshore facility GAAs was prepared for the New York and New Jersey options. The identified resources have generally been identified by national, state, or local governments, organizations, and/or Native American tribes as important sites which are afforded some level of recognition or protection. Avoiding or minimizing impacts to these resources is an important consideration in the planning stages of a project. The categories and sub-categories of visually sensitive resources identified are listed in Table 9.2-2, below.

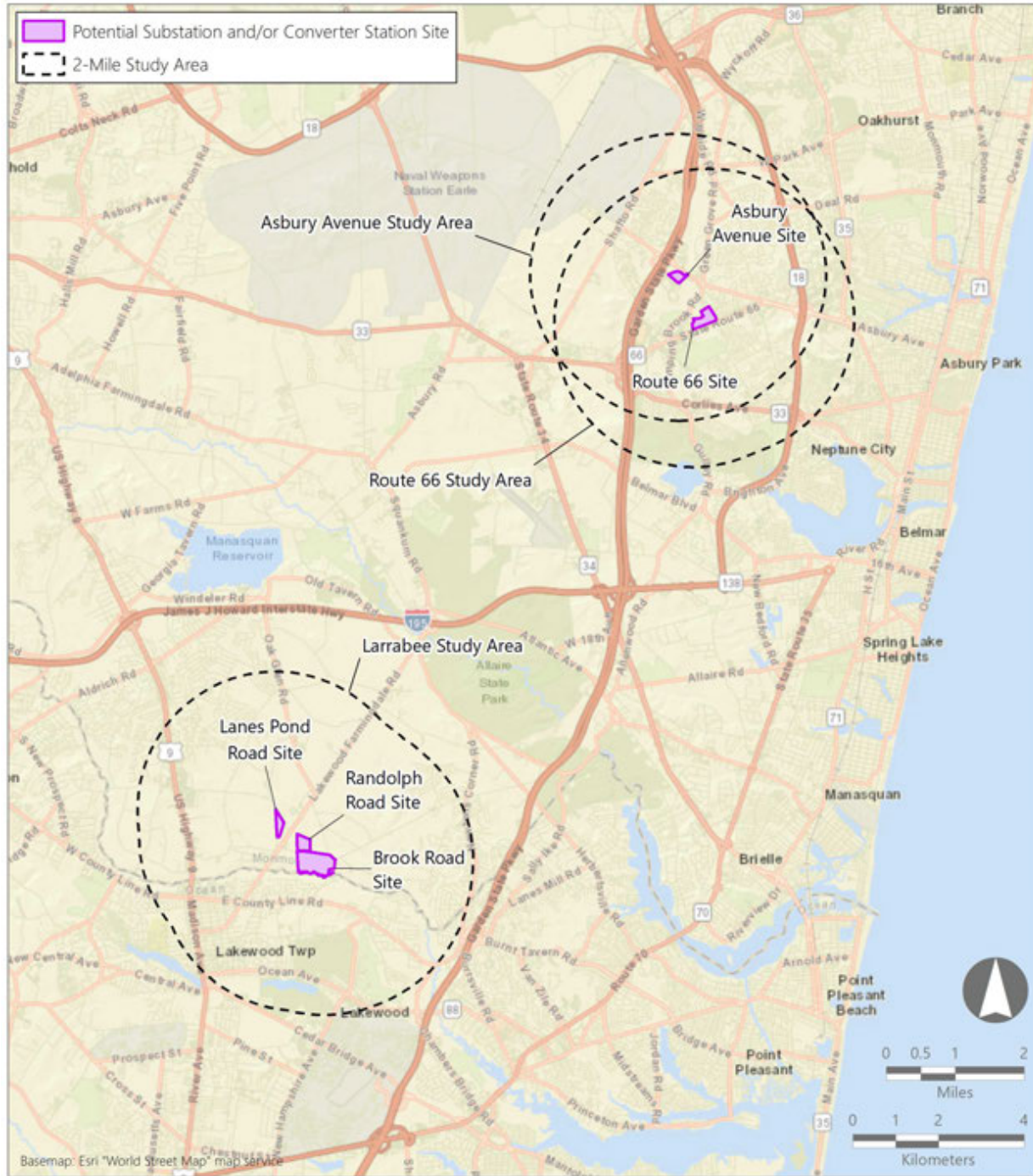
**Table 9.2-2. Sensitive Locations and Areas**

<b>Visually Sensitive Resource Category and Subcategory</b>
<b>Properties of Historic Significance</b>
National Historic Landmarks (NHL)
National/State Historic Sites
Properties Listed on National or State Registers of Historic Places (NRHP/SRHP)
New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission Landmarks and Historic Districts
<b>Designated Scenic Resources</b>
Rivers Designated as National or State Wild, Scenic or Recreational
Sites, Areas, Lakes, Reservoirs or Highways Designated or Eligible for Designation as Scenic
Other Designated Scenic Resources (Easements, Roads, Districts, and Overlooks)
<b>Public Lands and Recreational Resources</b>
National Parks, Recreation Areas, Seashores, and/or Forests [16 U.S.C. 1c]
National Natural Landmarks [36 CFR Part 62]
National Wildlife Refuges [16 U.S.C. 668dd]
Heritage Areas
State Parks
State Nature and Historic Preserve Areas
State Forest Preserves
Other State Lands
Wildlife Management Areas & Game Refuges
State Natural Areas
State Forests
State Boat Launches/Waterway Access Sites
Designated Trails
Local Parks and Recreation Areas
Publicly Accessible Conservation Lands/Easements
Rivers and Streams with Public Fishing Rights Easements
Named Lakes, Ponds, and Reservoirs

<b>Visually Sensitive Resource Category and Subcategory</b>
<b>High-Use Public Areas</b>
State, US, and Interstate Highways
Schools
<b>Environmental Justice Areas</b>

### 9.3 NEW JERSEY FACILITIES

Atlantic Shores is considering three options at the Larrabee point of interconnection (Lanes Pond Road, the Brook Road Site, and the Randolph Road Site) in Howell Township. Each of these options will be characterized and assessed within a single GAA due to their proximity to each other and similarity in existing land uses adjacent to the properties. One site in Neptune Township, (the Route 66 option) and one site in the Borough of Tinton Falls (the Asbury Avenue Option) have been characterized and analyzed as separate GAAs (see Figure 9.3-1).



Inset 9.3-1. Potential New Jersey Facilities

### 9.3.1 Larrabee

The Larrabee GAA considers three potential Sites, the Lanes Pond Road Site, the Brook Road Site, and the Randolph Road Site, and includes approximately 18.7 mi<sup>2</sup> (48.4 km<sup>2</sup>). The majority of the GAA falls within Howell and Lakewood Townships, and a small portion falls within Brick Township.

### 9.3.1.1 Landscape Character Areas

Table 9.3-1 includes the landscape character areas identified within the Larrabee GAA.

**Table 9.3-1. Landscape Character Areas Within the Larrabee GAA**

Landscape Character Area	Total Area of Character Area within the GAA (acres)	Percent of Total Area <sup>1</sup> within GAA	Lanes Pond Road Site acres/percent	Brook Road Site acres/percent	Randolph Road Site acres/percent
Forest	5,109	42.8%	9.9/0.2	75.4/1.4	15.8/0.3
Medium Density Residential	2,641.1	22.1%	0.6/0.02	0.2/0	0.01/0
Low Density Residential	1,130.0	9.5%	15.5/1.4	6.3/0.6	4.1/0.4
Commercial	929.9	7.8%	0.02/0	.01/0	0/0
Agriculture	570.2	4.8%	14.7/2.6	2.3/4	1.5/0.3
High Density Residential	559.5	4.7%	0.2/0.02	0.5/0.1	0.5/0.1
Recreation and Open Space	449.4	3.8%	0/0	0.3/0.1	1.2/0.3
Industrial	445.9	3.7%	2.8/0.6	48.2/10.8	53.9/12.1
Inland Water	109.6	0.9%	0.8/0.8	0.3/0.3	0.03/0.03
Transportation	5.0	<0.1%	0/0	0/0	0/0

### 9.3.1.2 Sensitive Locations and Areas

This inventory determined that the GAA includes 93 sensitive locations and areas, which are listed by category in Table 9.3-2.

**Table 9.3-2. Sensitive Locations and Areas Within the Larrabee GAA**

Sensitive Locations and Areas	Total Resources within the GAA	Resources within the Lanes Pond Road ZVI	Resources within the Randolph Road ZVI	Resources within the Brook Road ZVI
<b>Properties of Historic Significance</b>	<b>Total: 2</b>	<b>Total: 0</b>	<b>Total: 0</b>	<b>Total: 0</b>
National Historic Landmarks (NHL)	1	0	0	0

Sensitive Locations and Areas	Total Resources within the GAA	Resources within the Lanes Pond Road ZVI	Resources within the Randolph Road ZVI	Resources within the Brook Road ZVI
Properties Listed on National or State Registers of Historic Places (NRHP/SRHP)	1	0	0	0
<b>Public Lands and Recreational Resources</b>	<b>Total: 57</b>	<b>Total: 1</b>	<b>Total: 1</b>	<b>Total: 2</b>
Local Parks and Recreation Areas	18	0	1	0
Publicly Accessible Conservation Lands/Easements	0	0	0	0
Rivers and Streams with Public Fishing Rights Easements	1	0	0	0
Named Lakes, Ponds, and Reservoirs	4	1	0	0
<b>High-Use Public Areas</b>	<b>Total: 84</b>	<b>Total: 0</b>	<b>Total: 1</b>	<b>Total: 1</b>
State, US, and Interstate Highways	2	0	0	0
Schools	48	0	1	1
<b>Environmental Justice Areas and Disadvantaged Communities</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total Number of Sensitive Locations and Areas</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>

### 9.3.2 Route 66

The Route 66 GAA includes portions of Neptune City Borough, Wall Township, Ocean Township, Tinton Falls Borough, and Neptune Township. However, the ZVI is largely contained within Neptune Township, which is also the host municipality of the Route 66 site. The GAA encompasses 14.7 mi<sup>2</sup> (38.1 km<sup>2</sup>) but the ZVI only includes approximately 186.4 acres or 0.3 mi<sup>2</sup> (0.8 km<sup>2</sup>).

#### 9.3.2.1 Landscape Character Areas

As summarized in Table 9.3-3, the Route 66 GAA consists primarily of forest land which comprises 34.3% of the total area. Medium Density Residential makes up 23.5% of the GAA and is the next largest character area followed by Commercial (9.6%), Low Density Residential (8.6%), Industrial (7.0%), and Recreation and Open Space (6.4%). The remaining character areas collectively compose approximately 10.5% and individually make up less than 5% of the GAA. The Route 66 ZVI contains portions of eight of the ten character areas, indicating that these character areas may have degree of potential visibility of the onshore substations and/or converter station. The character area with the greatest degree of potential visibility is the Commercial character area which includes 83.9 acres of potential visibility. It should be noted that the Route 66 site itself constitutes the majority of the potential visibility within the Commercial character area. The next character area with the greatest potential for visibility of the onshore substation and/or converter station is the Industrial character area, which includes 30.9 acres of the ZVI. This is followed and Recreation

and Open Space (24.8 acres), Medium Density Residential (23.4 acres), and Forest (19.7 acres) Visibility in forested areas results entirely from forest clearing of the onshore substation and/or converter station site itself.

**Table 9.3-3. Character Areas Within the Route 66 GAA**

Character Area	Area (Acres)	Percent of GAA	Acres of CA within ZVI	Percent of CA in ZVI
Agriculture	64.6	0.7%	0.0	0.0%
Commercial	907.3	9.6%	83.9	9.2%
Forest	3,232.3	34.3%	19.7	0.6%
High Density Residential	463.1	4.9%	0.2	0%
Industrial	662.8	7.0%	30.9	4.7%
Low Density Residential	805.5	8.6%	1.7	0.2%
Medium Density Residential	2,214.5	23.5%	23.4	1.1%
Open Water	40.9	0.4%	0.0	0.0%
Recreation and Open Space	600.3	6.4%	24.8	4.1%
Transportation	420.4	4.5%	1.8	0.4%

### 9.3.2.2 Sensitive Locations and Areas

This inventory determined that the GAA includes 40 sensitive locations and areas, which are listed by category in Table 9.3-4.

**Table 9.3-4. Sensitive Locations and Areas Within the Route 66 GAA**

Sensitive Locations and Areas	Resources within the GAA	Resources within the ZVI
<b>Public Lands and Recreational Resources</b>	<b>Total: 8</b>	<b>Total: 0</b>
Local Parks and Recreation Areas	6	0
Named Lakes, Ponds, and Reservoirs	2	0
<b>High-Use Public Areas</b>	<b>Total: 32</b>	<b>Total: 5</b>
State, US, and Interstate Highways	6	3
Schools	9	2
<b>Environmental Justice Areas and Disadvantaged Communities</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total Number of Sensitive Locations and Areas</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>11</b>



### 9.3.3 Asbury Avenue

The Asbury Avenue GAA includes portions of Wall Township, Ocean Township, Tinton Falls Borough, Colts Neck Township, and Neptune Township. However, the ZVI is largely contained within Tinton Falls Borough, which is also the host municipality of this site. The GAA encompasses 14.0 mi<sup>2</sup> (36.2 km<sup>2</sup>) but the ZVI only includes approximately 178.5 acres or 0.3 mi<sup>2</sup> (0.7 km<sup>2</sup>).

#### 9.3.3.1 Landscape Character Areas

As illustrated on Table 9.3-5, the Asbury Avenue GAA consists primarily of forest land which comprises 36.3% of the total area. Medium Density Residential makes up 20.1% of the GAA and is the next largest character area followed by Industrial (10.8%), Low Density Residential (8.8%), Commercial (8.4%), and High Density Residential (6.0%). The remaining character areas collectively compose approximately 9.6% and individually make up less than 5% of the GAA. The Asbury Avenue ZVI contains portions of eight of the ten character areas, indicating that these character areas may have degree of potential visibility of the onshore substation and/or converter station. The character area with the greatest degree of potential visibility is the Industrial character area which includes 83.2 acres of potential visibility. This is followed by the Commercial (38.4 acres) and Forest (27.7 acres) character areas. Visibility in forested areas results entirely from forest clearing of the onshore substation and/or converter station site itself.

**Table 9.3-5. Character Areas Within the Asbury Avenue GAA**

Character Area	Area (Acres)	Percent of GAA	Acres of CA within ZVI	Percent of CA in ZVI
Agriculture	66.4	0.7%	0.0	0.0%
Commercial	748.4	8.4%	38.4	5.1%
Forest	3,246.5	36.3%	27.7	0.9%
High Density Residential	535.2	6.0%	6.5	1.2%
Industrial	964.7	10.8%	83.2	8.6%
Low Density Residential	788.2	8.8%	2.9	0.4%
Medium Density Residential	1,797.5	20.1%	5	0.3%
Open Water	38.5	0.4%	0.0	0.0%
Recreation and Open Space	378.3	4.2%	1.4	0.4%
Transportation	381.7	4.3%	13.4	3.5%

#### 9.3.3.2 Sensitive Locations and Areas

This inventory determined that the GAA includes 31 sensitive locations and areas, which are listed by category in Table 9.3-6.

**Table 9.3-6. Sensitive Locations and Areas Within the Asbury Avenue GAA**

Sensitive Locations and Areas	Total Resources within the GAA	resources within the ZVI
<b>Public Lands and Recreational Resources</b>	<b>Total: 4</b>	<b>Total: 1</b>
Heritage Areas	1	1
Local Parks and Recreation Areas	3	0
<b>High-Use Public Areas</b>	<b>Total: 13</b>	<b>Total: 3</b>
State, US, and Interstate Highways	5	3
Schools	8	0
<b>Environmental Justice Areas and Disadvantaged Communities</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total Number of Sensitive Locations and Areas</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>10</b>

## 9.4 NEW YORK FACILITIES

The New York onshore facilities do not occur within the offshore facilities GAA and therefore a separate character area analysis was completed using aerial imagery and mapped land cover and land uses. For portions of the GAAs within New Jersey state lands, the same NJDEP Land Use/Land Cover 2015 (2019 Update) dataset was used, and portions of the GAA within New York state land were delineated based on New York City zoning data (NYC Department of City Planning, 2021).

### 9.4.1 Arthur Kill Road

The majority of the Arthur Kill GAA falls within the borough of Staten Island, New York City, and portions of New Jersey, including Perth Amboy City, Carteret Borough, and Woodbridge Township. However, the ZVI is largely contained within Woodbridge Township, New Jersey. The GAA encompasses 17.5 mi<sup>2</sup> (45.4 km<sup>2</sup>) and the ZVI includes approximately 3.2 mi<sup>2</sup> (8.2 km<sup>2</sup>).

#### 9.4.1.1 Landscape Character Areas

As illustrated on Table 9.4-1, the Arthur Kill GAA consists primarily of the Industrial character area, which comprises 26.7% of the total area. High Density Residential makes up 21.8% of the GAA and is the next largest character area followed by Recreation and Open Space (12.3%), Open Water (12.2%), Medium Density (11.9%), and Commercial (6.2%). The remaining character areas collectively compose approximately 8.9% of the GAA and individually make up less than 5% of the GAA. The Arthur Kill ZVI contains portions of each of the ten onshore character areas, indicating that these character areas may have degree of potential visibility of the onshore substation and/or converter station. The character area with the greatest degree of potential visibility is the Open Water character area which includes 1,019.8 acres of potential visibility. This is followed by the Industrial (589.4 acres) and Recreation and Open Space (245.6 acres) character areas. Visibility in the Industrial areas results primarily from the Arthur Kill Site itself (208.6 acres). Visibility in the

Open Water area results from the Arthur Kill Site's location directly adjacent to the Open Water and the limited vegetation surrounding the Arthur Kill Site. Potential visibility within the Recreation and Open Space is primarily limited to parks located directly adjacent to the Open Water character area. This visibility is most concentrated in the Freshkills Park adjacent to the Open Water at a location that is slightly elevated due to its former use as a landfill.

**Table 9.4-1. Character Areas Within the Arthur Kill GAA**

Character Area	Area (Acres)	Percent of GAA	Acres of CA within ZVI	Percent of CA in ZVI
Commercial	691.2	6.2%	19.2	2.8%
Forest	271.9	2.4%	5.6	2.1%
High Density Residential	2,452.1	21.8%	13.1	0.5%
Industrial	2,997.3	26.7%	589.4	19.7%
Low Density Residential	29.7	0.3%	4.7	15.8%
Medium Density Residential	1,331.4	11.9%	49.6	3.7%
Open Water	1,373.3	12.2%	1,019.8	74.3%
Recreation and Open Space	1,385.7	12.3%	245.6	17.7%
Salt Marsh	461.2	4.1%	78.8	17.1%
Transportation	241.2	2.1%	13.7	5.7%

#### 9.4.1.2 Sensitive Locations and Areas

This inventory determined that the GAA includes 137 sensitive locations and areas which are listed by category in Table 9.4-2.

**Table 9.4-2. Sensitive Locations and Areas Within the Arthur Kill Road GAA**

Sensitive Locations and Areas	Total Resources within the GAA	Resources within the ZVI
<b>Properties of Historic Significance</b>	<b>Total: 28</b>	<b>Total: 0</b>
Properties Listed on National or State Registers of Historic Places (NRHP/SRHP)	6	0
New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission Landmarks and Historic Districts	22	0
<b>Public Lands and Recreational Resources</b>	<b>Total: 37</b>	<b>Total: 10</b>
Heritage Areas	1	1
State Nature and Historic Preserve Areas	1	1
Other State Lands	1	1
State Forests	1	0
State Boat Launches/Waterway Access Sites	4	1
Designated Trails	3	0
Local Parks and Recreation Areas	25	6
Named Lakes, Ponds, and Reservoirs	1	0
<b>High-Use Public Areas</b>	<b>Total: 25</b>	<b>Total: 9</b>
State, US, and Interstate Highways	5	5
Schools	20	4
<b>Environmental Justice Areas and Disadvantaged Communities</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Total Number of Sensitive Locations and Areas</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>53</b>

## 9.4.2 River Road

The majority of the River Road GAA includes the borough of Staten Island, New York City as well as portions of New Jersey, including the Cities of Elizabeth and Linden, and Carteret Borough. However, the ZVI is most prominent within Staten Island. The GAA encompasses 16.9 mi<sup>2</sup> (43.7 km<sup>2</sup>) and the ZVI includes approximately 3.5 mi<sup>2</sup> (9.0 km<sup>2</sup>).

### 9.4.2.1 Landscape Character Areas

As illustrated on Table 9.4-3, the River Road GAA consists primarily of the Industrial character area which comprises 43.5% of the total area. High Density Residential makes up 12.8% of the GAA and is the next largest character area followed by Recreation and Open Space (11.4%), Open Water (9.9%), and Salt Marsh (8.1%). The remaining character areas collectively compose approximately 14.4% and individually make up

less than 6% of the GAA. The River Road ZVI contains portions of each of the nine onshore character areas present, indicating that these character areas may have degree of potential visibility of the onshore substation and/or converter station. The Industrial area has the greatest amount of visible area (1,247.1 acres) which can primarily be attributed to the River Road Site itself (150.3 acres) and limited vegetation on Industrial areas adjacent to the Site. The character area with the next largest visible area is Open Water which includes 507.4 acres of potential visibility. This is followed by the Salt Marsh (330.4 acres) and Transportation (91.1 acres) character areas. Visibility in the Salt Marsh area primarily occurs due to the availability of a direct line of sight toward the River Road Site and limited intervening vegetation in that Salt Marsh character area and those adjacent, such as the Industrial character area, where the River Road Site is located, and the Open Water character area. Visibility in the Transportation area is substantially limited to elevated views from Interstate 95 overlooking the Salt Marsh, Open Water, and Industrial Character Areas.

**Table 9.4-3. Character Areas Within the River Road GAA**

Character Area	Area (Acres)	Percent of GAA	Acres of CA within ZVI	Percent of CA in ZVI
Commercial	607.7	5.6%	3.5	0.6%
Forest	129.0	1.2%	7.3	5.7%
High Density Residential	1,379.2	12.8%	1.5	0.1%
Industrial	4,697.7	43.5%	1,247.1	26.5%
Medium Density Residential	550.6	5.1%	<0.1	<0.1%
Open Water	1,065.8	9.9%	507.4	47.6%
Recreation and Open Space	1,231.0	11.4%	45.2	3.7%
Salt Marsh	870.5	8.1%	330.4	38%
Transportation	268.4	2.5%	91.1	33.9%

#### 9.4.2.2 Sensitive Locations and Areas

This inventory determined that the GAA includes 130 sensitive locations and areas, which are listed by category in Table 9.4-4.

**Table 9.4-4. Sensitive Locations and Areas Within the River Road GAA**

Sensitive Locations and Areas	Total Resources within the GAA	Resources within the ZVI
<b>Properties of Historic Significance</b>	<b>Total: 2</b>	<b>Total: 0</b>
Properties Listed on National or State Registers of Historic Places (NRHP/SRHP)	2	0
<b>Public Lands and Recreational Resources</b>	<b>Total: 38</b>	<b>Total: 11</b>
Heritage Areas	1	1
Other State Lands	4	3
State Boat Launches/Waterway Access Sites	1	0
Designated Trails	2	0
Local Parks and Recreation Areas	30	7
<b>High-Use Public Areas</b>	<b>Total: 22</b>	<b>Total: 10</b>
State, US, and Interstate Highways	7	7
Schools	15	2
<b>Environmental Justice Areas and Disadvantaged Communities</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Total Number of Sensitive Locations and Areas</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>49</b>

### 9.4.3 Sunset Industrial Park

The Sunset Industrial Park GAA occurs within the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The ZVI is most prominent in the Upper New York Bay which is the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers. The GAA encompasses 14.0 mi<sup>2</sup> (36.2 km<sup>2</sup>) and the ZVI includes approximately 1.9 mi<sup>2</sup> (4.9 km<sup>2</sup>).

#### 9.4.3.1 Landscape Character Areas

As illustrated on Table 9.4-5, the Sunset Industrial Park GAA consists primarily of the High-Density Residential character area which comprises 36.5% of the total area. Industrial makes up 22.8% of the GAA and is the next largest character area followed by Open Water (21.5%) and Recreation and Open Space (15.2%). The remaining character areas collectively compose approximately 3.9% and individually make up less than 4.0% of the GAA. The Sunset Industrial Park ZVI contains portions of five of the seven character areas within the GAA, indicating that these character areas may have degree of potential visibility of the onshore substation and/or converter station. The character area with the greatest degree of potential visibility is the Open Water character area which includes 1,038.0 acres of potential visibility. This is followed by the Industrial (156.4 acres) and High Density Residential (10.2 acres) character areas. Visibility in the Open Water areas results from limited screening elements in the character area and a direct line of site to the Industrial areas where the Sunset Industrial Park Site is located. Visibility indicated within the Industrial area

can be attributed to the Sunset Industrial Park Site itself (15.2 acres) and visibility from Industrial areas with a direct line of sight across the Open Water toward the Sunset Industrial Park Site. Visibility within the High Density Residential area is primarily located along roadways oriented toward the site.

Viewers from these recreation locations are likely to have difficulty distinguishing the Substation/Converter Station from other industrial development surrounding it.

**Table 9.4-5. Character Areas Within the Sunset Industrial Park Visual GAA**

Character Area	Area (Acres)	Percent of GAA	Acres of CA within ZVI	Percent of CA in ZVI
Commercial	277.2	3.1%	0.0	0.0%
High Density Residential	3,266.9	36.5%	10.2	0.3%
High Rise	67.0	0.7%	0.0	0.0%
Industrial	2,040.5	22.8%	156.4	7.7%
Medium Density Residential	11.3	0.1%	0.1	0.9%
Open Water	1,926.7	21.5%	1,038.0	53.9%
Recreation and Open Space	1,357.4	15.2%	4.5	0.3%

#### 9.4.3.2 Sensitive Locations and Areas

This inventory determined that the GAA includes 611 sensitive locations and areas, which are listed by category in Table 9.4-6.

**Table 9.4-6. Sensitive Locations and Areas Within the Sunset Industrial Park Visual GAA**

Sensitive Locations and Areas	Total Resources within the GAA	Resources within the ZVI
<b>Properties of Historic Significance</b>	<b>Total: 196</b>	<b>Total: 5</b>
National Historic Landmarks (NHL)	5	1
Properties Listed on National or State Registers of Historic Places (NRHP/SRHP)	75	4
New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission Landmarks and Historic Districts	116	0
<b>Designated Scenic Resources</b>	<b>Total: 1</b>	<b>Total: 0</b>
Other Designated Scenic Resources (Easements, Roads, Districts, and Overlooks)	1	0
<b>Public Lands and Recreational Resources</b>	<b>Total: 20</b>	<b>Total: 8</b>
National Parks, Recreation Areas, Seashores, and/or Forests [16 U.S.C. 1c]	1	0
Heritage Areas	1	1
Designated Trails	4	4
Local Parks and Recreation Areas	11	2
Named Lakes, Ponds, and Reservoirs	3	1
<b>High-Use Public Areas</b>	<b>Total: 140</b>	<b>Total: 6</b>
State, US, and Interstate Highways	3	3
Schools	137	3
<b>Environmental Justice Areas and Disadvantaged Communities</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Total Number of Sensitive Locations and Areas</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>43</b>



## 9.5 ONSHORE FACILITIES VIEWSHED ANALYSIS RESULTS

The viewshed analysis results for each of the New Jersey and New York HVAC onshore substation and/or HVDC converter station sites are provided below in table, narrative, and illustrative format. As mentioned previously, the positions of the HVAC onshore substations and/or HVDC converter stations have not been determined on each site and therefore overly conservative assumptions were included. As such, it is anticipated that the viewshed analysis results overstate the potential geographic areas of visibility.

### 9.5.1 Larrabee

#### Lanes Pond Road

If the Lanes Pond Road is selected, potential visibility of the Substation/Converter Station is indicated to be primarily limited to locations along roadway corridors and open yards with limited vegetation. However, potential visibility is anticipated to be more limited than indicated by the viewshed analysis due to dense roadway vegetation and the conservative roadside clearing assumptions used in the viewshed analysis (see Section 2.1.1). Full visibility of the Substation/Converter Station is anticipated to occur within some parcels directly adjacent to the Lanes Pond Road, particularly residential and industrial sites close to the roadway that lack dense vegetative screening such as those along Miller Road, Lanes Pond Road, and the New Jersey Southern Railroad corridor; however, more distant locations with increased roadside vegetation will have much more limited views. Extending to the east, southeast, and southern portions of the GAA, less concentrated areas of potential Substation/Converter Station visibility include an open grassy equestrian facility located to the east on a slight topographic rise and a county-owned parcel identified as being potentially contaminated and with no public access, both of which have limited visibility through an existing utility corridor. Potential views of the Substation/Converter Station extending due east and southeast are partially screened by vegetation along the New Jersey Southern Railroad Corridor and various agricultural and industrial land uses. Suburban residential neighborhoods to the northeast and southwest of the Substation/Converter Station do not indicate visibility since the analysis shows Lakewood Farmingdale Road, and Lanes Pond Road are the most southern opportunity for visibility to the Substation/Converter Station. To the north, the viewshed indicates potential visibility on Lanes Pond Road near Lake Louise, and from a limited portion of the Lake surface, resulting from the conservative clearing assumptions used in the viewshed analysis. Similarly, visibility is anticipated in a discrete location in Allaire State Park from an existing cleared utility corridor. From this small area of visibility, the Substation/Converter Station components would be difficult to discern from the intervening utility infrastructure and above the dense tree canopy at these viewing distances.

#### Brook Road Site

If the Brook Road Site is selected, the largest area of potential visibility of the Substation/Converter Station occurs directly adjacent to the Site. These areas include industrial sites north of the Brook Road Site, mixed residential and industrial sites to the east along Lakewood Allenwood Road, Arnold Boulevard, and Brook Road, a mulching operation to the west on Randolph Road, the New Jersey Southern Railroad Right of Way, and the existing Larrabee substation and utility right of ways that are oriented toward the Brook Road Site and extend west along the North Branch of the Metedeconk River where it crosses Squankum Road. Potential visibility in these areas is largely the result of proximity to the Brook Road Site and minimal vegetative screening. Limited visibility is shown along portions of Alexander Avenue and Bry Avenue to the

west of Lakewood Farmingdale Road, and while potential visibility in these locations extends into residential areas, visibility of the Substation/Converter Station would likely be limited to the upper portions of the lightning masts due to existing vegetative screening. North and east of the Brook Road Site, potential visibility is indicated in residential lawns and industrial yards, and parking areas along Oak Glen Road, Allenwood Lakewood Road, and Brook Road that have a minimal vegetative screening in the direction of the Site. Locations with dense vegetation are likely to have more limited visibility than indicated by the viewshed results due to the conservative roadside clearing used in the viewshed analysis. The potential visibility of the Substation/Converter Station from Lakewood Allenwood Road will vary depending on the level screening along the roadway and the visibility of the Substation/Converter Station components will diminish as the viewer moves farther away from the Brook Road Site. In addition, a large area of visibility that is shown by the viewshed analysis is from a county-owned site that is not publicly accessible. Similarly, the discrete area of visibility at the Arnold Boulevard and Ramtown-Greenville Road intersection and the existing utility clearing at Allaire State Park may have limited visibility of the upper portions of the Substation/Converter Station lightning masts, which would be difficult to discern above the dense foreground vegetation.

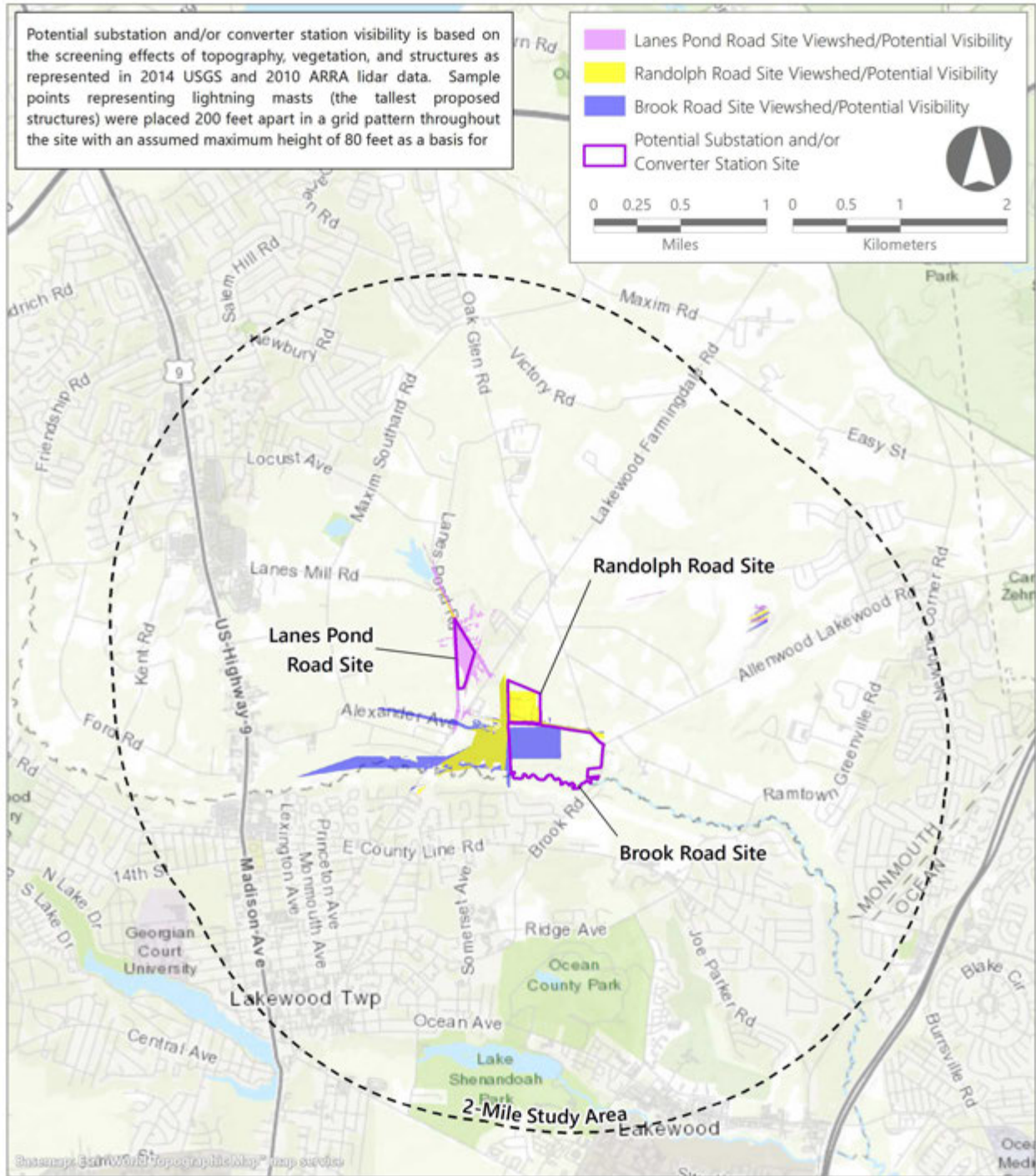
### **Randolph Road Site**

Potential visibility of the Substation/Converter Station when considering the Randolph Road Site is concentrated in areas directly adjacent to the Site. North of the site, visibility is indicated to extend through the existing cleared utility corridor connecting to the existing substation south of Randolph Road. Visibility will also occur within the mixed-use residential locations along Randolph Road extending to the west and east. While views of the Substation/Converter Station are anticipated on Randolph Road directly adjacent to the Site, visibility beyond the immediately adjacent areas will be significantly more limited due to intervening vegetation. Areas with potential visibility to the west of the Randolph Road Site include a wood mulch operation south of Randolph Road, the existing Larrabee Substation and utility right of ways oriented toward the Randolph Road Site, and along the low-lying lands that border the North Branch of the Metedeconk River. Limited areas of visibility are indicated to the east on Oak Glen Road and northwest along Lanes Pond Road and Miller Road which borders the open agricultural field identified throughout this report as the Lanes Pond Road. Potential visibility from these locations would be limited by intervening vegetation, and, in the case of Lanes Pond Road and the agricultural field, views would also include the existing utility infrastructure.

The viewshed analysis results for the Larabee sites are illustrated in Inset 9.5-1 and the results are broken down by distance zone in Table 9.1-1.

**Table 9.5-1. Larrabee Viewshed Results Summary**

Distance Zone	Larrabee GAA (Units in Acres)					
	Lanes Pond Road Site		Brook Road Site		Randolph Road Site	
	Acres Visible	Percent of Distance Zone	Acres Visible	Percent of Distance Zone	Acres Visible	Percent of Distance Zone
0 to 0.25 Mile	39.7	5.0	89.4	11.3	67.8	8.6
0.25 to 0.5 Mile	1.3	0.2	18.8	2.2	7.2	0.8
0.5 to 2.0 Miles	3.6	<0.1%	25.5	0.2	2.0	<0.1%
Total GAA Visibility	44.5	0.4%	133.7	1.1%	77.0	0.6%



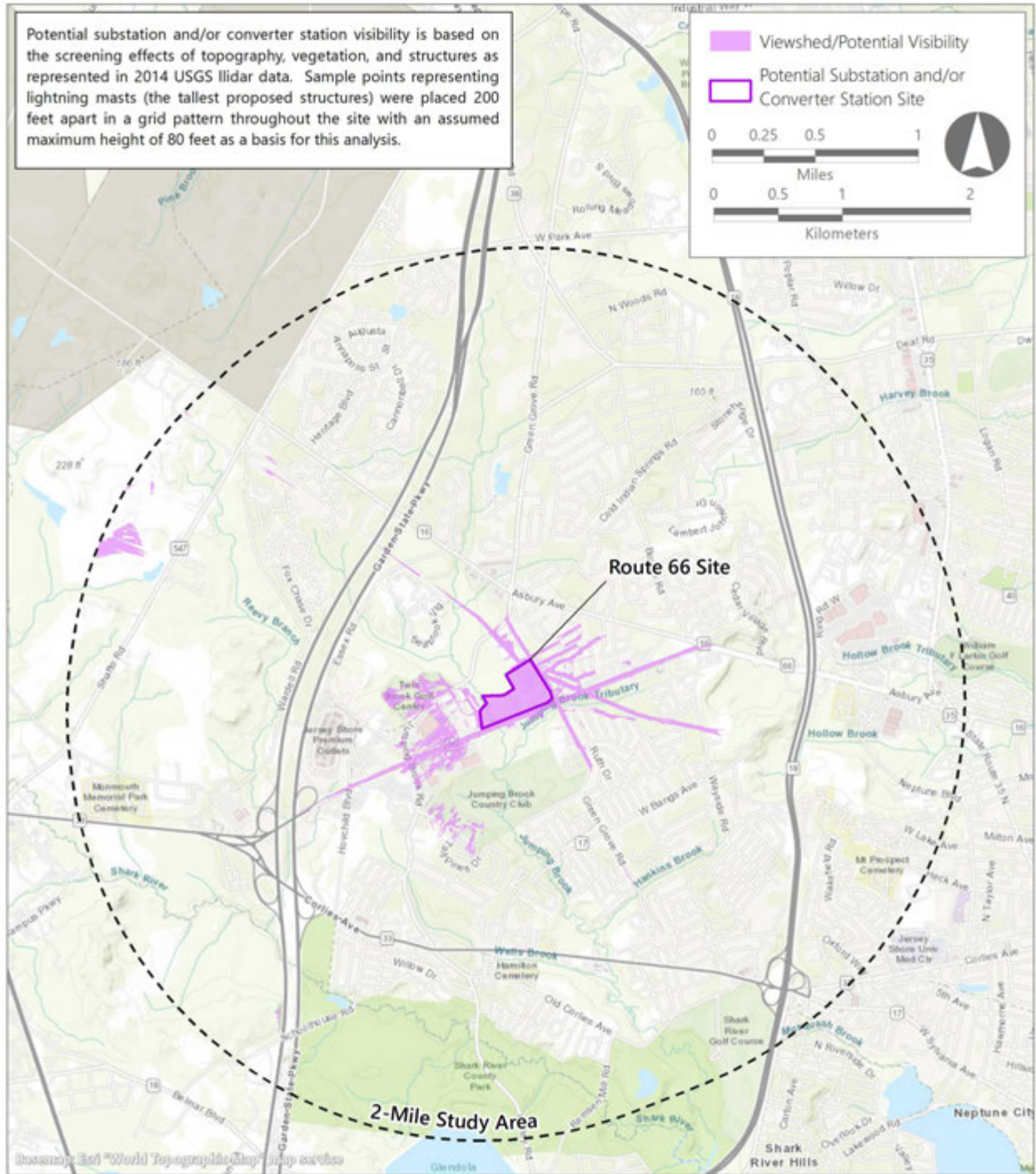
Inset 9.5-1. Larrabee Viewshed Analysis Results

## 9.5.2 Route 66

If the Route 66 Site is selected, the potential visibility of the Substation/Converter Station is greatest along roadway corridors aligned with the Site, large open parking lots, recreational golf courses, and elevated portions of the Monmouth County Reclamation Center, Sanitary Landfill and Processing Facilities where public access is limited. Potential visibility is anticipated to be more limited than indicated by the viewshed analysis due to dense roadway vegetation and the conservative roadside clearing assumptions used in the viewshed analysis. Expansive visibility to the Substation/Converter Station is anticipated directly adjacent to the southern and eastern portions of the Route 66 Site along State Route 66 between Garden State Parkway and Asbury Avenue, and Green Grove Road between Jumping Brook Road and Fairway Lane. The mixed-use and residential properties north of Route 66 that extend eastward from Green Grove Road will vary levels of visibility into the site depending on the density of existing vegetative screening in the direction of the Site, while more distant locations and increased roadside vegetation will limit the views on the interior suburban residential streets of Russex Road, Rutgers Terrace, Smith Lane, Princeton Avenue, Dartmouth Road, Harvard Avenue, Yale Road, Denbo Drive, Williams Road, Dartmouth Road, and Columbia Road. The existing northwest-to-southeast utility right-of-way clearing occurring in the residential and mixed-use neighborhood is also indicated to have visibility of the Substation/Converter Station, with additional areas of visibility within mixed-use and residential areas to the south of Route 66 from Sunnyfield Terrace, Ruth Drive, and Green Grove Road. However, this visible area is primarily contained within the existing right-of-way. As with the neighborhoods north of Route 66, more distant locations and locations with dense vegetative screening will have more limited visibility of the Substation/Converter Station, which is likely to be primarily limited to the upper portions of the lightning masts. Western portions of the GAA include a greater mix of open land, including but not limited to, golf courses, undeveloped land, and large-lot commercial developments. Visibility of the Substation/Converter Station is indicated by the viewshed analysis in elevated portions of the golf courses, and in open parking lots within the commercial development; however, many of these views will be partially obscured by existing vegetation and buildings in the foreground. The viewshed analysis results for the Route 66 site are illustrated in Inset 9.5-2 and the results are broken down by distance zone in Table 9.5-2.

**Table 9.5-2. Route 66 Viewshed Results Summary**

Distance Zone	Route 66 GAA (Units in Acres)	
	Acres Visible	Percent of Distance Zone
0 to 0.25 Mile	109.1	32.8%
0.25 to 0.5 Mile	44.8	8.2%
0.5 to 2.0 Miles	32.5	0.4%
Total GAA Visibility	186.4	2.0%



Inset 9.5-2. Route 66 Viewshed Analysis Results

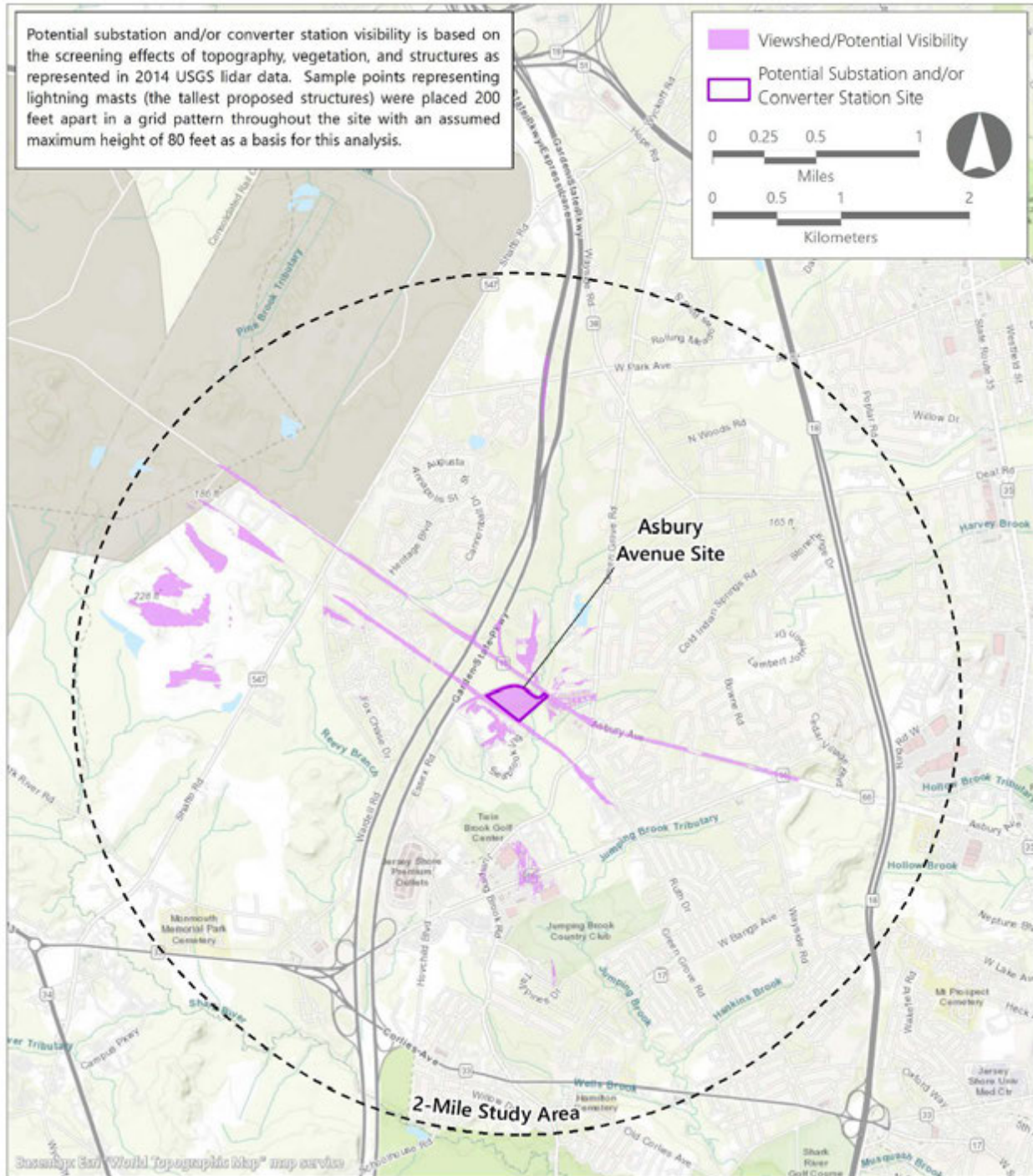
### 9.5.3 Asbury Avenue

The largest area of potential visibility of the Asbury Avenue Site occurs along Asbury Avenue, Essex Road, the open utility corridors, and a circumference of nearby residential and mixed-use developments that border the Asbury Avenue Site. To the north, the mixed-use and residential developments on Pine Street and Lakeview Drive, as well as suburban residential homes to the northeast from Periwinkle Circle have potential visibility with some views being direct along open roadways or from cleared lands behind residential housing. Views will likely diminish when moving further north from the Asbury Avenue Site, such as in the Lakeview Drive location, due to intervening vegetation and built structures obstructing the substation infrastructure. The commercial development to the east of the Asbury Avenue Site has the potential for direct visual access due to the proximity of the developments and the lack of existing screening vegetation within these commercial areas and parking lots to the Asbury Avenue Site. Directly south of the Asbury Avenue Site, the viewshed indicates a condensed level of visibility from the Seabrook Village and Harbor Lights Road system that rings the residential development and school to the Asbury Avenue Site, as well as the existing utility right-of-way corridor and existing utility structures. In addition, the viewshed analysis indicates a large amount of northwest-to-southeast road visibility along Asbury Avenue, however, the actual level of visibility will be dependent on the intervening vegetation along the road between the change to Esperance Road to the northwest and Freehold Road to the southeast. Interestingly, there is a break and then a resurgence of visibility to the far southeast on Asbury Avenue between Whitesville Road to the two-mile GAA limit. However, potential visibility is anticipated to be more limited than indicated by the viewshed analysis due to dense roadway vegetation and the conservative roadside clearing assumptions used in the viewshed analysis (see Section 2.1.1). Like the Route 66 Site, the viewshed analysis indicates that there is the potential for visibility from the existing cleared utility corridors and elevated county-owned lands that are not open for public access in the northwest. To the far south of the Asbury Avenue Site, there are limited views indicated by the viewshed analysis from the Jumping Brook Country Club, Champions Drive, and Club House location, although the views to the Substation/Converter Station from this small area of visibility will be difficult to discern from the intervening commercial infrastructure and above the dense tree canopy at these viewing distances. However, the view from the commercial development to the south along Jumping Brook Road and Route 66, and the residential development to the northwest along Mount Run, Sheridan Way, Santa Rosa Lane, and Red Fox Court may have limited visibility to the upper portions of the Substation/Converter Station lightning masts through the open utility corridor and elevated roadways depending on the density of the foreground vegetation. The viewshed analysis results for the Asbury Avenue site are illustrated in Inset 9.5-3 and the results are broken down by distance zone in Table 9.5-3

**Table 9.5-3 Asbury Avenue Viewshed Results Summary**

Distance Zone	Asbury Avenue GAA (Units in Acres)	
	Acres Visible	Percent of Distance Zone
0 to 0.25 Mile	61.3	24.2%
0.25 to 0.5 Mile	17.0	3.5%
0.5 to 2.0 Miles	100.2	1.2%
Total GAA Visibility	178.5	2.0%





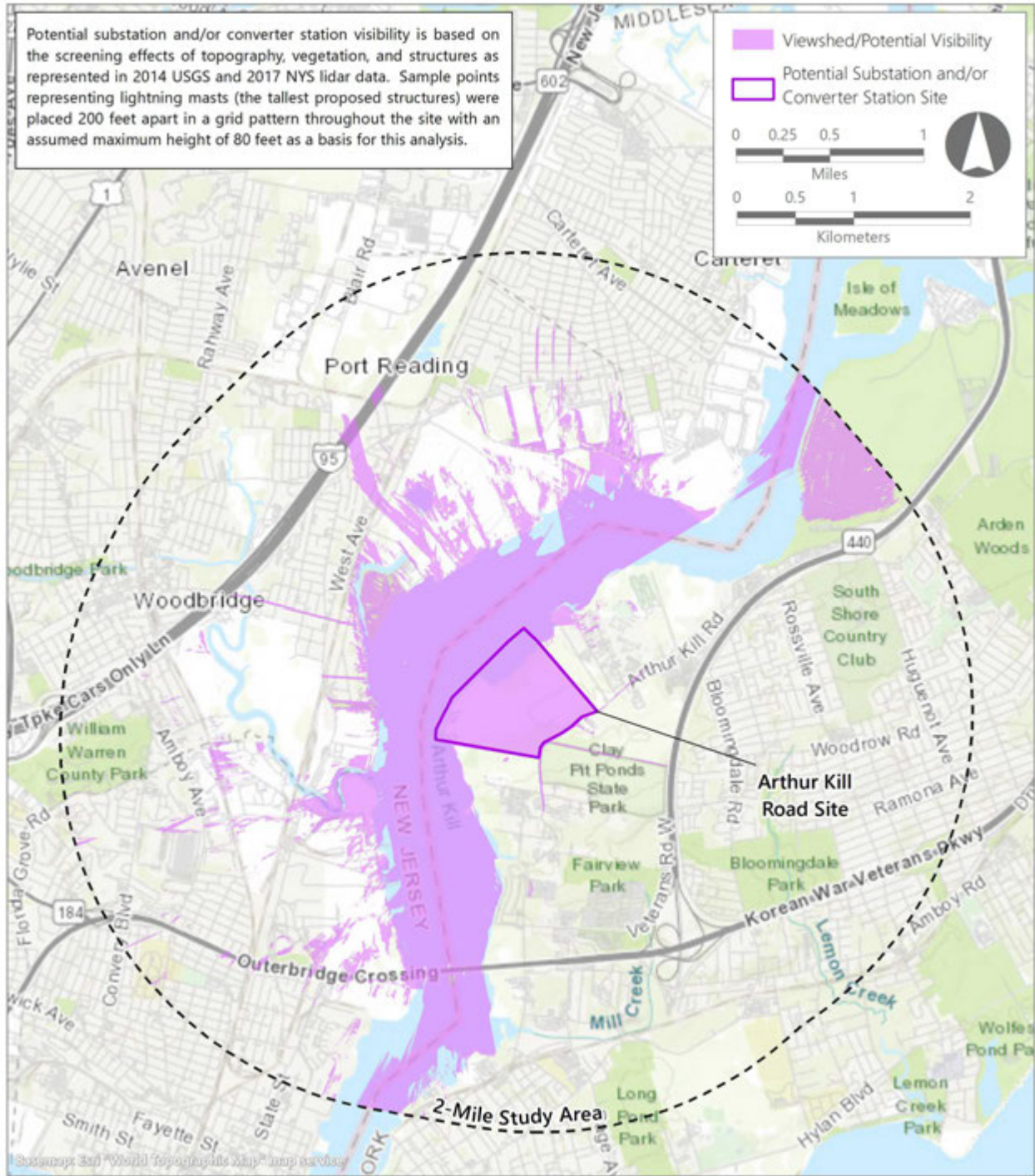
Inset 9.5-3. Asbury Avenue Viewshed Analysis Results

### 9.5.4 Arthur Kill

If the Arthur Kills Site is selected, the potential visibility of the Substation/Converter Station is indicated to be most intense along the northeast to the southwest extent of the Arthur Kill waterway. The existing Arthur Kill watercourse is a highly industrialized environment and is bordered on the north by the rehabilitated Fresh Kills municipal area that includes the Isle of Meadows and Fresh Kills Park, a series of active commercial ports and industrial sites along the New Jersey and New York water channel that include ship docks, railyards, extensive oil storage facilities, utility substations, waste-water treatment, and commercial warehousing with the interspersing of smaller scale commercial sites, remediated urban parks, and dense residential communities to the far south of the Arthur Kills Site. The viewshed analysis indicates shipping and barge vessels will have a direct viewing opportunity to the Arthur Kills Site since there is a limited obstruction on the water. On land, the areas of man-made elevated topography in the north will have the greatest opportunity for visibility to the Arthur Kills Site, such as the New York Fresh Kills Parks. In addition, the parcels of New Jersey lands to the northwest, west, and southwest of the Substation/Converter Station will have the most expansive viewing opportunities on the open sheet of Arthur Kill, the limited vegetative buffers, and the low profile of the commercial and industrial architecture along the waterfront. The viewshed mapping indicates that New Jersey roads that extend west or along the waterfront will have visibility to the Arthur Kills Site. These roadways include Middlesex Avenue, Port Reading Avenue, Debra Place, Cliff Road, Woodbridge Avenue, Holton Street, Ferry Street, State Street, Mauer Road, High Street, and the elevated Outer Bridge Crossing, which will have the most direct visibility to the Substation/Converter Station. However, there will also be some limited visibility from the residential construction and roadways along Isles Court, Front Street, and Rector Street at the south edge of the New Jersey two-mile GAA. When considering the viewshed analysis and projected visibility to the Substation/Converter Station from the New Jersey shoreline of Arthur Kill, it is important to note that the views from the roadways, plots of land, business, and residences are interrupted by the existing industrial landscape. This landscape includes industrial complexes, oil refineries, renovated structures, and remediated landscapes. Moving further west into New Jersey from the waterfront, the viewshed mapping indicates the possibility of views from the densely settled residential areas along Hagman Street, Daniel Street, Marion Street in Port Reading, and out to the John J Delany and William Dunlap Homes Subdivisions, New Jersey Turnpike, and Woodbridge Center. However, the actual amount of visibility to the Substation/Converter Station would be limited by the intercepting urban development, architecture, and vegetation, limiting visibility more than indicated by the viewshed results due to the conservative clearing used in the viewshed analysis. The viewshed mapping also indicates that the view to the Arthur Kills Site from the New York land holding, except for Fresh Kills, is limited to the perimeter roadways of Ellis Road, Arthur Kills Road, Clay Pit Road, and south to the MTA NYC Transit Charleston Depot parking lot. Robust viewshed screening adjacent to the Arthur Kills Site is due to the flat topography and dense screening vegetation along the site's borders. The viewshed analysis results for the Arthur Kill site are illustrated in Inset 9.5-4 and the results are broken down by distance zone in Table 9.5-4.

**Table 9.5-4. Arthur Kill Viewshed Results Summary**

Distance Zone	Arthur Kill GAA (Units in Acres)	
	Acres Visible	Percent of Distance Zone
0 to 0.25 Mile	472.7	66.7%
0.25 to 0.5 Mile	362.7	48.4%
0.5 to 2.0 Miles	1,202.5	12.3%
Total GAA Visibility	2,037.9	18.2%



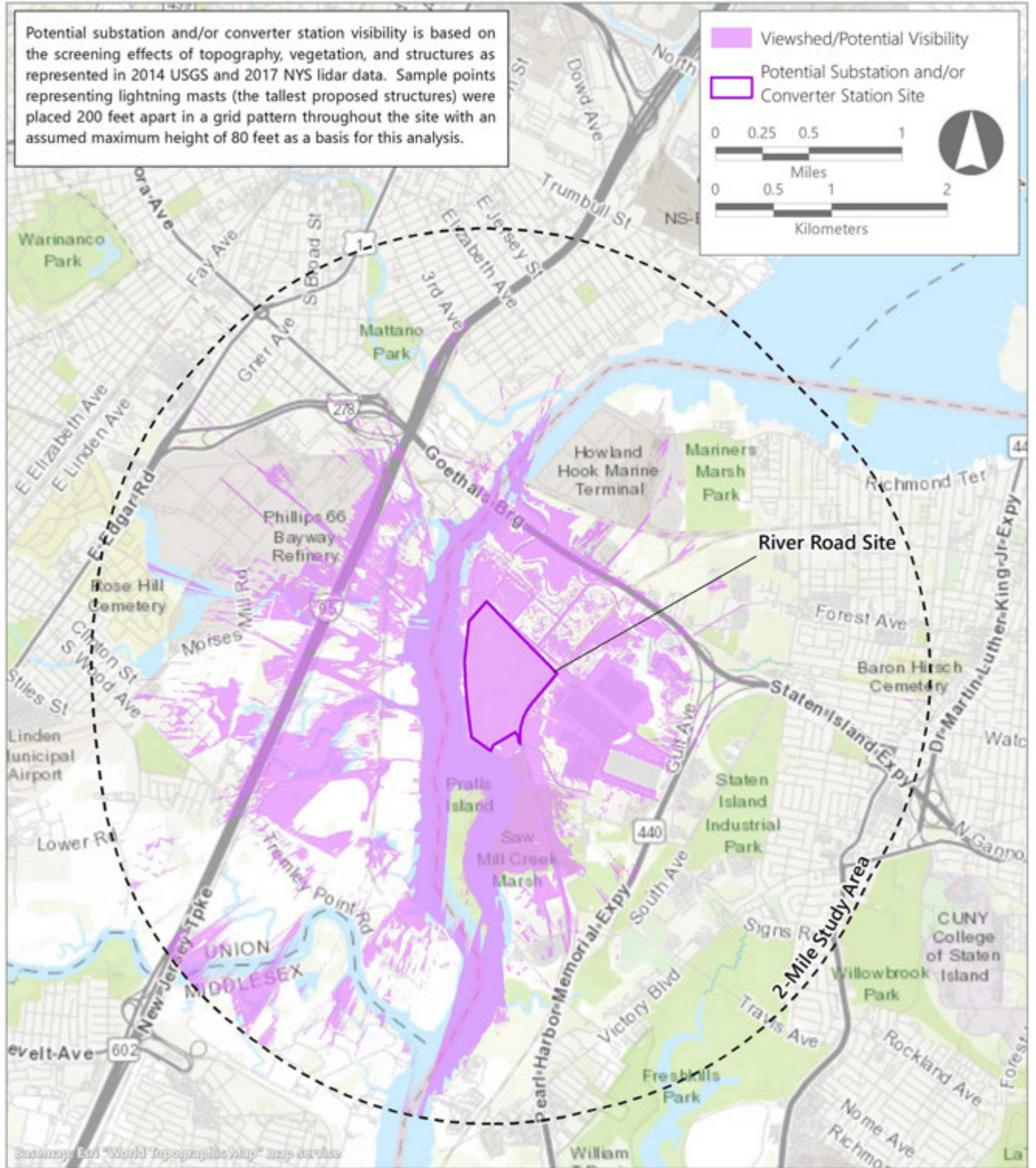
Inset 9.5-4. Arthur Kill Viewshed Analysis Results

### 9.5.5 River Road

As previously shown in the viewshed mapping of the Arthur Kills Site, the water view from barges and ships would have the greatest unobstructed views of the River Road Site on Arthur Kill/Newark Bay. The one exception is the visual obstruction of Pralls Island that bisects Arthur Kill when travelling north on the river. Just as with the Arthur Kills Site, the Substation/Converter Station is located in a highly industrialized landscape that consists of oil refineries, paper mills, energy plants, asphalt plants, warehouse centers, shipping ports, container storage lots, and immense tidal flats and wetlands. The tidal flats adjacent to the River Road Site have prohibited residential sprawl; therefore, the landscape is highly industrialized with limited viewership due to inaccessibility or the restricted nature of the land parcels. Again, the GAA is bisected by the New Jersey and New York State lines with a more equalized breadth of potential visibility for each shoreline. There are limited interstitial streets within the New Jersey and New York waterfront land uses, however, the viewshed mapping indicates that there would be potential views to the Substation/Converter Station from the bordering New Jersey Turnpike and Staten Island/Clove Lakes Expressway, as well as a distant portion of the West Shore Expressway near the Fresh Kills Parklands. The views from the elevated highways in New Jersey and New York would have limited topological or vegetative obstructions when viewing downward toward the River Road Site. However, the intensity of the industrial landscape and shipping features in the view would be distracting and make the substation components more difficult to discern, as with the long-range views from the Fresh Kill parklands and periphery residential neighborhoods that show a possibility of visibility. Potential visibility is anticipated to be more limited than indicated by the viewshed analysis due to dense industrial development and the conservative screening assumptions used in the viewshed analysis (see Section 2.1.1). The viewshed analysis results for the River Road site are illustrated in Inset 9.5-5 and the results are broken down by distance zone in Table 9.5-5.

**Table 9.5-5. River Road Viewshed Results Summary**

Distance Zone	River Road GAA (Units in Acres)	
	Acres Visible	Percent of Distance Zone
0 to 0.25 Mile	530.9	87.5
0.25 to 0.5 Mile	453.8	64.5
0.5 to 2.0 Miles	1,247.3	13.2
Total GAA Visibility	2,232.0	20.7



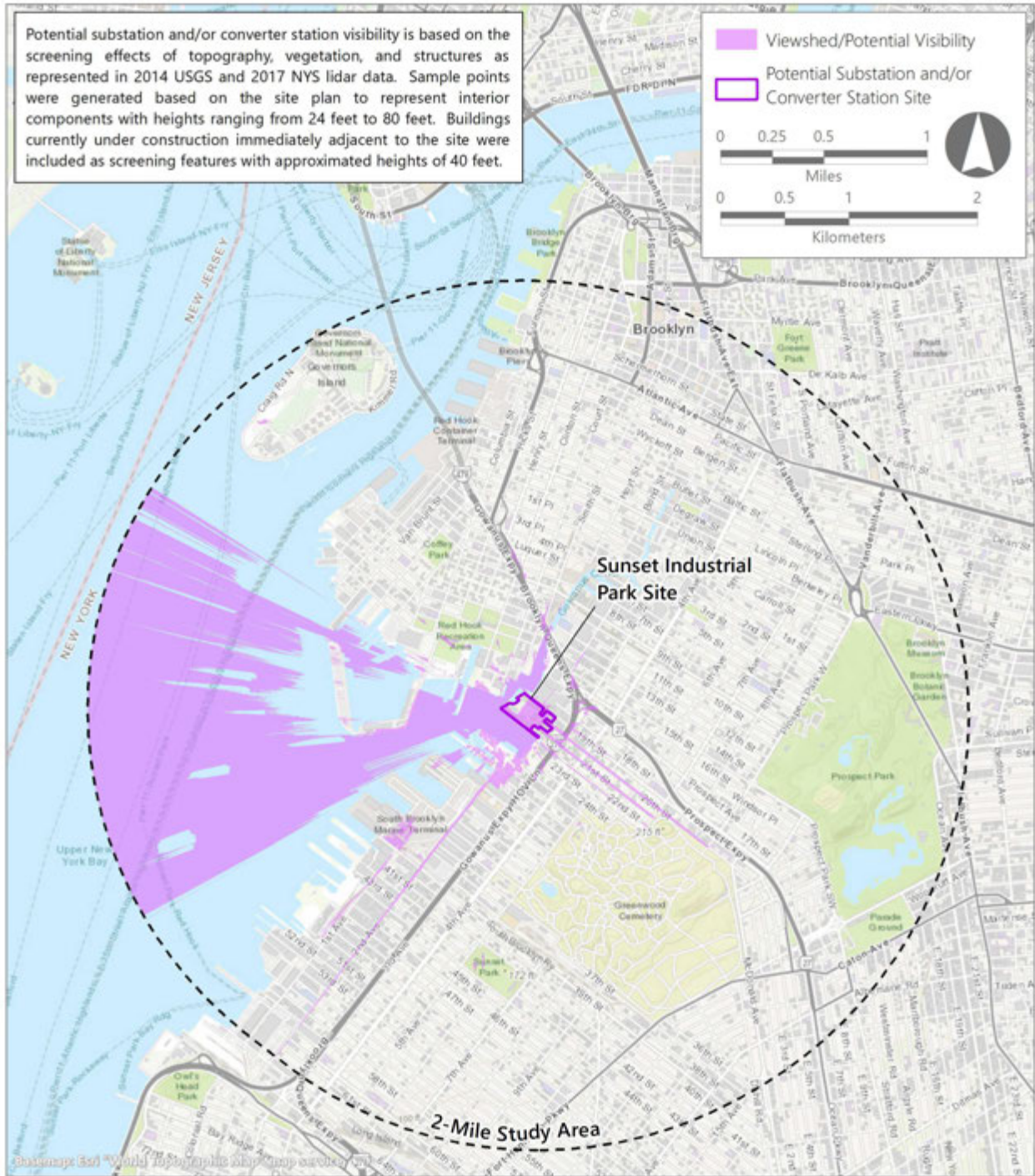
Inset 9.5-5. River Road Viewshed Analysis Results

### 9.5.6 Sunset Industrial Park

The largest area of potential visibility of the Sunset Industrial Park Site occurs within the Upper Bay of New Jersey and New York, adjacent to the Gowanus Bay Red Hook Grand Terminal. The industrial shipping enclave of Erie Basin, Sunset Industrial Park, and South Brooklyn Terminal is nestled amongst the Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Jersey City landscapes which include the Liberty State Park, Liberty State Park Walkway, Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, and Governor's Island. As with the Arthur Kill Site and River Road Site, the viewshed analysis indicates that shipping barges, vessels, and local ferries would have the most unobstructed view of the Sunset Industrial Park Site from the water. The viewshed analysis shows minimal visibility from Greenwood Cemetery NHL and along several roads such as 20<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, and 22<sup>nd</sup> Streets, which are aligned with the Sunset Industrial Park Site and run in a southeasterly direction from the site. To the north of the Sunset Industrial Park Site, there is the possibility of visibility from the elevated Brooklyn Queen Expressway and portions of Prospect Avenue; however, the view may have limited visibility of the upper portions of the Substation/Converter Station lightning masts, which would be difficult to discern above or through the dense urban landscape. Closer to the Sunset Industrial Park Site, the viewshed analysis indicates that there would be visibility from Columbia Avenue and various commercial developments that border the waterfront. Waterfront roadways leading into Brooklyn show potential for visibility along the streetscapes. This effect is clustered on a series of streets to the east of the Substation/Converter Station, including portions of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenues. The viewshed analysis indicates that there is an opportunity for views to the Sunset Industrial Park Site from portions of the Red Hook Recreation Area. However, potential visibility is anticipated to be more limited than indicated by the viewshed analysis in all these views from the south and east due to dense industrial development and the conservative screening assumptions used in the viewshed analysis. The viewshed analysis results for the Sunset Industrial Park Site are illustrated in Inset 9.5-6 and the results are broken down by distance zone in Table 9.5-6

**Table 9.5-6. Sunset Industrial Park Viewshed Results Summary**

Distance Zone	Sunset Industrial Park GAA (Units in Acres)	
	Acres Visible	Percent of Distance Zone
0 to 0.25 Mile	98.8	38.8%
0.25 to 0.5 Mile	51.3	10.5%
0.5 to 2.0 Miles	1,058.2	12.9%
Total GAA Visibility	1,208.5	13.5%



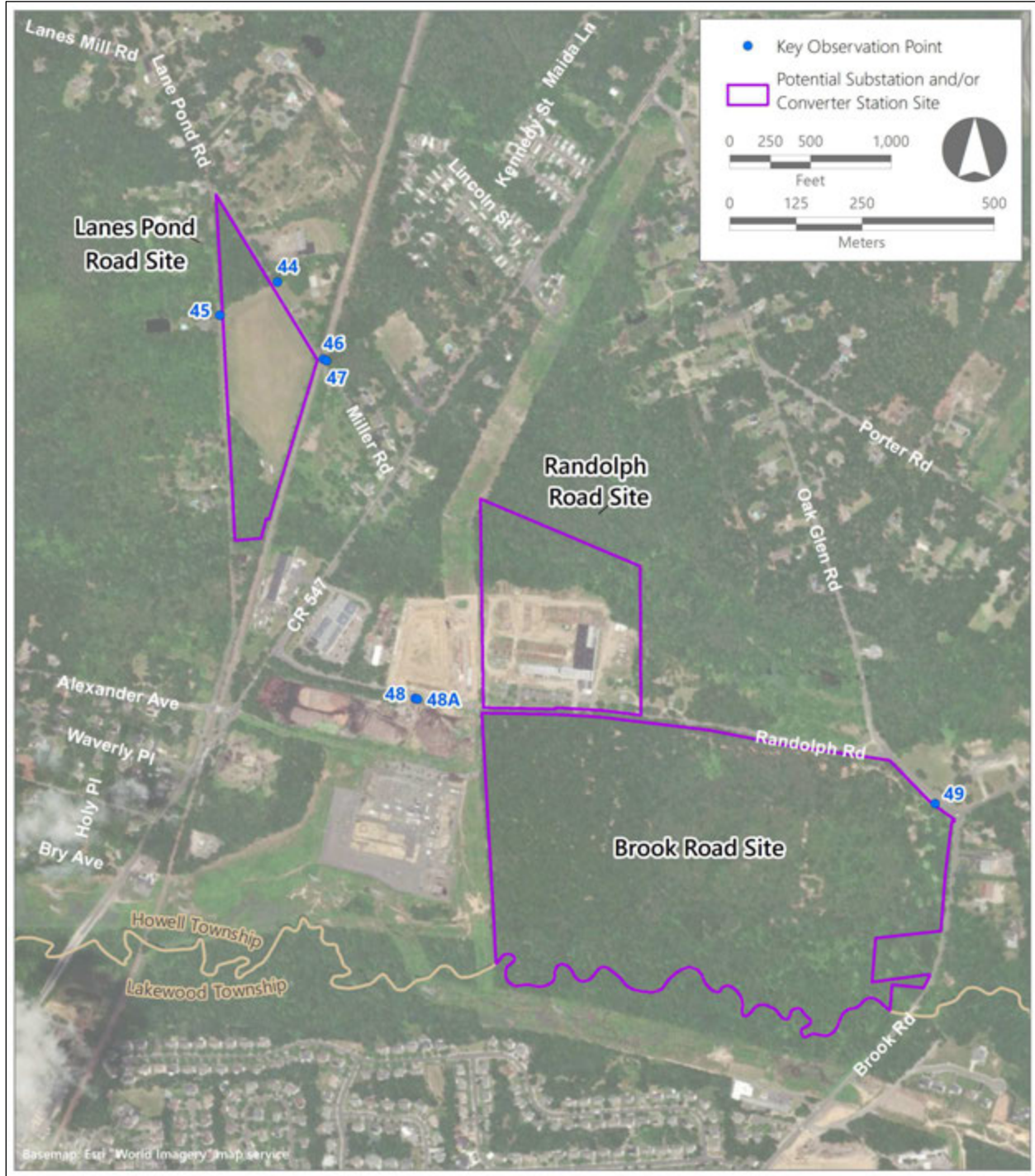
Inset 9.5-6. Sunset Industrial Park Viewshed Analysis Results



## **9.6 ONSHORE FIELD REVIEW RESULTS**

### **9.6.1 Larrabee**

Field review for the Larrabee Site options resulted in 6 viewpoints (Inset 9.6-1), one of which was selected as a candidate KOP (Inset 9.6.2). Field review confirmed that the areas immediately surrounding the 100-Acre and the Randolph Road Sites consists of industrial sites, electrical substation, and overhead utilities, all surrounded by dense forested land. However, the Lanes Pond Road consists of an open, managed field with residences scattered along the perimeter. Therefore, this site was the focus of field efforts. Despite the relatively low regional visibility of the Lanes Pond Road, the viewers affected by potential visibility of the substation and/or converter station would be most sensitive in this location.



Inset 9.6-1. Representative KOPs at the Larrabee Sites



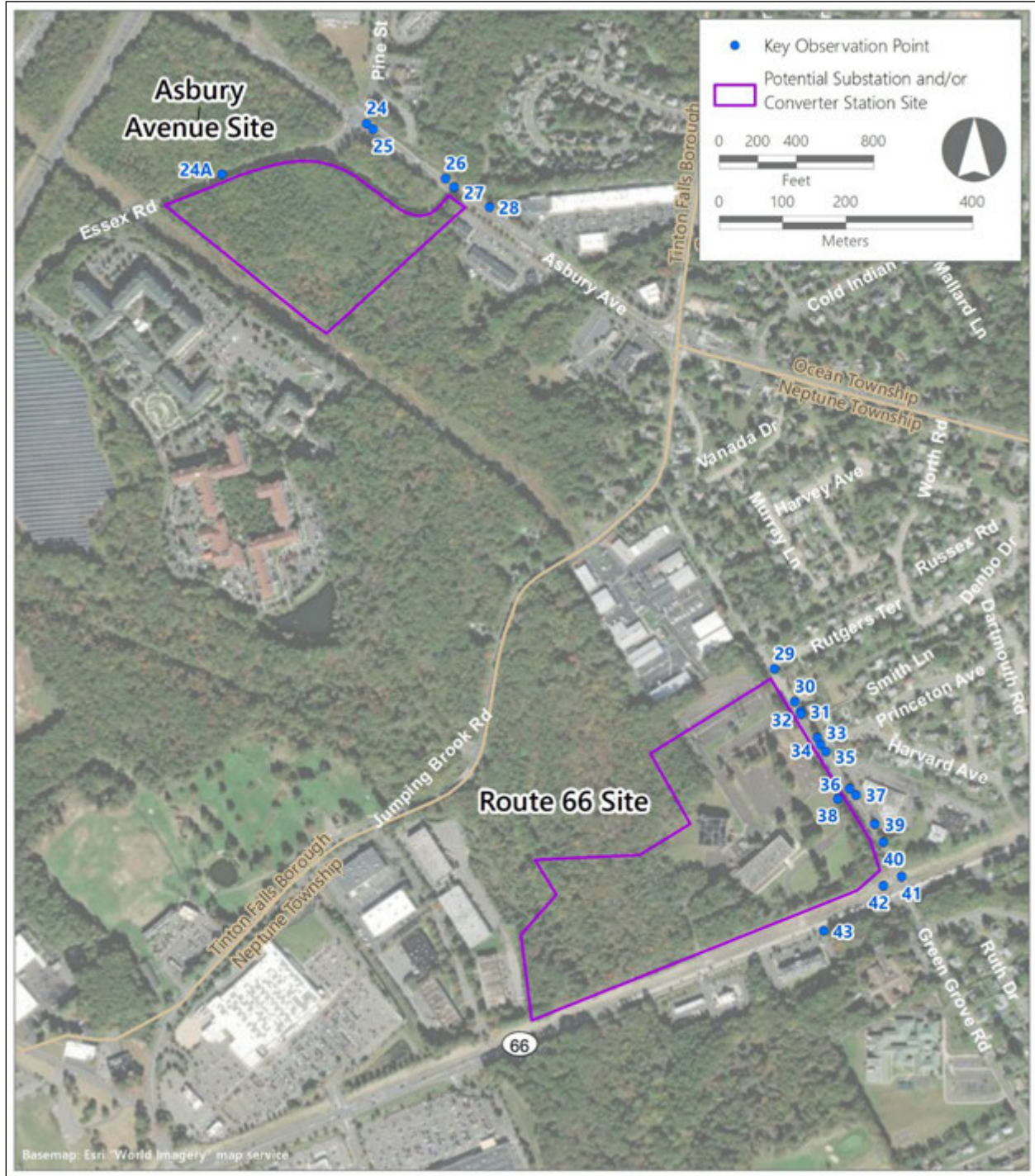
**Inset 9.6-2. Representative KOP of the Lanes Pond Road**

## **9.6.2 Route 66**

Field review for the Route 66 Site option resulted in 15 viewpoints (Inset 9.6-3), one of which was selected as a candidate KOP (Inset 9.6-4). During field review, it was noted that the Route 66 site has relatively dense perimeter plantings that were cleared in the DSM used in the viewshed analysis. In all likelihood, the perimeter plantings would be preserved, and only existing developed land would be occupied by the onshore substation and/or converter station.

### **9.6.1 Asbury Avenue**

Field review for the Asbury Avenue site option resulted in 5 viewpoints (Inset 9.6-3), one of which was selected as a candidate KOP (Inset 9.6-5). During field review, it was determined that the viewshed analysis likely overstates potential visibility of the substation and/or converter station due to dense vegetation that extends right up to the road edge in most neighborhoods around the site. This is likely the result of the conservative clearing assumptions on the Asbury Avenue site itself combined with the DSM roadside clearing assumptions. Field review confirmed that the viewshed analysis suggests potential visibility in areas that would not likely see any portion of the substation and/or converter station. The KOP selected for the production of a photosimulation illustrates one of the only locations in which the substation and/or converter station would have significant visibility.



Inset 9.6-3. Representative KOPs at the Asbury Avenue and Route 66 Sites



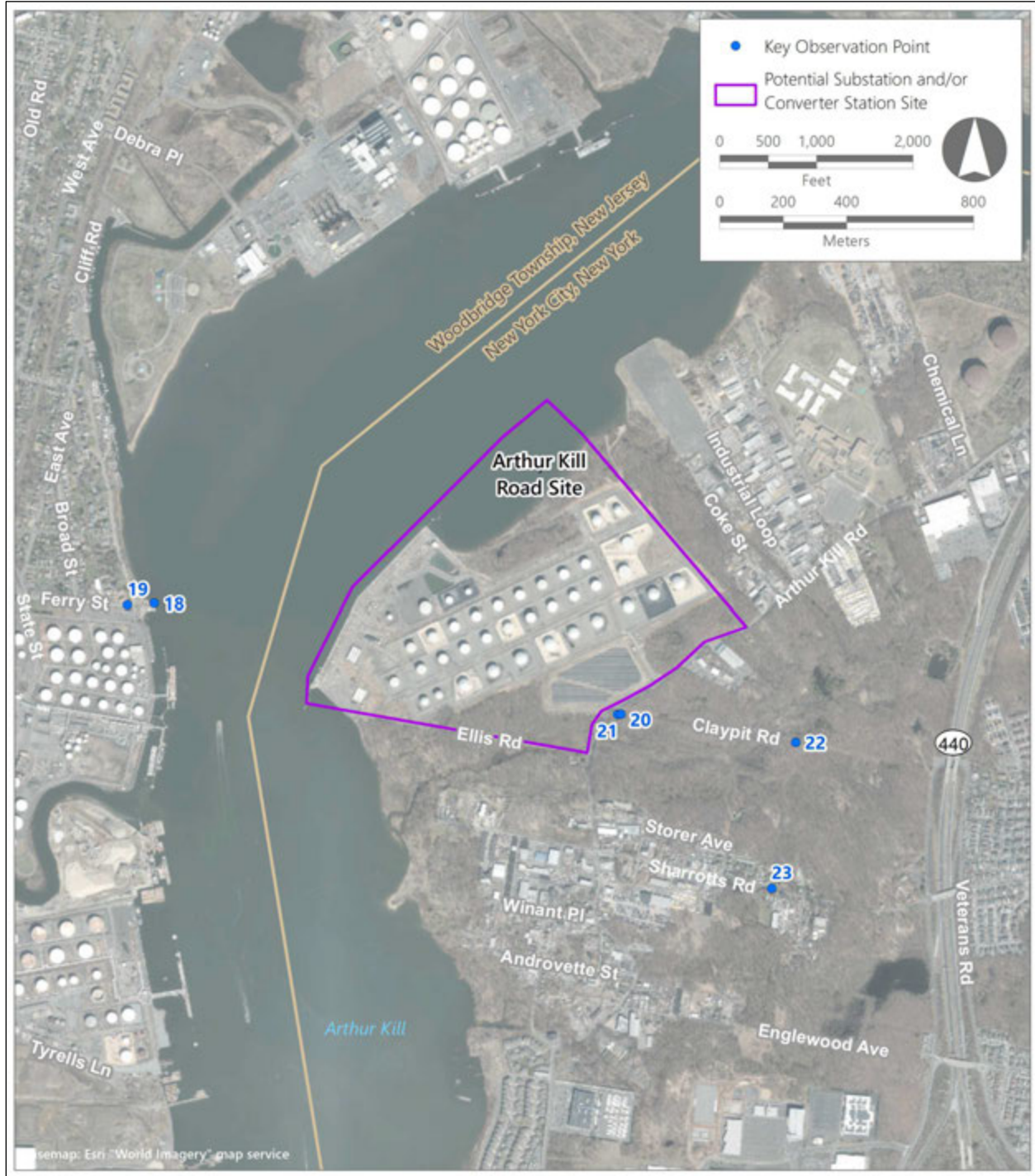
**Inset 9.6-4. Representative KOP of the Route 66 Site**



**Inset 9.6-5. Representative KOP of the Asbury Avenue Site**

### **9.6.2 Arthur Kill**

Field review for the Arthur Kill site option resulted in 5 viewpoints (Inset 9.6-6), one of which was selected as a candidate KOP (Inset 9.6-7). During field review, access to industrial riverfront locations was restricted and therefore viewshed verification was not possible in many of the areas indicated as potentially visible along the New York and New Jersey shorelines. However, it was assumed that all areas directly adjacent to the shoreline of the Arthur Kill would have a high likelihood of visibility. Field review also determined that there has been substantial riverfront development that is not reflected in the aerial photographs or land use data. As such, new structures not considered in the viewshed analysis would likely become screening features that would further reduce potential visibility of the substation and/or converter station.



Inset 9.6-6. Representative KOPs at the Arthur Kill Site

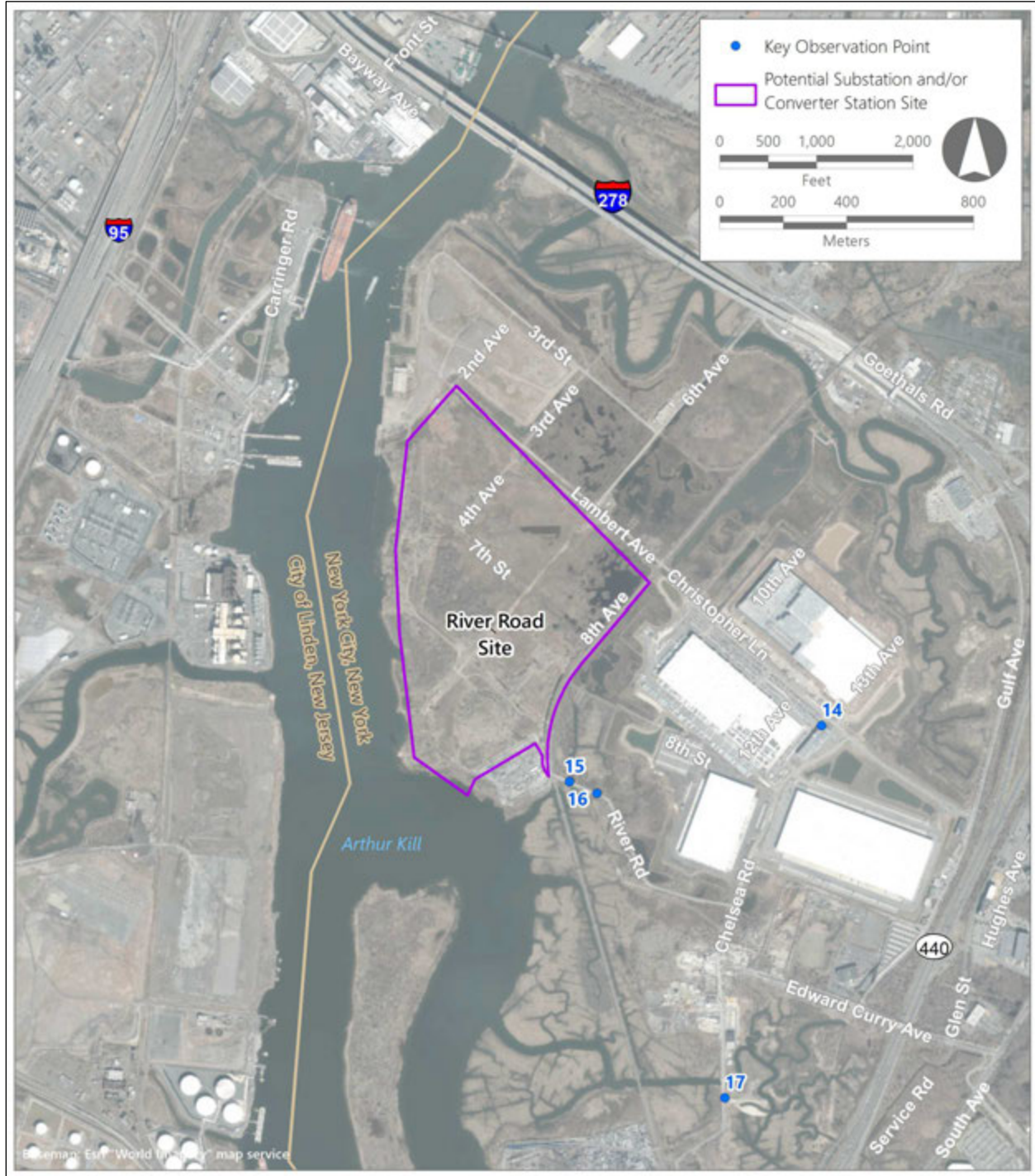


Inset 9.6-7. Representative KOP of the Arthur Kill Site

### 9.6.3 River Road

Field review for the River Road site option resulted in 4 viewpoints (Inset 9.6-8), one of which was selected as a candidate KOP (Inset 9.6-9). During field review, public access was restricted from the majority of the ZVI. These areas include much of the riverfront due to the presence of fuel storage depots, power generation facilities, critical infrastructure electrical substations, and port facilities. Attempts were made to access the Goethals Bridge and New Jersey Turnpike for the purposes of photo documentation, but pedestrian access was restricted and photography from a vehicle was unsafe. As such, the KOP ultimately selected for this site is not particularly representative of a public vantage point of concern. Field review also revealed significant new building development in the vicinity of the substation and/or converter station site which was not included in the development of the DSM model in the viewshed analysis. One of these developments included a massive Amazon hub and Ikea Store totaling 53 acres within 0.25 mile of the River Road site. These features would likely completely eliminate visibility of the substation and/or converter station in the eastern portion of the River Road GAA.





Inset 9.6-8. Representative KOPs at the River Road Site



Inset 9.6-9. Representative KOP of the River Road Site

#### 9.6.4 Sunset Industrial Park

Field review for the Sunset Industrial Park Site option resulted in 15 viewpoints (Inset 9.6-10), one of which was selected as a candidate KOP (Inset 9.6-11). Field review revealed that dense industrial shoreline development is the dominant character type in this area. As predicted in the viewshed analysis, partial views into the Sunset Industrial Park Site are available from the Erie Basin at the Columbia Street Pier which extend into the bay and offers the most open an unobstructed view toward the Sunset Industrial Park Site. However, from many areas along this pier buildings, oil tanks, cranes, and vegetation frequently partially or completely screen views into the site. Views from within the residential districts east of the waterfront are generally restricted by mature roadside vegetation and the substation and/or converter station (lightning masts) would be difficult to decipher from the intensive waterfront development currently existing around the Site.



Inset 9.6-10. Representative KOPs at the Sunset Industrial Park Site



**Inset 9.6-11. Representative KOP of the Sunset Industrial Park Site**

## 9.7 LANDSCAPE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 9.7.1 Larabee

#### Lanes Pond Road

Table 9.7-1 illustrates the impacted character areas within 2 miles of the proposed Lanes Pond Road Site. As shown below, the Agriculture and Low Density Residential LCA will experience the greatest change in visual character as a result of the substation and/or converter station. The Agriculture LCA is part of the Lanes Pond Road itself and the Low Density Residential LCA is adjacent to the site. Each of these LCA would receive major adverse visual effects as a result of the Project due to the large magnitude of impacts and the high sensitivity each of these character areas exhibit.

**Table 9.7-1. Lanes Pond Road Summary of Impacts**

Landscape Character Area	Acres/Percent Visible Within Character Area	Scale of Change	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Overall Impact
Forest	9.9/0.2	Small	Small	Small	Low	Negligible
Medium Density Residential	0.6/0.02	Small	Small	Small	Medium	Minor
Low Density Residential	15.5/1.4	Large	Medium	Large	High	Major
Commercial	0.02/0	NA	NA	NA	Medium	None
Agriculture	14.7/2.6	Large	Medium	Large	High	Major
High Density Residential	0.2/0.02	NA	NA	NA	Medium	None
Recreation and Open Space	0/0	NA	NA	NA	High	None
Industrial	2.8/0.6	Medium	Small	Small	Low	Minor
Inland Water	0.8/0.8	NA	NA	NA	Medium	None
Transportation	0/0	NA	NA	NA	Low	None

#### Brook Road Site

Table 9.7-2 illustrates the impacted character areas within 2 miles of the proposed Brook Road Site. As shown below, the Industrial and Forest LCAs will experience the greatest magnitude of change and geographic extent as a result of the substation and/or converter station. However, both of these character areas are a part of a large industrial complex that is visually separate from adjacent character areas. Therefore, their sensitivity is low, suggesting that moderate impacts may occur. The Low and Medium Density Residential areas will receive minor to negligible impacts, respectively. This is mainly due to the very

small degree of visibility of the substation and/or converter station and the visual separation of these two character areas from the site. The visibility indicated from the Agricultural LCA is minimal and up to 1.3 mi (2.1 km) from the substation and/or converter station. As such, despite the high sensitivity, the impacts would be so small as to be imperceptible. The Inland Water indicated on Table 9.7-2 is associated with an industrial pond and therefore the sensitivity was adjusted to low for the Brook Road Site.

**Table 9.7-2. Brook Road Summary of Impacts**

Landscape Character Area	Acres/Percent Visible Within Character Area	Scale of Change	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Overall Impact
Forest	75.4/1.4	Large	Large	Large	Low	Moderate
Medium Density Residential	0.2/0	Small	Small	Small	Medium	Negligible
Low Density Residential	6.3/0.6	Small	Small	Small	High	Minor
Commercial	.01/0	NA	NA	NA	Medium	None
Agriculture	2.3/4	Small	Small	Small	High	None
High Density Residential	0.5/0.1	Small	Small	Small	Medium	Negligible
Recreation and Open Space	0.3/0.1	Small	Small	Small	High	Minor
Industrial	48.2/10.8	Large	Large	Large	Low	Moderate
Inland Water	0.3/0.3	Small	Small	Small	Low	Negligible
Transportation	0/0	NA	NA	NA	Low	None

### Randolph Road Site

Table 9.7-3 illustrates the impacted character areas within 2 miles of the proposed Randolph Road Site. As shown below, the Industrial and Forest LCAs will experience the greatest magnitude of change and geographic extent as a result of the substation and/or converter station. However, both of these character areas are a part of a large industrial complex that is visually separate from adjacent character areas. Therefore, their sensitivity is low, suggesting that moderate impacts may occur. The Low Density Residential area may receive minor impacts, but it is also possible that the geographic extent is slightly overstated in the viewshed analysis. This is mainly due to the very small degree of visibility of the substation and/or converter station and the visual separation of these two character areas from the site.

**Table 9.7-3. Randolph Road Summary of Impacts**

Landscape Character Area	Acres/Percent Visible Within Character Area	Scale of Change	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Overall Impact
Forest	15.8/0.3	Large	Large	Large	Low	Moderate
Medium Density Residential	0.01/0	NA	NA	NA	Medium	None
Low Density Residential	4.1/0.4	Small	Small	Small	High	Minor
Commercial	0/0	NA	NA	NA	Medium	None
Agriculture	1.5/0.3	Small	Small	Small	High	None
High Density Residential	0.5/0.1	Small	Small	Small	Medium	Negligible
Recreation and Open Space	1.2/0.3	Small	Small	Small	High	Minor
Industrial	53.9/12.1	Large	Large	Large	Low	Moderate
Inland Water	0.03/0.03	NA	NA	NA	NA	None
Transportation	0/0	NA	NA	NA	Low	None

### 9.7.1 Route 66

Table 9.7-4 indicates that negligible to minor impacts could occur in the Low Density Residential, Industrial, Forest (mainly due to on-site forest clearing), Medium Density Residential, and Recreation Open Space landscape character areas. This is generally due to the relatively small geographic extent affected within each character area, but in some cases the scale of change is so small that it does not result in greater impacts.

**Table 9.7-4. Route 66 Summary of Impacts**

Landscape Character Area	Acres/Percent Visible Within Character Area	Scale of Change	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Overall Impact
Agriculture	0/0.0	NA	NA	NA	High	None
Commercial	83.9/9.2	NA	NA	NA	Medium	None
Forest	19.7/0.6	Large	Small	Medium	Low	Minor

Landscape Character Area	Acres/Percent Visible Within Character Area	Scale of Change	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Overall Impact
High Density Residential	0.2/0	NA	NA	NA	Medium	None
Industrial	30.9/4.7	Small	Small	Small	Low	Negligible
Low Density Residential	1.7/0.2	Small	Small	Small	High	Minor
Medium Density Residential	23.4/1.1	Small	Small	Small	Medium	Minor
Open Water	0/0	NA	NA	NA	Medium	None
Recreation and Open Space	24.8/4.1	Small	Small	Small	High	Minor

### 9.7.2 Asbury Avenue

Table 9.7-5 indicates that moderate impacts could occur in the Commercial and Medium Density Residential landscape character areas and minor impacts could occur in the Recreation Open Space and Forest (mainly due to on-site forest clearing) landscape character areas. Negligible impacts are anticipated in the High Density Residential, Industrial, Low Density Residential, and Transportation landscape character areas. This is generally due to the relatively small geographic extent affected within each character area, but in some cases the scale of change is so small that it does not result in significant impacts. For example, the magnitude of change in the Recreation Open Space LCA is so small due to the nature of the visibility and distance of the LCA, that it could not have anything more than a negligible impact resulting from the lightning masts on the substation and/or converter station.

**Table 9.7-5. Asbury Avenue Summary of Impacts**

Landscape Character Area	Acres/Percent Visible Within Character Area	Scale of Change	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Overall Impact
Agriculture	0/0	NA	NA	NA	High	None
Commercial	38.4/5.1	Large	Small	Medium	Medium	Moderate
Forest	27.7/0.9	Large	Small	Medium	Low	Minor
High Density Residential	6.5/1.2	Small	Small	Small	Medium	Negligible
Industrial	83.2/8.6	Small	Medium	Small	Low	Negligible
Low Density Residential	2.9/0.4	Small	Small	Small	High	Negligible



Landscape Character Area	Acres/Percent Visible Within Character Area	Scale of Change	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Overall Impact
Medium Density Residential	5/0.3	Large	Small	Medium	Medium	Moderate
Open Water	0/0	NA	NA	NA	Medium	None
Recreation and Open Space	1.4/0.4	Small	Small	Small	High	Minor
Transportation	13.4/3.5	Small	Small	Small	Low	Negligible

### 9.7.3 Arthur Kill

Table 9.7-6 suggests that major impacts could occur with the Recreation Open Space, Open Water, and Low Density Residential landscape character areas due to their high sensitivity and the medium to large magnitude. This is mainly due to the waterfront position of the Arthur Kill Site and the multitude of nearby character areas to which the water contributes higher sensitivity. This position on the waterfront also increases the visibility and visual exposure of the substation and/or converter station. Due to the small scale of change and geographic extent, the Commercial, Forest, High Density Residential, Medium Density Residential, and Salt Marsh LCAs would likely only experience negligible to minor impacts. Despite low sensitivity, the Industrial LCA may experience moderate impacts.

**Table 9.7-6. Arthur Kill Avenue Summary of Impacts**

Landscape Character Area	Acres/Percent Visible Within Character Area	Scale of Change	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Overall Impact
Commercial	19.2/2.8	Small	Small	Small	Medium	Minor
Forest	5.6/2.1	Small	Small	Small	Low	Negligible
High Density Residential	13.1/0.5	Small	Small	Small	Medium	Negligible
Industrial	589.4/19.7	Large	Large	Large	Low	Moderate
Low Density Residential	4.7/15.8	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Major

Landscape Character Area	Acres/Percent Visible Within Character Area	Scale of Change	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Overall Impact
Medium Density Residential	49.6/3.7	Small	Medium	Small	Medium	Minor
Open Water	1,019.8/74.3	Large	Large	Large	High	Major
Recreation and Open Space	245.6/17.7	Large	Large	Large	High	Major
Salt Marsh	78.8/17.1	Small	Large	Small	High	Minor
Transportation	13.7/5.7	Small	Small	Small	Low	Negligible

#### 9.7.4 River Road

Table 9.7-7 suggests that major impacts could occur with the Recreation Open Space and Open Water, landscape character areas due to their high sensitivity and the medium to large magnitude. This is mainly due to the waterfront position of the River Road Site and the multitude of nearby character areas near the water which contributes higher sensitivity. This position on the waterfront also increases the visibility and visual exposure of the substation and/or converter station. Despite low sensitivity, the Industrial LCA may experience moderate impacts. However, the remaining LCAs would experience negligible to minor impacts resulting from the substation and/or converter station.

**Table 9.7-7. River Road Avenue Summary of Impacts**

Landscape Character Area	Acres/Percent Visible Within Character Area	Scale of Change	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Overall Impact
Commercial	3.5/0.6	Small	Small	Small	Medium	Negligible
Forest	7.3/5.7	Small	Small	Small	Low	Negligible
High Density Residential	1.5/0.1	Small	Small	Small	Medium	Negligible
Industrial	1,247.1/26.5	Large	Large	Large	Low	Moderate
Low Density Residential	0/0	NA	NA	NA	High	None
Medium Density Residential	<0.1/0.1	NA	NA	NA	Medium	None

Landscape Character Area	Acres/Percent Visible Within Character Area	Scale of Change	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Overall Impact
Open Water	507.4/47.6	Small	Large	Medium	High	Major
Recreation and Open Space	45.2/3.7	Large	Large	Large	High	Major
Salt Marsh	330.4/38	Small	Large	Small	High	Minor
Transportation	91.1/33.9	Small	Small	Small	Low	Negligible

### 9.7.1 Sunset Industrial Park

Within the Sunset Industrial Park LCAs, impacts are anticipated to be negligible to minor. This is mainly due to the heavily industrialized waterfront and urban setting. The addition of the substation and/or converter station to the site would not detract from the character of the waterfront because it is in keeping with the other types of waterfront development. While many of the buildings along this portion of the bay are aging and in poor condition, it may be conceivable that a new, modern structure with clean lines and form could improve the appearance of this pier and add character to the industrial waterfront.

**Table 9.7-8. Sunset Industrial Park Summary of Impacts**

Landscape Character Area	Acres/Percent Visible Within Character Area	Scale of Change	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Overall Impact
Commercial	0/0	NA	NA	NA	Medium	None
High Density Residential	10.2/0.3	Small	Small	Small	Medium	Negligible
High Rise	0/0	NA	NA	NA	Medium	None
Industrial	156.4/7.7	Small	Large	Medium	Low	Minor
Medium Density Residential	0.1/0.9	Small	Small	Small	Medium	Minor
Open Water	1038/53.9	Small	Medium	Small	High	Minor
Recreation and Open Space	4.5/0.3	Small	Medium	Small	High	Minor

## 9.8 VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Eight KOPs were selected to illustrate each of the eight locations considered for the eight Substation/Converter Station sites currently under consideration. Generally, the selected KOPs represent the most open unobstructed public views of the proposed facility.

### 9.8.1 Photosimulations

For each of the photosimulations (and one rendering), the existing view is described, and the value and susceptibility is assessed to determine the overall sensitivity of the KOP. Next the photosimulation with the constructed facility in place is described in terms of magnitude, scale, and overall visual impact.

#### 9.8.1.1 Larrabee – Lanes Pond Road Site

##### Key Observation Point 46 (Existing View Description)

The selected photograph from KOP 46, shown in Inset 9.8-1, was taken from the National Register eligible New Jersey Southern Railroad Historic District on Miller Road in Howell Township, New Jersey, approximately 38 ft (11.6 m) east of the Lanes Pond Road Site. The existing view looking west from this location features the road surface and gravel shoulder in the immediate foreground, backed by a grass field. Roadside vegetation on the left side of the view partially screens the field. The topography is level as the field extends to a thick band of wooded vegetation in the middle ground. Because the view is looking into the sun during the late afternoon, the vegetation is strongly backlit, creating distinct horizon lines between the bright yellow-red hues of the field and the white and blue colors of the sky. Despite the nearby utility infrastructure, the rural character in this location is visually distinct from the industrial area, making this area appear serene and somewhat agrarian. The view has a tranquil, rural character but lacks strong focal points, except for a residence near the center of the view beyond the field. Due to the presence of residences adjacent to, and looking into the field, the users will place a high value and susceptibility on their visual environment. As such, the viewer sensitivity is high.



Inset 9.8-1. Existing View of Lanes Pond Road Site from KOP 46

#### **Key Observation Point 46 - Photosimulation (Proposed View Description)**

With the proposed Lanes Pond Road Substation/Converter Station in place (Inset 9.8-2), a variety of industrial buildings and substation equipment enclosed by chain-link fencing are now visible in the foreground of the field. The larger buildings screen the majority of the background vegetation and breaks the horizon. Additionally, the pole structures scattered throughout the site protrude above the tree line and buildings and into the sky. Although the existing roadside vegetation in the immediate foreground will provide some screening, views of the substation will be relatively unscreened. This is particularly the case for the three residences that currently view directly into the Lanes Pond Road Substation/Converter Station. The Substation/Converter Station and associated infrastructure change the character of the view from rural to industrial and results strong scale, form, line, and color contrast. The size and scale contrast is large. It is worth noting that views along Miller Road and Lanes Pond Road will be much more screened than the selected view, making this view a conservative visibility scenario. Despite the small geographic extent, the residents that live in this small, visually distinct area will experience a substantial change in visual character resulting in medium magnitude impacts and their view of an open field will be replaced by large utility infrastructure, resulting in major visual impacts.



**Inset 9.8-2. Photosimulation of the Lanes Pond Road Substation/Converter Station from KOP 46**

Proposed mitigation for the Lane Pond Road Substation/Converter Station is generally described in Section 8.1. However, available mitigation measures illustrated in inset 9.8-3. In this view, the structure color is illustrated as BLM Shadow Gray (BLM PC04: Shadow Gray), the galvanized steel features contained in the switchyard include a lower specular value to mimic a chemically dulled appearance, and vegetation has been incorporated into the site design. While the color contrast of the converter hall is slightly reduced, the impact remains major.



**Inset 9.8-3. Lanes Pond Road Substation/Converter Station Conceptual Mitigation from KOP 46**

### **9.8.1.2 Larrabee Randolph Road Site**

#### **Key Observation Point 48 (Existing View Description)**

The selected photograph from KOP 48, shown in Inset 9.8-4, was taken from Randolph Road in Howell Township, New Jersey, approximately 421 ft (128.3 m) southwest of the Randolph Road Site. The existing view looking northeast features the road surface in the immediate foreground backed by an active construction site. The future warehouse-style structure in the immediate foreground, located on the left side of the view, consists of a series of red steel columns supporting a system of weathered steel rafters. Beyond the construction site, a level gravel area extends to meet a variety of buildings and structures in the middle ground that are industrial in appearance. These include metal clad buildings of various colors, a series of metal beams supported by triangular lattice structures, bright white fencing that spans the entire view, and several transmission or distribution pole structures that protrude into the sky. Conductors crisscross the view and cut through the sky. Beyond these built landscape features, a dark band of forest vegetation in the background is visible. Once construction of the building in the immediate foreground is complete, it will likely become the dominant feature in the view and further screen the background tree line. Due to the significant evidence of disturbance and the various industrial structures, the view has a strong industrial character resulting in low susceptibility, medium value, and low viewer sensitivity.



Inset 9.8-4. Existing View of the Randolph Road Site from KOP 48

#### **Key Observation Point 48 - Photosimulation (Proposed View Description)**

With the proposed Randolph Road Site Substation/Converter Station in place (Inset 9.8-5), a variety of industrial buildings, substation equipment, and transmission structures enclosed by chain-link fencing are now visible beyond the future warehouse which is situated in the immediate foreground of the view. The larger buildings associated with the substation screen the majority of the existing industrial infrastructure present in the middle ground of the view. Although the substation components are not out of character or scale with the existing view, the introduction of additional built features that screen the background tree line and protrude into the sky, will further compete for viewer attention, and introduce a greater degree of visual clutter. However, once construction of the building in the immediate foreground is completed, the majority of the riser structures and a large portion of the proposed Site Substation/Converter Station buildings will be screened from view, which will significantly reduce its visual dominance. Additionally, the cohesive appearance of the substation components and their consistent use of neutral, beige color for the proposed building will somewhat reduce the visual clutter of the existing infrastructure in the middle ground of the view, which is now screened. The visual impact of the substation is also mitigated by the presence of other transmission and substation infrastructure in the area, including the existing Larrabee substation to the south, the multiple transmission lines, and other large manufacturing facilities along Randolph Road. Additionally, other views along Randolph Road will be much more screened by existing vegetation than the



selected view, making this a conservative case view. Due to site space constraints and the scale of the proposed facility, it is unlikely that landscape plantings will significantly reduce the visual impacts of the substation in this view. However, from views in closer proximity to the Substation/Converter Station, perimeter plantings may help to soften views. Given the placement of the large converter hall in the proposed Substation/Converter Station, the facility appears very similar in style to the future warehouse currently under construction and as such, the proposed Substation/Converter Station is consistent with the industrial nature of the surrounding infrastructure. Additionally, because views of these facilities are localized, this pocket of development will be seen by workers at the facility and through traffic passing by. As such, it is anticipated that the proposed facility will present large scale contrast within a small geographic area resulting in minor, localized visual impacts for a small portion of the local population.



**Inset 9.8-5. Photosimulation of the Randolph Road Substation/Converter Station from KOP 48**

Proposed mitigation for the Randolph Road Substation/Converter Station is generally described in Section 8.1. However, available mitigation measures illustrated in inset 9.8-6. In this view, the structure color is illustrated as BLM Shadow Gray (BLM PC04: Shadow Gray), the galvanized steel features contained in the switchyard include a lower specular value to mimic a chemically dulled appearance, and vegetation has been incorporated into the site design. While the color contrast of the converter hall is slightly reduced and the vegetation provides a small degree of streetscape improvement, the visual impact remains minor.



**Inset 9.8-6. Randolph Road Substation/Converter Station Conceptual Mitigation from KOP 48**

### **9.8.1.3 Larrabee Brook Road Site**

#### **Key Observation Point 48A (Existing View Description)**

The selected photograph from KOP 48A, illustrated in Inset 9.8-7, was taken from Randolph Road in Howell Township, New Jersey, approximately 407 ft (124.0 m) northwest of the Brook Road Site. This KOP is directly adjacent to KOP 4 but was taken in a slightly different position and orientation to avoid the tallest of the soil stockpiles, which previously screened views of the Brook Road Site. The existing view features a band of mowed grass proceeding away from the viewer that is bordered by Randolph Road on the left and gravel surfaced lot on the right. The gravel lot is backed by several large soil and gravel stockpiles. Several wood overhead utility poles bordering the roadside and larger steel transmission poles behind the soil stockpile protrude into the sky. Due to the scale of the transmission structures compared to other landscape features, they loom over the viewer and function as focal points that draw the viewer's attention. The road, median, and stockpiles are backed by a band of forest vegetation in the foreground of the view. The dense vegetation encloses the view and blocks views of more distant landscape features. Numerous specular conductors extend across the view and in front of the forest vegetation, adding significant visual clutter to the view. Due to the presence of significant disturbance and the scale of the transmission structures, the

view has a strong industrial character resulting in low susceptibility, medium value, and low viewer sensitivity.



**Inset 9.8-7. Existing View of the Brook Road Site from KOP 48A**

With the proposed Brook Road Site Substation/Converter Station in place (Inset 9.8-8), a substantial portion of the woodlot has been removed from beyond the stockpiles. The beige-colored substation building, and a single lighting mast are now visible against the backdrop of the sky but are substantially screened by the soil stockpiles. Due to the presence of existing transmission line infrastructure and the industrial character of the view, the substation does not substantially change the character of the view and is not out of scale with the existing transmission structures that are present. However, the removal of existing vegetation and the introduction of additional built features will add additional visual clutter and further reduce the visual quality of the view. As discussed previously in the analysis of KOP 4, this location hosts a relatively low number of viewers and the users in this area have an expectation of industrial-based land use and a relatively low susceptibility to visual change. These users include workers at the various industrial facilities and local residents that pass this site enroute to the nearby residential neighborhoods. The latter of these users are likely to be much less frequent given the vast number of feeder roads that serve surrounding suburban areas. Due to the medium magnitude of impact and relatively low sensitivity of the viewers in this area, the overall impact is minor.



**Inset 9.8-8. Photosimulation of the Brook Road Substation/Converter Station from KOP 48A**

Proposed mitigation for the Brook Road Substation/Converter Station is generally described in Section 8.1. However, available mitigation measures illustrated in inset 9.8-8. In this view, the structure color is illustrated as BLM Shadow Gray (BLM PC04: Shadow Gray), the galvanized steel features contained in the switchyard include a lower specular value to mimic a chemically dulled appearance, but they are mostly screened by the convertor hall from this KOP. While the color contrast of the convertor hall is slightly reduced, the visual impact remains minor.

#### **9.8.1.4 Route 66 Site**

##### **Key Observation Point 43 (Existing View Description)**

The selected photograph from KOP 43, illustrated in Inset 9.8-9, was taken from Route 66 in Neptune Township, New Jersey, approximately 212 ft (64.6 m) south of the proposed Route 66 Substation/Converter Station. The existing view features Route 66 in the immediate foreground and is taken from the sidewalk on the south side of the highway adjacent to a large hotel development. On the north side of Route 66, the topography rises quickly, forming an earthen curb before leveling out to accommodate a concrete sidewalk. From the sidewalk, the topography continues to rise steeply until reaching a plateau beyond a neat row of established pine trees. This area is dominated by a wide, two lane vehicular road, and the traffic that travels along it. Generally, the users are made up of commuters traveling at high speed to their place of employment, home, or one of many commercial establishments along this stretch of road. Despite the development, the area is well treed and features a mix of interesting deciduous and evergreen

forest/woodlots. In the selected view, evidence of an abandoned site is visible just beyond the pine trees. The evidence of abandonment includes broken windows, graffiti, and overgrown site vegetation in previously manicured areas. The users in this area likely have varying degrees of sensitivity, but at this particular location, there appears to be some degree of care and planning with respect to pedestrian accommodation, but there are no significant scenic or cultural aspects apparent. Due to the presence of residential neighborhoods in the area, the value and susceptibility of this location is moderate, resulting in moderate sensitivity.



**Inset 9.8-9. Existing View of the Route 66 Site from KOP 43**

With the proposed Route 66 Substation/Converter Station in place (Inset 9.8-10) the beige-colored substation building, a chain link fence, and the electrical infrastructure are minimally visible beyond the row of existing pine trees. However, the trees lining the Route 66 site significantly minimize the scale, line, form, and color contrast presented by the Facility. Additionally, the proposed converter hall, central in the view, is similar in color and scale to the existing abandoned facility on the site. Drivers and pedestrians will notice a distinct change in the use of the site, but this change will not affect their engagement or enjoyment of the visual environment. Generally, the magnitude of impact is small due to the moderate scale contrast and the small geographic extent of facility visibility. If the Route 66 Site is selected for the location of the Substation/Converter Station, the resulting visual impact would be minor.



**Inset 9.8-10. Photosimulation of the Route 66 Substation/Converter Station from KOP 43**

Proposed mitigation for the Route 66 Substation/Converter Station is generally described in Section 8.1. However, available mitigation measures illustrated in insets 9.8-11 and 9.8-12. In this view, the structure color is illustrated as BLM Shadow Gray (BLM PC04: Shadow Gray). The BLM Shadow Gray color reduces the overall facility color contrast making it more difficult to decipher the converter hall amongst the dark shadows cast by the perimeter trees. The Route 66 Site also provides ample space for potential vegetative mitigation to help further minimize the visual effect resulting from the Substation/Converter Station (9.8-12). By selecting evergreen shrubs native to this region of New Jersey, some of the lower components of the facility become less visible while the existing pines provide screening of the higher portions of the converter hall and switchyard. Together these mitigation measures (BLM Shadow Gray, preserving the existing buffer, and supplementing with lower vegetation) will be effective in reducing the visual impact. Provided these mitigation measures are technically feasible (all would require local approval), the visual impact of the Route 66 Substation/Converter Station could be effectively reduced to negligible.



**Inset 9.8-11. Photosimulation of the Conceptual Mitigation from KOP 43**



**Inset 9.8-12. Photosimulation of the Conceptual Vegetative Mitigation from KOP 43**

#### **9.8.1.5 Asbury Avenue Site**

##### **Key Observation Point 24A (Existing View Description)**

Key observation point 24A was developed as a fully digital scene because field crews were unable to safely navigate the west side of Essex Road, which has a very narrow shoulder, heavy traffic volume, and a curve in the road. The existing view was developed using high resolution lidar data which guided the development of a 3D scene to mimic the forest stand, sidewalk, and road edge (Inset 9.8-13). Given this stretch of Essex Road is heavily forested on both sides of the road, the digital rendition adequately captures the existing conditions at this KOP. The existing digital rendition, looking southeast features Essex Road in the immediate foreground, backed by a curb, grass strip, sidewalk, and a dense forest stand. This location is approximately 152 ft (46.3 m) from the proposed Substation/Converter Station and represents one of the only public locations with a potential view of the facility. Field review revealed that this location could be experienced by viewers walking on the south side of Essex Road, but the majority of viewers will be driving north or southbound on this wide, forested road which would require the driver's full attention on the road itself and the opposing traffic. Given the fleeting nature of this view, lack of designated resources, and the presence of existing utility infrastructure, the value is likely to be low and susceptibility is moderate. As such, most viewers familiar with this drive will likely have low sensitivity.





**Inset 9.8-13. Existing View of the Asbury Avenue Site from KOP 24A**

With the proposed Asbury Avenue Substation/Converter Station in place (Inset 9.8-14), the forest vegetation has been cleared, opening a previously enclosed view. The facility results in a high degree of scale, color, texture, and form contrast when viewed directly at the entry road. However, once the viewer is past the entry, visibility is anticipated to diminish quickly, and the viewer may not even be aware of the presence of the Asbury Avenue Substation/Converter Station once a few hundred feet away from the entry. Therefore, it is anticipated the geographic extent of impacts will be small. This was confirmed when field crews encountered a large, assisted living facility just 600 feet east of the Asbury Avenue Site. This facility is also nestled into the forest vegetation and is very difficult to detect unless viewing directly into the vehicular access drive. Despite this, the Asbury Avenue Substation/Converter Station will result in a large scale contrasts within a small geographic extent, suggesting moderate magnitude of impacts. Due to the low sensitivity of the viewers in this area, the overall impact is minor.



**Inset 9.8-14. Photosimulation of the Asbury Avenue Substation/Converter Station from KOP 24A**

Proposed mitigation for the Asbury Avenue Substation/Converter Station is generally described in Section 8.1. However, available mitigation measures illustrated in inset 9.8-15. In this view, the structure color is illustrated as BLM Shadow Gray (BLM PC04: Shadow Gray). Additionally, the galvanized steel features contained in the switchyard include a lower specular value to mimic a chemically dulled appearance. Vegetative mitigation at this location was not possible or necessary due to the preservation of a substantial vegetative buffer along Asbury Avenue. The proposed mitigation measures minimal reduce the color contrast against the background forest and will likely reduce the noticeability of the facility since the possibility of glint and glare would be minimized by using chemically dulled steel. With these mitigation measures in place, the visual impact remains minor.



Inset 9.8-15. Photosimulation of the Arthur Kill Substation/Converter Station Mitigation from KOP 18

#### 9.8.1.6 Arthur Kill

##### Key Observation Point 18 (Existing View Description)

The selected photograph from KOP 18, illustrated in Inset 9.8-16, was taken from Captain Carlsen Park at the end of Ferry Road in Woodbridge Township, New Jersey, approximately 4,993 ft (1,522 m) west of the proposed Arthur Kill Substation/Converter Station. The existing view features the Arthur Kill River in the immediate foreground from a park promenade that extends over the water. The river appears expansive, interrupted only by buoys, the occasional pier or wood pile, and large commercial vessels that frequent this stretch of river. On the opposite bank, the area appears heavily modified with active construction/demolition occurring. Derelict buildings, manipulated topography, and large storage tanks are scattered along portions of the east shoreline. While these elements detract from the view of the river, they also appear to be in a constant state of change. Generally, the viewers at this KOP consist of people engaged in passive and active recreation. Nearby the Captain Carlsen Park, many residents along Cliff Road will also have partial views of the river and the east bank. The area surrounding the park consists of a highly variable mix of uses, including a large oil storage facility which is separated from a medium density residential development by "Buffer Strip Park". Despite the incongruity of the uses, the area has established urban vegetation, interesting architecture, and open space. Additionally, the presence of the park promenade, river, and pedestrian accommodation result in moderate value, and moderate susceptibility resulting in moderate sensitivity.



**Inset 9.8-16. Existing View of the Arthur Kill Site from KOP 18**

With the proposed Substation/Converter Station in place (Inset 9.8-17) the large converter hall, lightning masts, and electrical infrastructure are clearly visible against the light blue sky. However, the scale form and texture of the Substation/Converter Station is not out of character with the existing oil tanks, and other building surrounding the site. The scale and size contrast is small, and the geographic extent is large, resulting in medium magnitude impacts. If the Arthur Kill Site is selected for the location of the Substation/Converter Station, the resulting visual impact would be moderate.



**Inset 9.8-17. Photosimulation of the Arthur Kill Substation/Converter Station from KOP 18**

Proposed mitigation for the Arthur Kill Substation/Converter Station is generally described in Section 8.1. However, available mitigation measures illustrated in inset 9.8-18. In this view, the structure color is illustrated as BLM Shadow Gray (BLM PC04: Shadow Gray). Additionally, the galvanized steel features contained in the switchyard include a lower specular value to mimic a chemically dulled appearance. Due to the lighting and viewing distance, the proposed mitigation measures increase the color contrast from this KOP and the visual impact would remain moderate.



Inset 9.8-18. Photosimulation of the Arthur Kill Substation/Converter Station Mitigation from KOP 18

#### **9.8.1.7 River Road**

##### **Key Observation Point 16 (Existing View Description)**

The selected photograph from KOP 16, illustrated in Inset 9.8-19, was taken from River Road in Staten Island, New York, approximately 852 ft (259.7 m) west of the proposed River Road Substation/Converter Station. The existing view is essentially taken from a dead end road in a large warehouse district north of Sawmill Marsh. The view is dominated by existing electrical infrastructure including local distribution lines, high voltage lattice towers, diesel generators, oil tanks, and a large substation. This view represents one of the only foreground viewing opportunities of the proposed River Road Substation/Converter Station open to the public. However, the area has low value and susceptibility resulting in low sensitivity.



**Inset 9.8-19. Existing View of the River Road Site from KOP 19**

With the proposed River Road Substation/Converter Station in place (Inset 9.8-20), the facility occurs behind the existing electrical infrastructure including the substation and transmission structures. The proposed converter hall and A frame structures are clearly visible between two large lattice towers. The color of the Substation/Converter Station is neutral and tends to blend well with the existing ground plane and electrical infrastructure in the view. While the Substation/Converter Station results in moderate scale contrast and a large geographic extent, and the magnitude is medium, the overall impact would be minor due to the fact that very few users will have any reason or opportunity to venture down River Road.



**Inset 9.8-20. Photosimulation of the River Road Substation/Converter Station from KOP 16**

Proposed mitigation for the River Road Substation/Converter Station is generally described in Section 8.1. However, available mitigation measures illustrated in inset 9.8-21. In this view, the structure color is illustrated as BLM Shadow Gray (BLM PC04: Shadow Gray). Additionally, the galvanized steel features contained in the switchyard include a lower specular value to mimic a chemically dulled appearance. While the color contrast of the converter hall is slightly greater, the impact remains minor. It is possible that, when viewed from elevated bridges against ground features, the BLM Shadow Gray may reduce color contrast.





Inset 9.8-21. Photosimulation of the River Road Substation/Converter Station from KOP 16

#### 9.8.1.8 Sunset Industrial Park

##### Key Observation Point 1 (Existing View Description)

Key observation point 1 is illustrated in Inset 9.8-22, was taken from Columbia Street in Brooklyn, New York, approximately 2,695 ft (821.4 m) northwest of the Sunset Industrial Park Substation/Converter Station. The existing view from the Columbia Street Pier looks east over the Gowanus Bay and Canal. The open, slightly choppy water of the bay has several long piers coming from multiple directions, making the view appear somewhat enclosed. The shoreline is heavily developed with two to four story buildings and the neighborhoods of Greenwood Heights, Kensington, and Borough Park form the dense, blocky backdrop with a slightly hazy, whitish-blue sky. The buildings in the background become progressively larger as they extend further from the viewer, creating layers of textures and colors that define an interesting skyline. The shoreline is dominated by industrial uses, but there are apparent initiatives to convert portions of the waterfront to park land for public enjoyment. The users in this area likely have varying degrees of sensitivity, but community residents, park users, and local advocates place a high value and susceptibility on this neighborhood and therefore the sensitivity is considered high.



**Inset 9.8-22. Existing View of the Sunset Industrial Park Site from KOP 1**

With the proposed Sunset Industrial Park Substation/Converter Station in place (Inset 9.8-23), the Converter Hall is the most apparent feature as it is slightly taller than the existing shoreline buildings. However, it appears to be tucked into the existing buildings on the pier. At a brief glance, the facility would not attract viewer attention due to the dense development surrounding it. The Sunset Industrial Park Substation/Converter Station minimally screens a portions of the buildings behind it but does not entirely screen specific buildings that form the skyline. The Substation/Converter Station presents moderate scale contrast and geographic extent. While the BLM grey shading of the building minimizes the color contrast, the moderate scale contrast with the existing buildings slightly intensifies the shoreline development. Given the high sensitivity of the viewers, it is anticipated that the overall impacts resulting from the Sunset Industrial Park Substation/Converter Station will be moderate.



**Inset 9.8-23. Photosimulation of the Sunset Industrial Park Substation/Converter Station from KOP 1**

Proposed mitigation for the Sunset Industrial Park Substation/Converter Station is generally described in Section 8.1. However, available mitigation measures illustrated in inset 9.8-24. In this view, the structure color is a mosaic of colors and patterns found in existing background and middle ground structures, the galvanized steel features contained in the switchyard include a lower specular value to mimic a chemically dulled appearance, and vegetative mitigation has been incorporated. While the color contrast of the converter hall is slightly greater, it complements the mosaic of colors presented by the existing buildings. The vegetative mitigation makes the site appear less utilitarian and more inviting when viewed across the bay. If these mitigation measures are determined to be appropriate by state and local permitting authorities, the Substation/Converter Station visual impact would be reduced to minor.



Inset 9.8-24. Sunset Industrial Park Substation/Converter Station Mitigation from KOP 1

### 9.8.2 VIA Conclusions - Onshore

Depending on which site is ultimately selected for the Substation/Converter Station will result in minor to major visual impacts (See Table 9.8-1).

**Table 9.8-1. Substation/Converter Station Summary of Impacts**

Substation/Converter Station Site	KOP	Viewing Distance (ft/m)	Scale of Change	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Overall Impact
Lanes Pond Road	46	38 ft (11.6 m)	Large	Small	Medium	High	Major
Randolph Road	48	421 ft (128.3 m)	Large	Small	Medium	Low	Minor
Brook Road	48A	407 ft (124.0 m)	Large	Small	Medium	Low	Minor
Route 66	43	212 ft (64.6 m)	Medium	Small	Small	Medium	Minor

Substation/Converter Station Site	KOP	Viewing Distance (ft/m)	Scale of Change	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Overall Impact
Asbury Avenue	24A	152 ft (46.3 m)	Large	Small	Medium	Low	Minor
Arthur Kill	18	4,993 ft (1,522 m)	Small	Medium	Medium	Medium	Moderate
River Road	16	852 ft (259.7 m)	Medium	Large	Medium	Low	Minor
Sunset Industrial Park	1	2,695 ft (821.4 m)	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Moderate

The Brook Road and Randolph Road site both have low sensitivity and the Substation/Converter Station design fits with many of the existing buildings and infrastructure that already exist in the area. As such the Substation/Converter Station would result in minor impacts to these viewers. The Lane Pond Substation/Converter Station, however, would result in major impacts due to the proximity of sensitive viewers and the scale of the change. The River Road, Route 66, and Asbury Avenue Substation/Converter Station Sites, if selected would result in minor impacts due to the small geographic extent and low to moderate viewer sensitivity, despite low to medium magnitude impacts. The Arthur Kill Substation/Converter Station would result in moderate visual impacts due to the moderate sensitivity and medium magnitude. Similarly, the Sunset Industrial Park Substation/Converter Station would result in moderate impacts due to medium magnitude impacts and high sensitivity. Given the degree of waterfront development, the sensitivity does not warrant elevating the visual impacts to major at the Sunset Industrial Park Substation/Converter Station.

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**ATTACHMENT A**

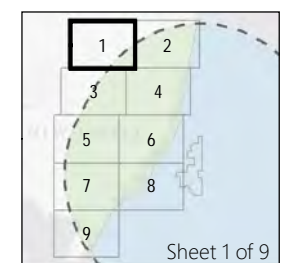
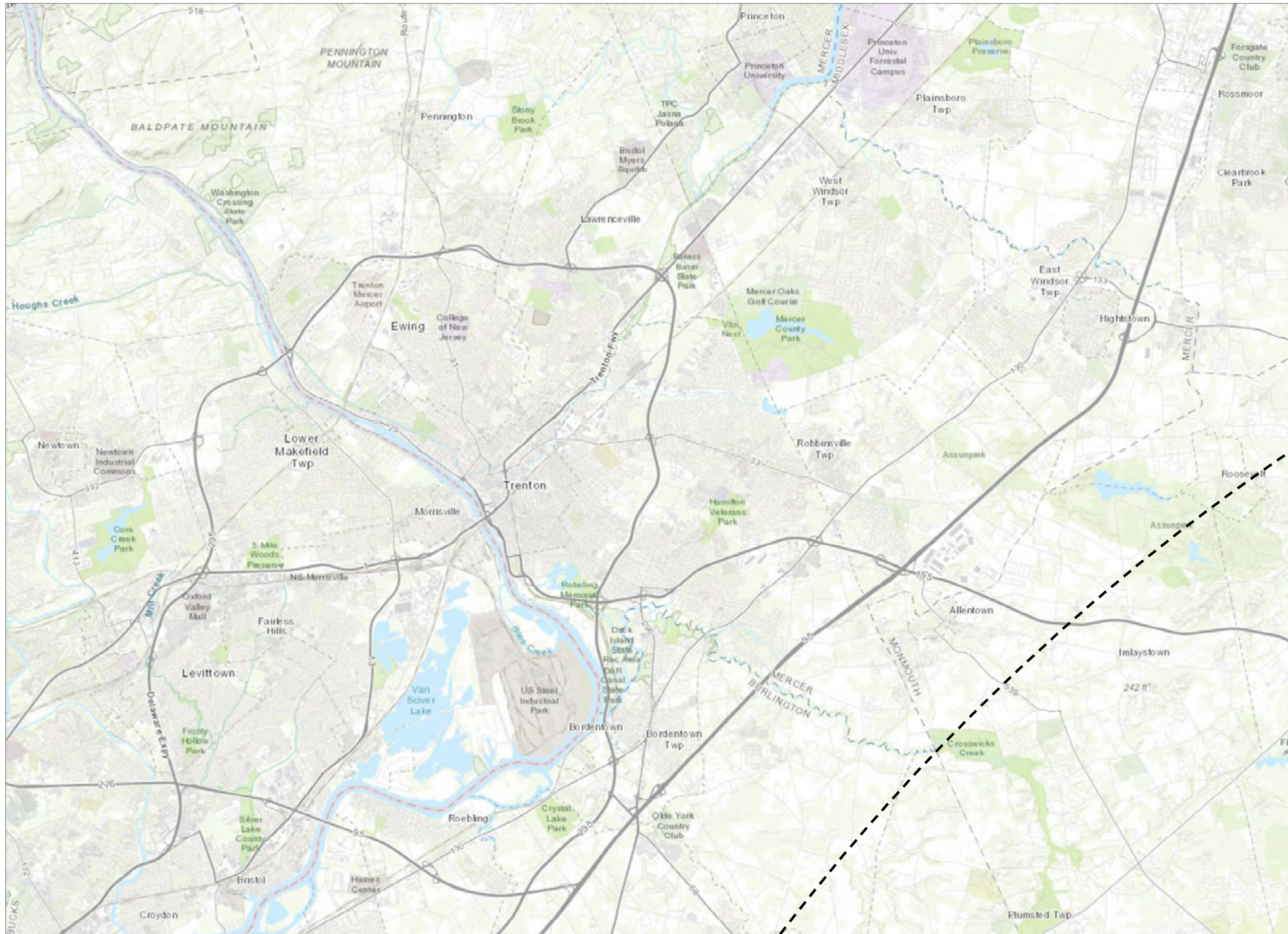
VISIBILITY FROM SENSITIVE AREAS AND LOCATIONS

# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

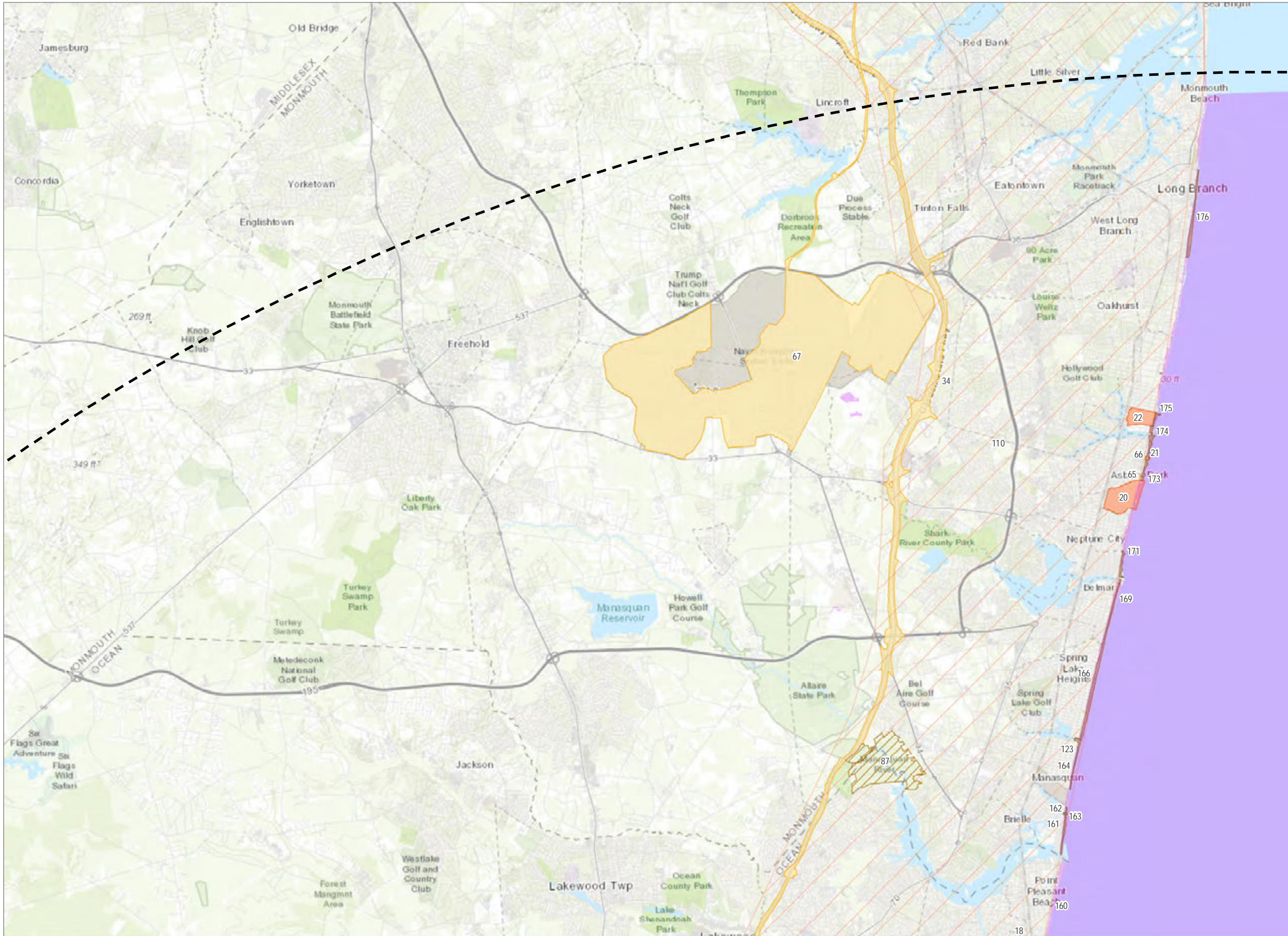
## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

-  ZVI
-  Geographic Analysis Area



Prepared January 29, 2024  
 Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service

Potential WTG viewed visibility is based on the screening effects of topography, vegetation, structures as represented in lidar data (collection years ranging from 2008 to 2018); curvature of the Earth (including a standard refraction index of 0.13); and a 319-meter blade tip height.

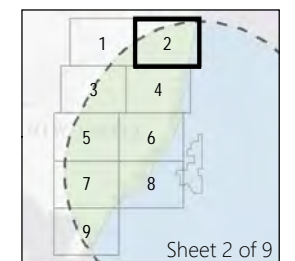


# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

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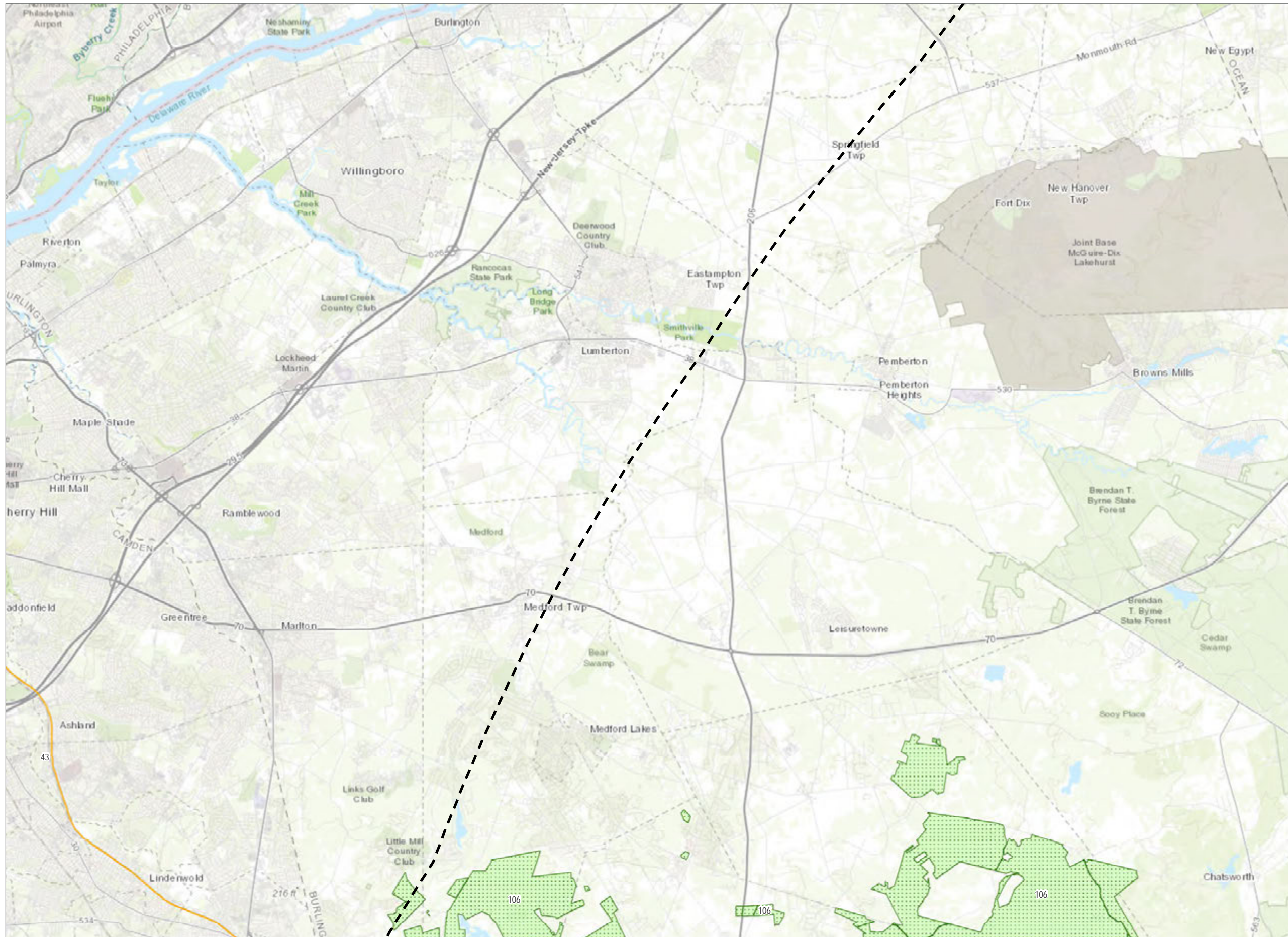
## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- S/NRHP-Listed Resource
- S/NRHP-Eligible Resource
- State Wildlife Management Area
- National Heritage Trail
- Lighthouse (Not S/NRHP)
- Public Beach
- ZVI
- Geographic Analysis Area



Prepared January 29, 2024  
Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service





Potential WTG viewed visibility is based on the screening effects of topography, vegetation, structures as represented in lidar data (collection years ranging from 2008 to 2018); curvature of the Earth (including a standard refraction index of 0.13); and a 319-meter blade tip height.

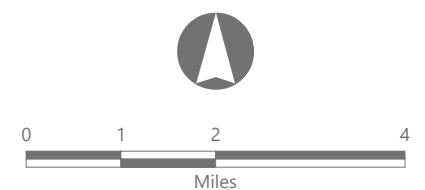
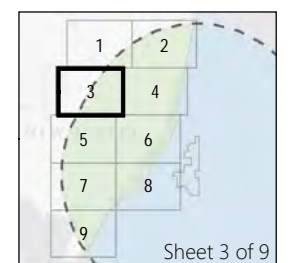


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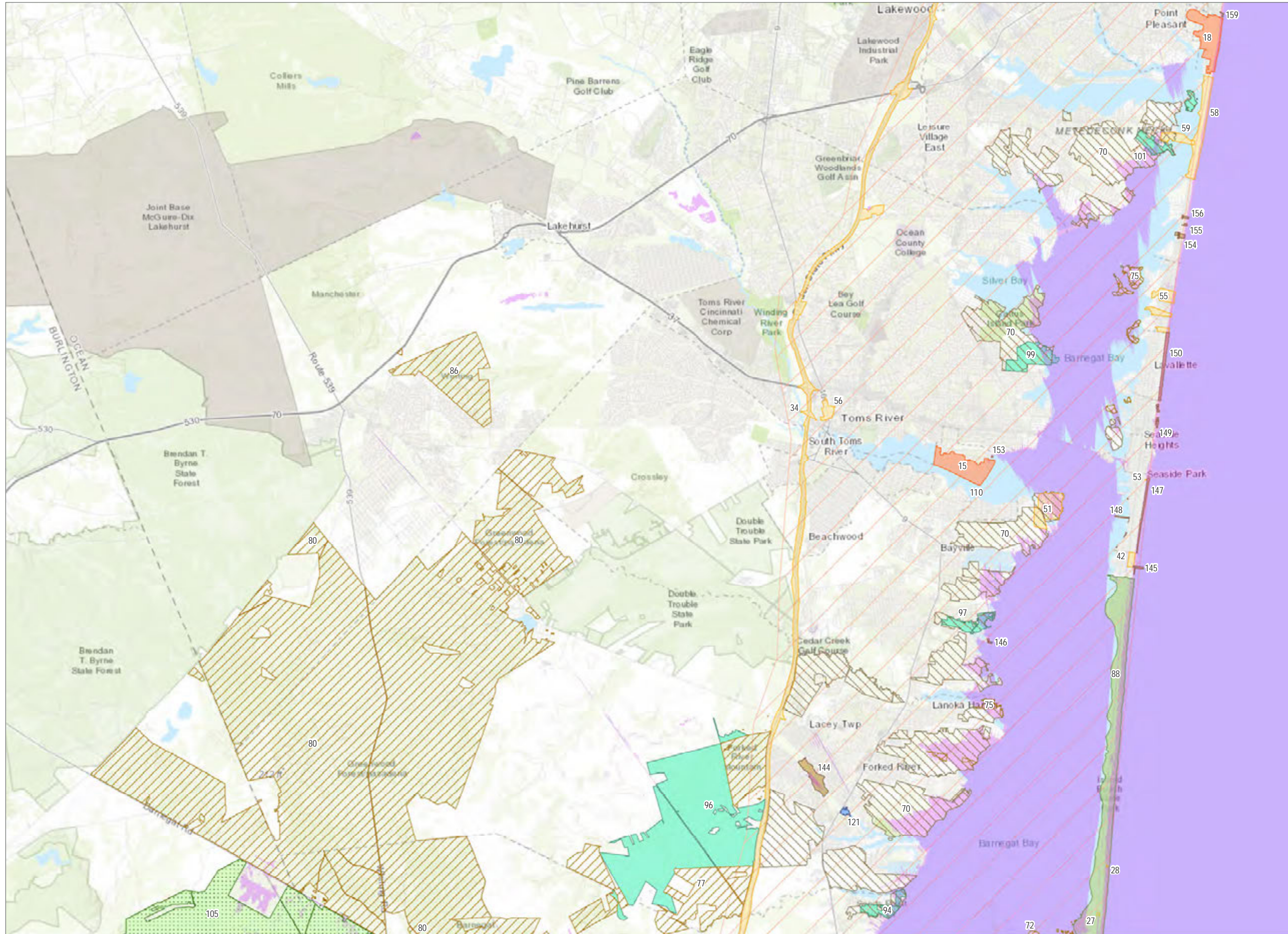
OCS-A 0549

## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

-  S/NRHP-Eligible Resource
-  State Forest
-  ZVI
-  Geographic Analysis Area



Prepared January 29, 2024  
 Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service  
 Potential WTG viewed visibility is based on the screening effects of topography, vegetation, structures as represented in lidar data (collection years ranging from 2008 to 2018); curvature of the Earth (including a standard refraction index of 0.13); and a 319-meter blade tip height.

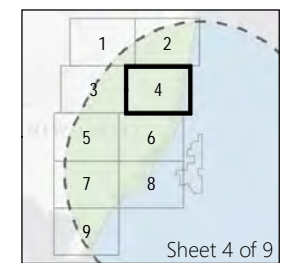


# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- S/NRHP-Listed Resource
- S/NRHP-Eligible Resource
- National Wildlife Refuge
- State Wildlife Management Area
- State Park
- State Nature or Historic Preserve
- State Forest
- National Heritage Trail
- State Fishing and Boating Access
- Public Beach
- ZVI
- Geographic Analysis Area




Prepared January 29, 2024  
 Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service

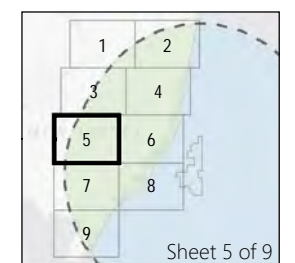
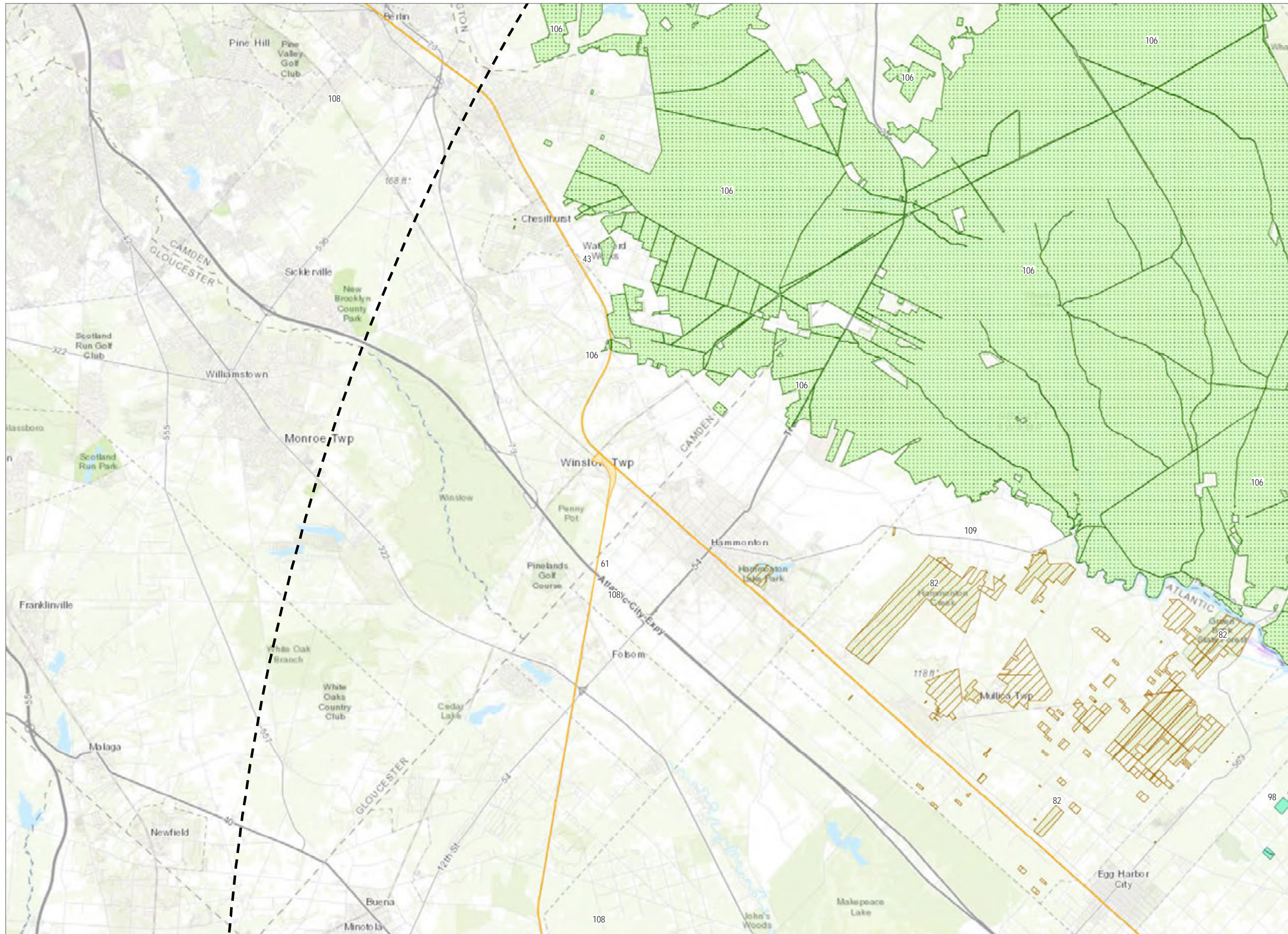
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# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

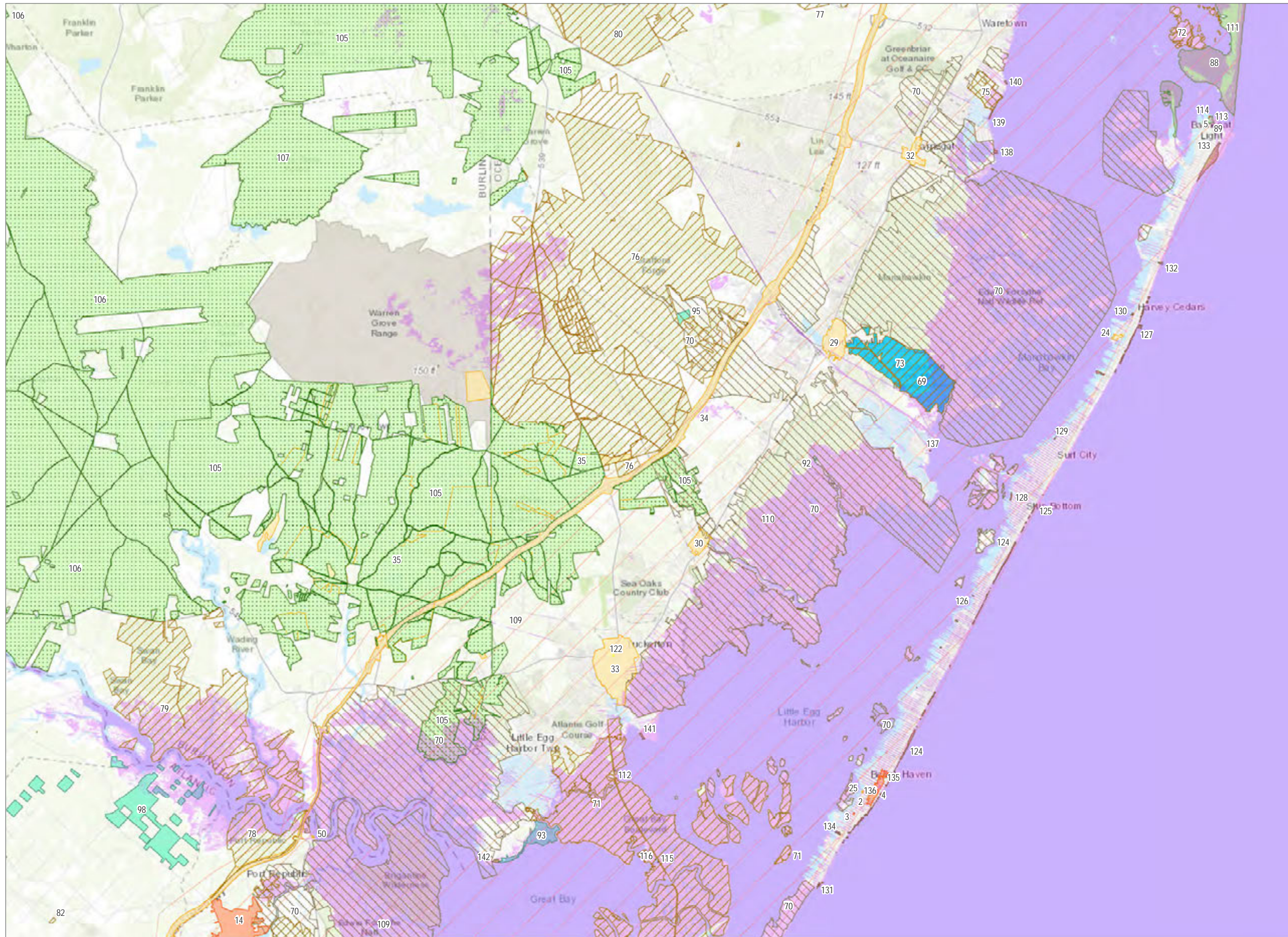
OCS-A 0549

## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

-  S/NRHP-Eligible Resource
-  State Wildlife Management Area
-  State Nature or Historic Preserve
-  State Forest
-  ZVI
-  Geographic Analysis Area



Prepared January 29, 2024  
 Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service  
 Potential WTG viewed visibility is based on the screening effects of topography, vegetation, structures as represented in lidar data (collection years ranging from 2008 to 2018); curvature of the Earth (including a standard refraction index of 0.13); and a 319-meter blade tip height.

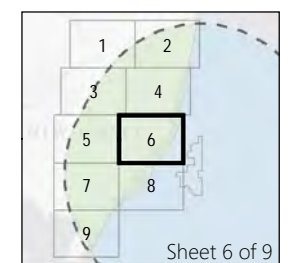


# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

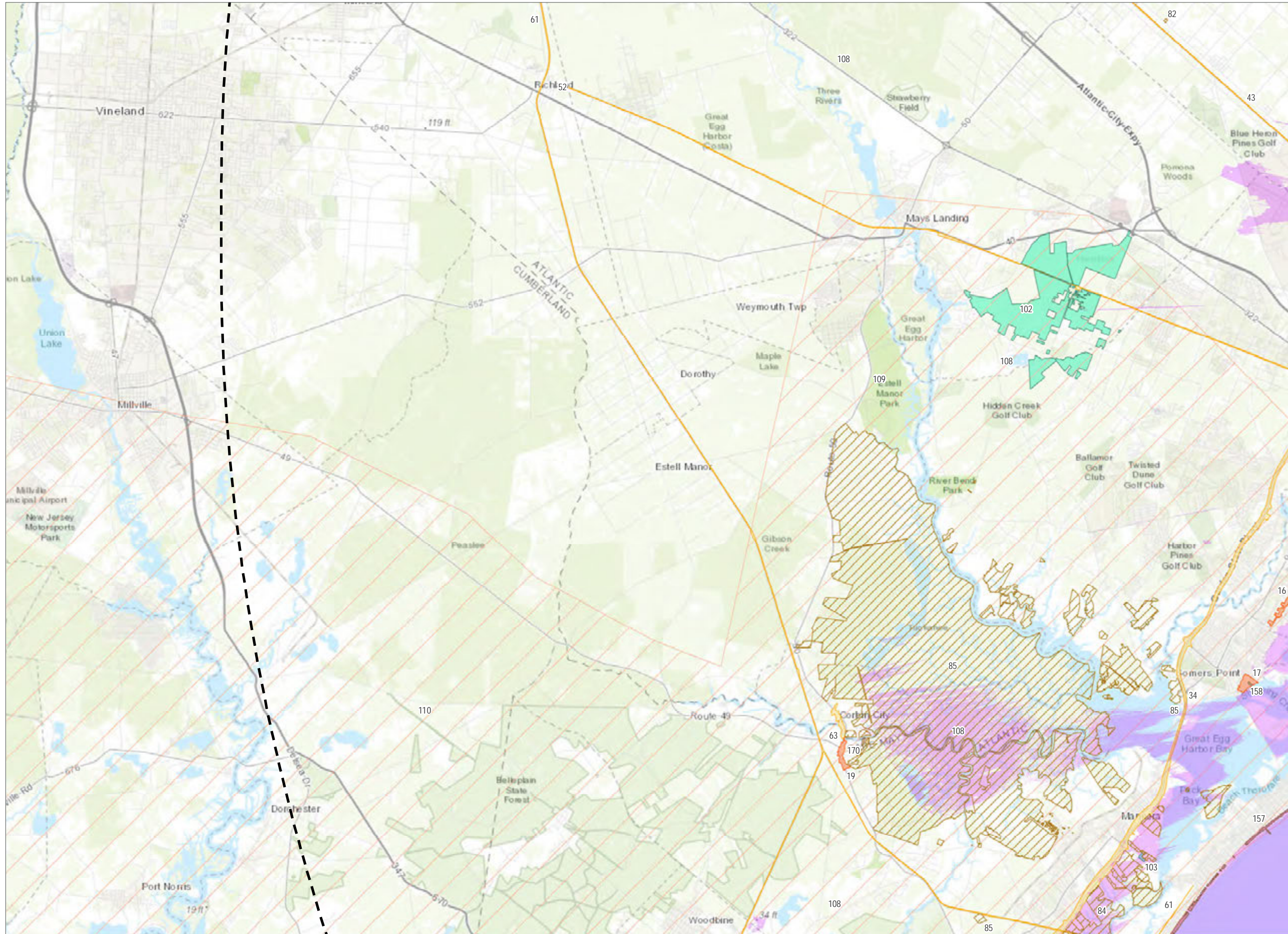
- S/NRHP-Listed Resource
- S/NRHP-Eligible Resource
- National Natural Landmark
- National Wildlife Refuge
- State Wildlife Management Area
- State Park
- State Nature or Historic Preserve
- State Forest
- National Heritage Trail
- State Fishing and Boating Access
- Lighthouse (Not S/NRHP)
- Public Beach
- ZVI
- Geographic Analysis Area



Prepared January 29, 2024  
Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service

Potential WTG viewed visibility is based on the screening effects of topography, vegetation, structures as represented in lidar data (collection years ranging from 2008 to 2018); curvature of the Earth (including a standard refraction index of 0.13); and a 319-meter blade tip height.



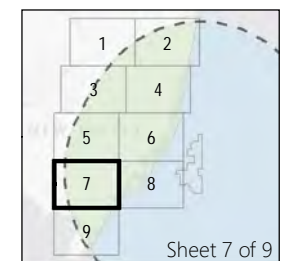


# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

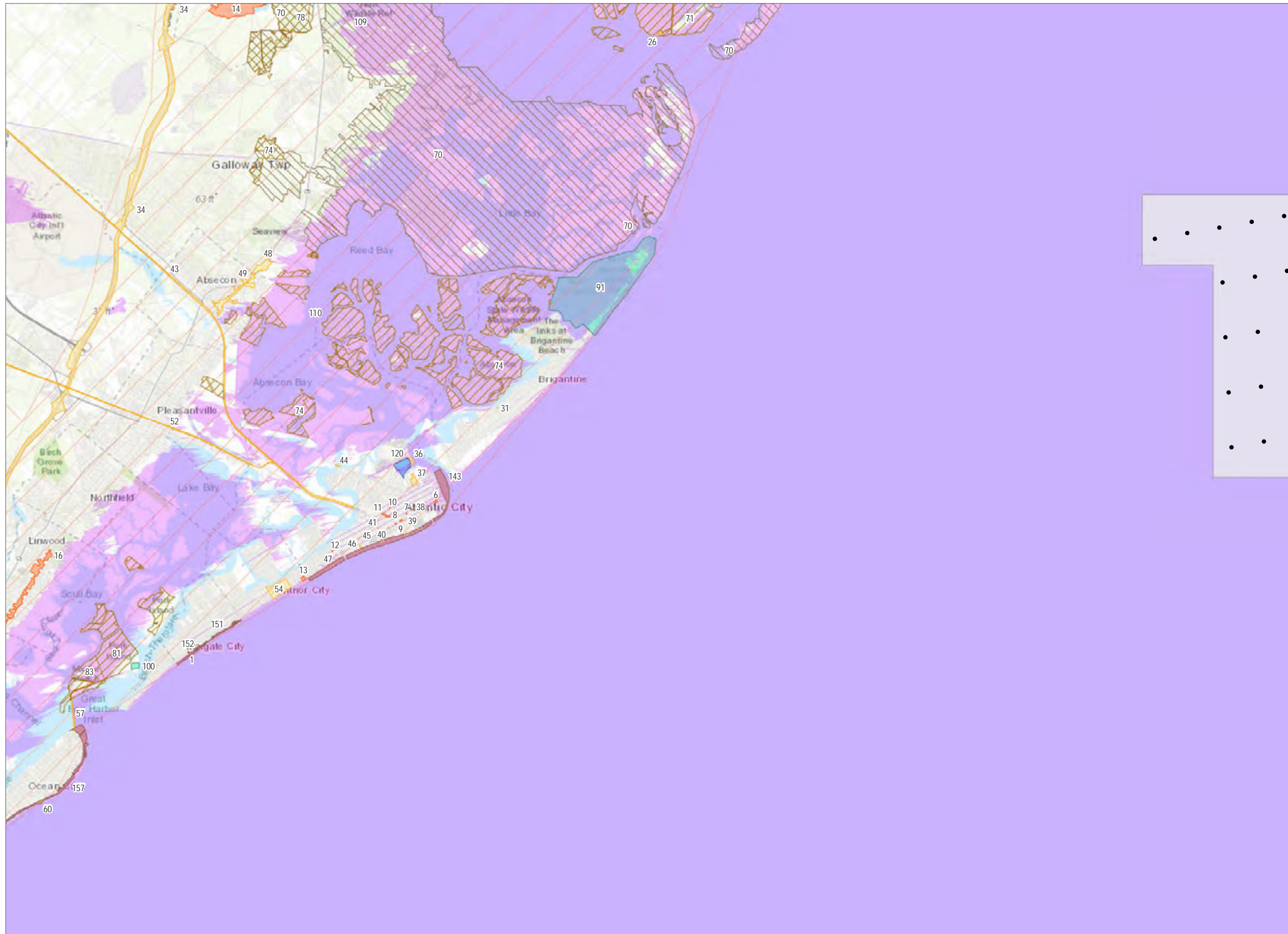
## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- S/NRHP-Listed Resource
- S/NRHP-Eligible Resource
- State Wildlife Management Area
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- National Heritage Trail
- Public Beach
- ZVI
- Geographic Analysis Area



Prepared January 29, 2024  
 Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service

Potential WTG viewed visibility is based on the screening effects of topography, vegetation, structures as represented in lidar data (collection years ranging from 2008 to 2018); curvature of the Earth (including a standard refraction index of 0.13); and a 319-meter blade tip height.

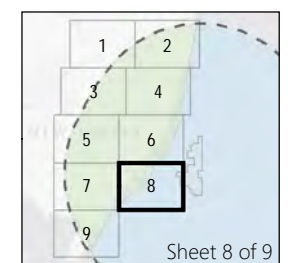
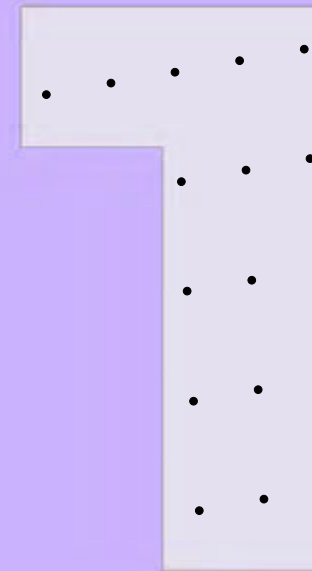


# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

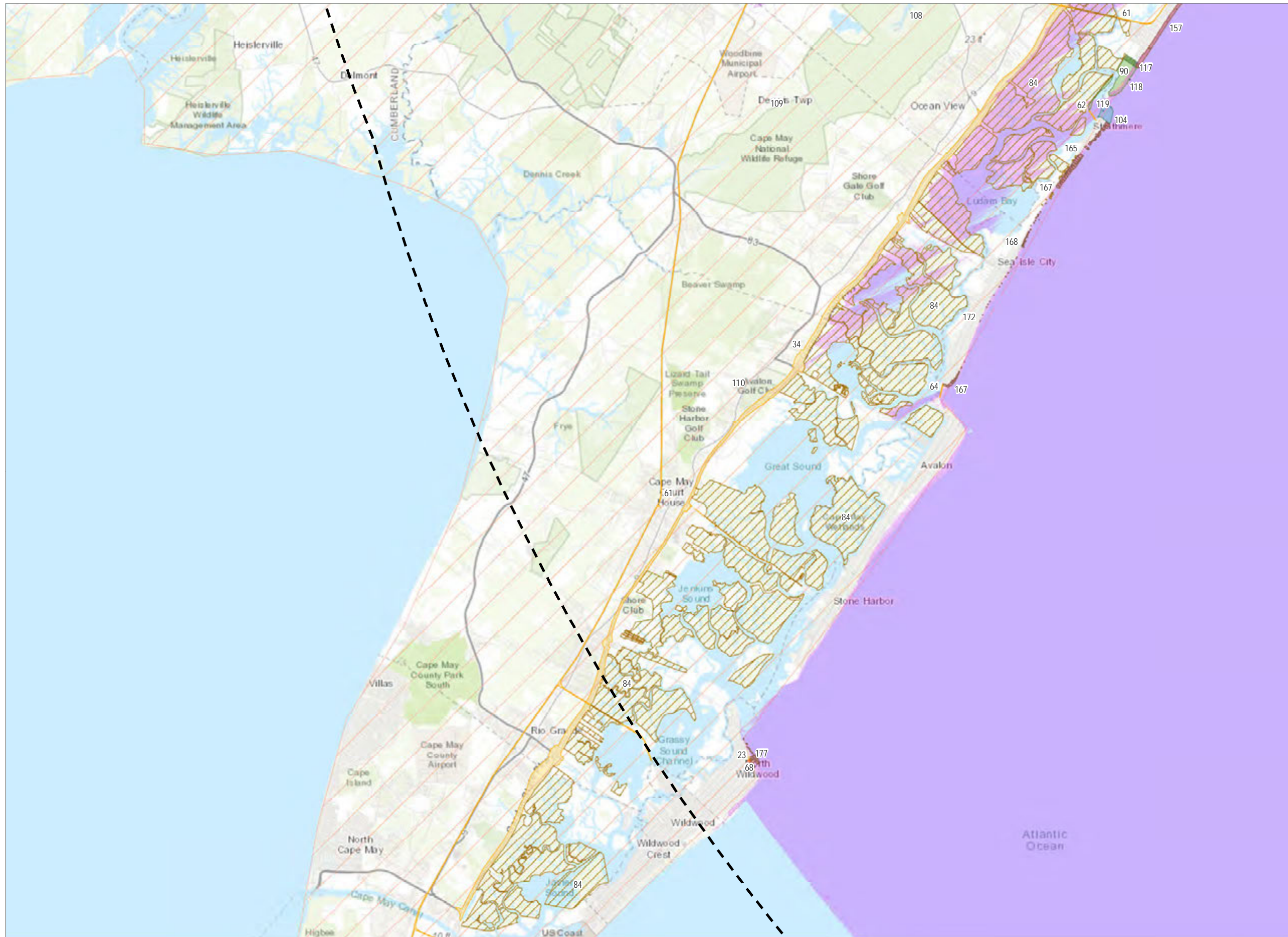
## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- Wind Turbine Generator
- Wind Turbine Area (OCS-A 0549)
- National Historic Landmark
- S/NRHP-Listed Resource
- S/NRHP-Eligible Resource
- ▨ National Wildlife Refuge
- ▨ State Wildlife Management Area
- State Nature or Historic Preserve
- ▨ National Heritage Trail
- State Fishing and Boating Access
- Public Beach
- ZVI
- ▭ Geographic Analysis Area



Prepared January 29, 2024  
Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service

Potential WTG viewshed visibility is based on the screening effects of topography, vegetation, structures as represented in lidar data (collection years ranging from 2008 to 2018); curvature of the Earth (including a standard refraction index of 0.13); and a 319-meter blade tip height.

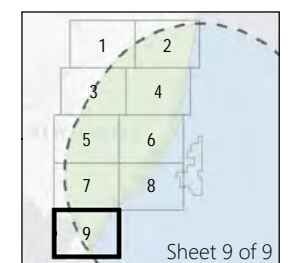


# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

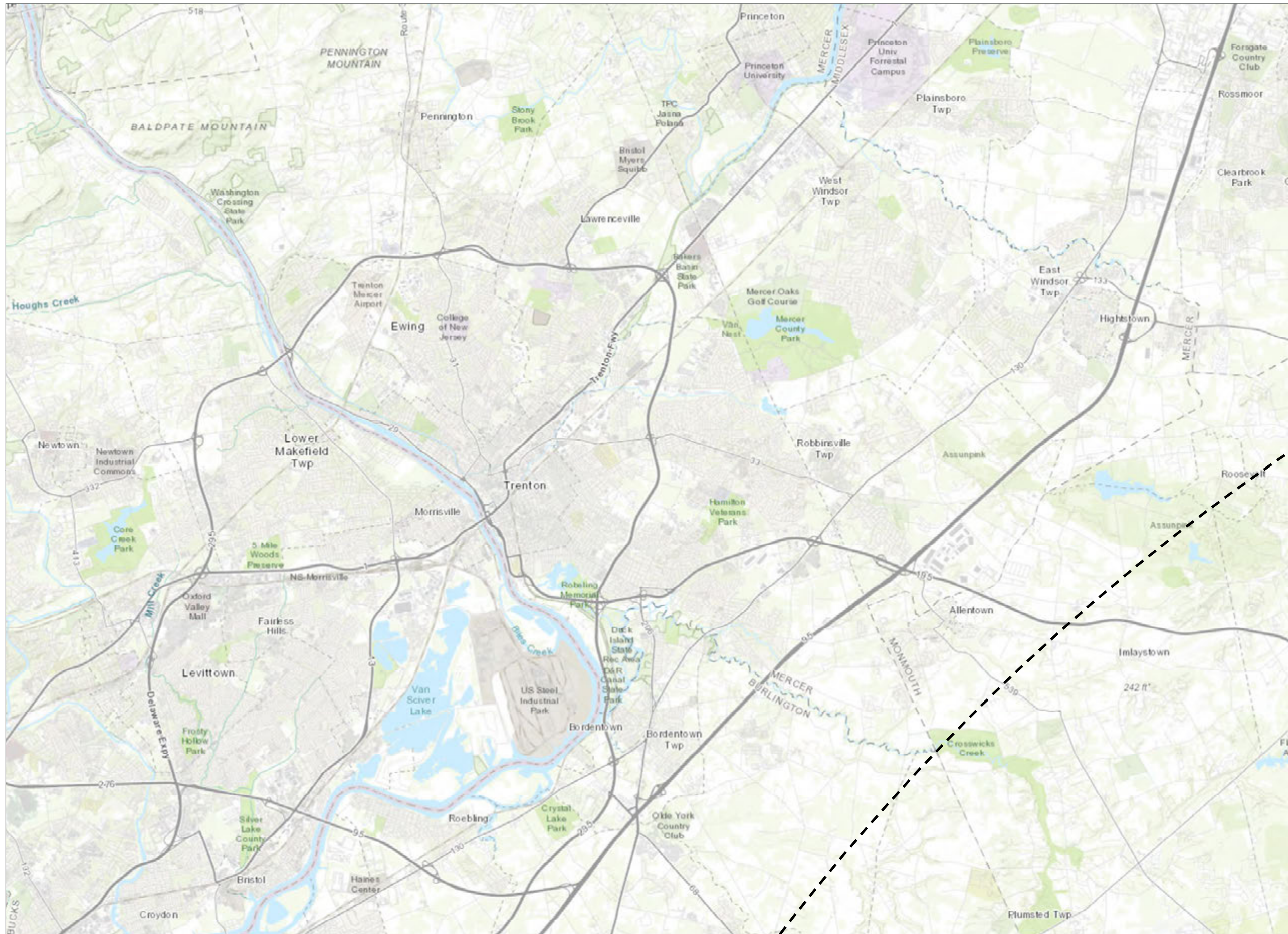
## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- S/NRHP-Listed Resource
- S/NRHP-Eligible Resource
- State Wildlife Management Area
- State Park
- State Nature or Historic Preserve
- National Heritage Trail
- State Fishing and Boating Access
- Public Beach
- ZVI
- Geographic Analysis Area



Prepared January 29, 2024  
Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service

Potential WTG viewshed visibility is based on the screening effects of topography, vegetation, structures as represented in lidar data (collection years ranging from 2008 to 2018); curvature of the Earth (including a standard refraction index of 0.13); and a 319-meter blade tip height.

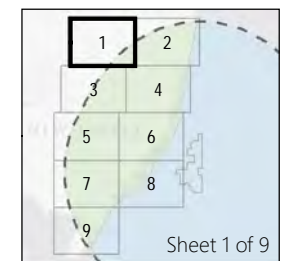


# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

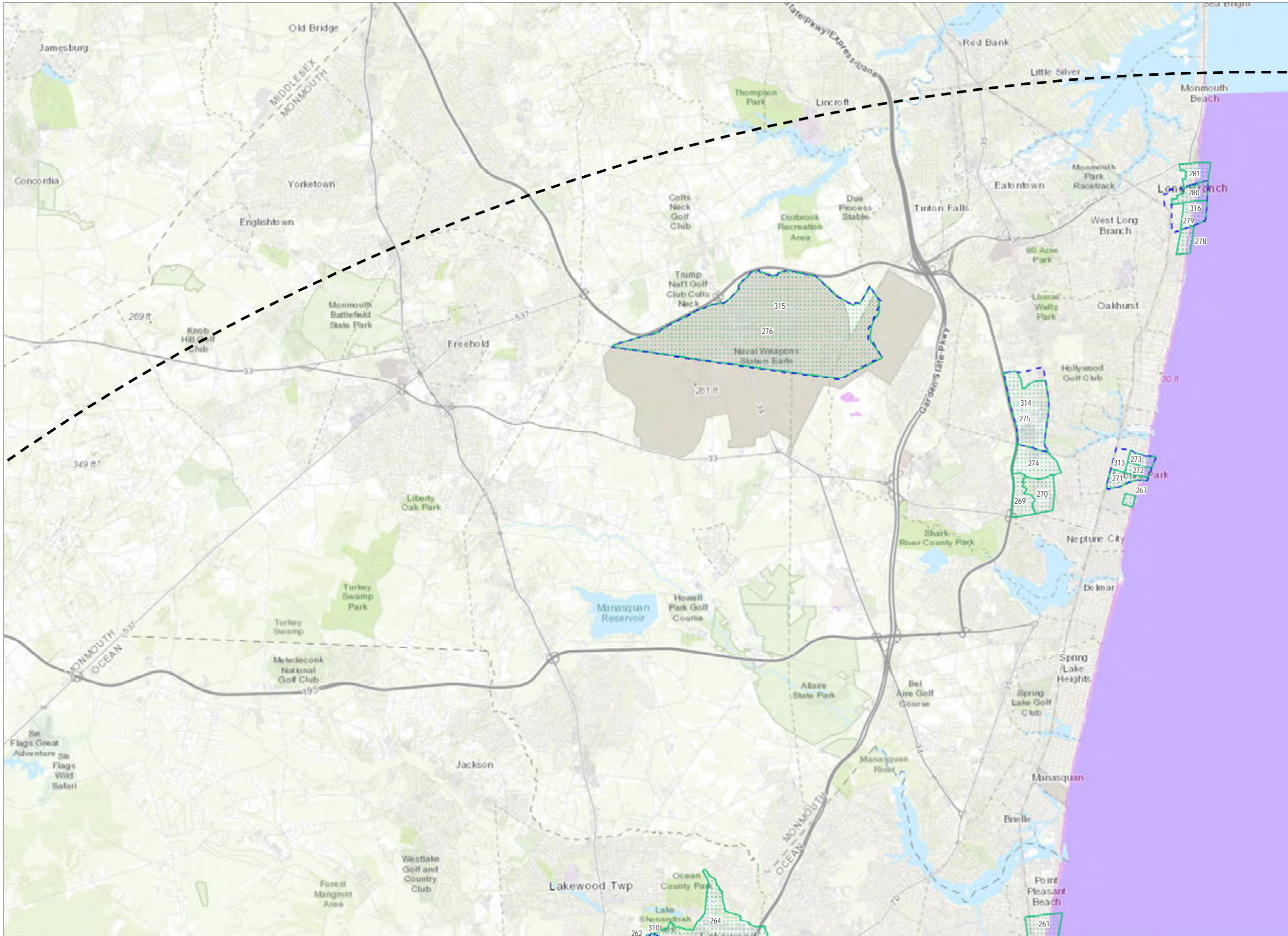
## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- ZVI
- Geographic Analysis Area



Prepared January 29, 2024  
 Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service

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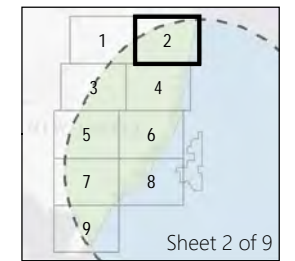


# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

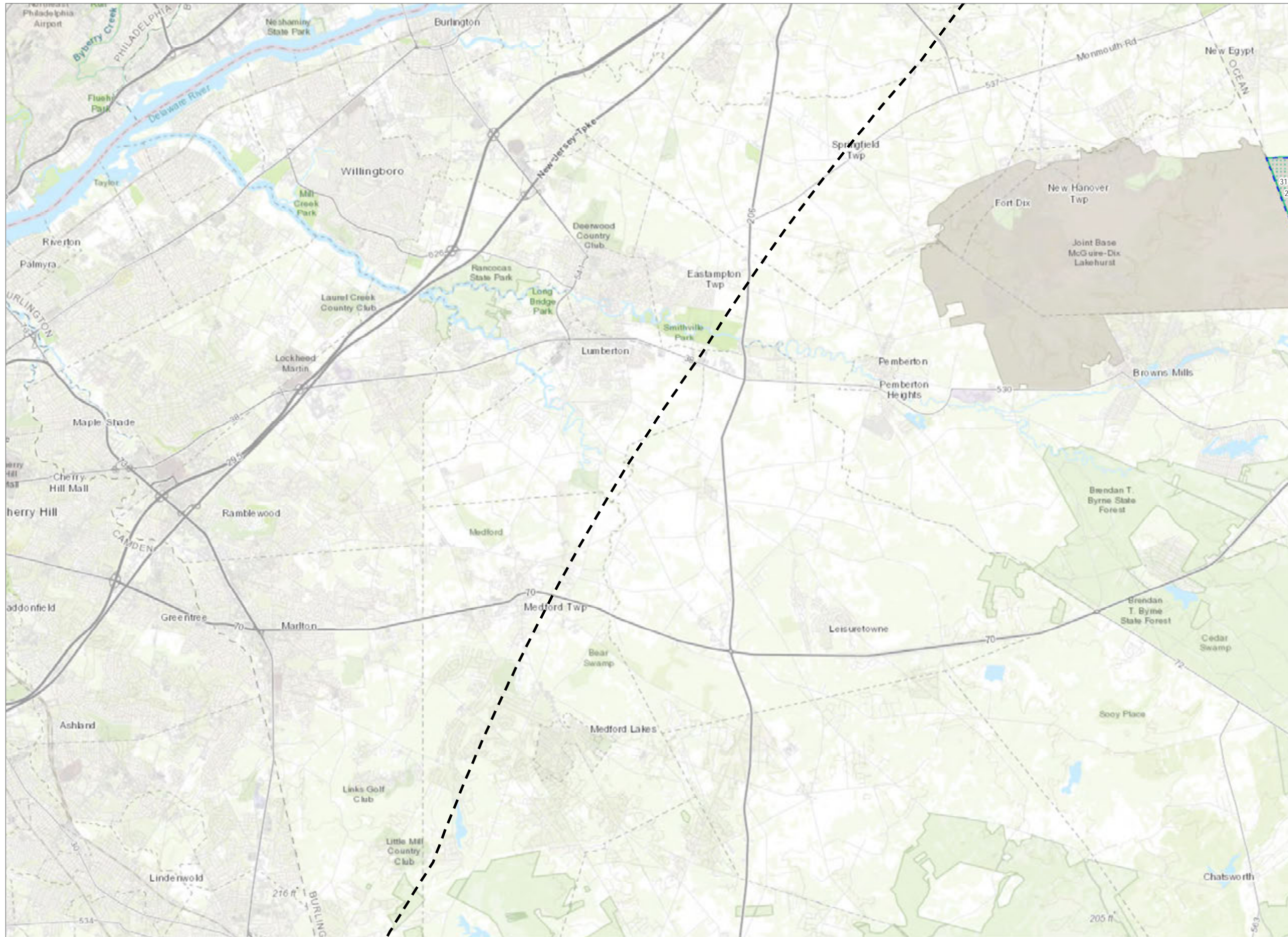
## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- Environmental Justice Area
- Disadvantaged Community
- ZVI
- Geographic Analysis Area



Prepared January 29, 2024  
 Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service





Potential WTG viewshed visibility is based on the screening effects of topography, vegetation, structures as represented in lidar data (collection years ranging from 2008 to 2018); curvature of the Earth (including a standard refraction index of 0.13); and a 319-meter blade tip height.

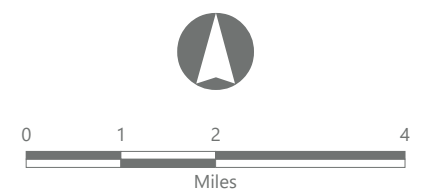
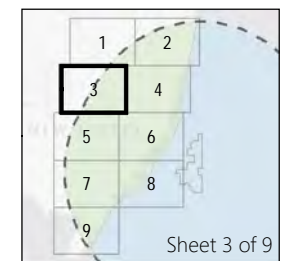


# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

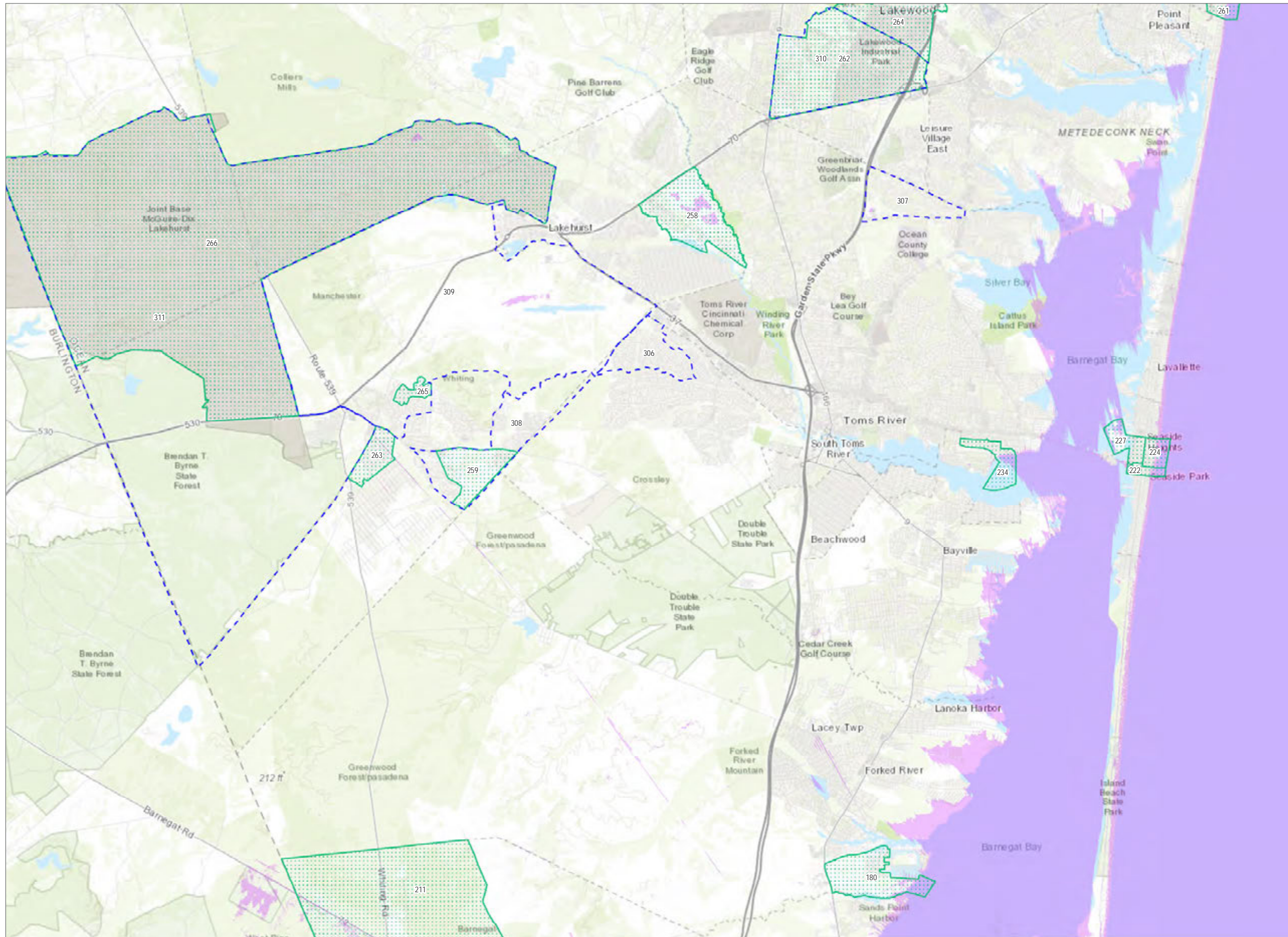
## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

-  Environmental Justice Area
-  Disadvantaged Community
-  ZVI
-  Geographic Analysis Area



Prepared January 29, 2024  
 Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service

Potential WTG viewshed visibility is based on the screening effects of topography, vegetation, structures as represented in lidar data (collection years ranging from 2008 to 2018); curvature of the Earth (including a standard refraction index of 0.13); and a 319-meter blade tip height.

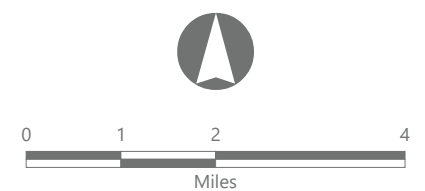
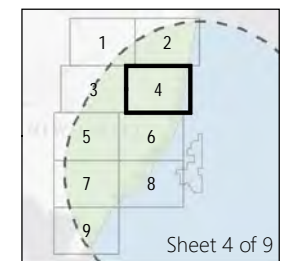


# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- Environmental Justice Area
- Disadvantaged Community
- ZVI
- Geographic Analysis Area






Prepared January 29, 2024  
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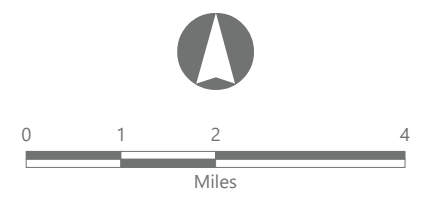
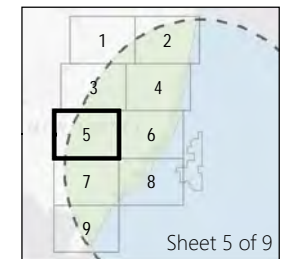
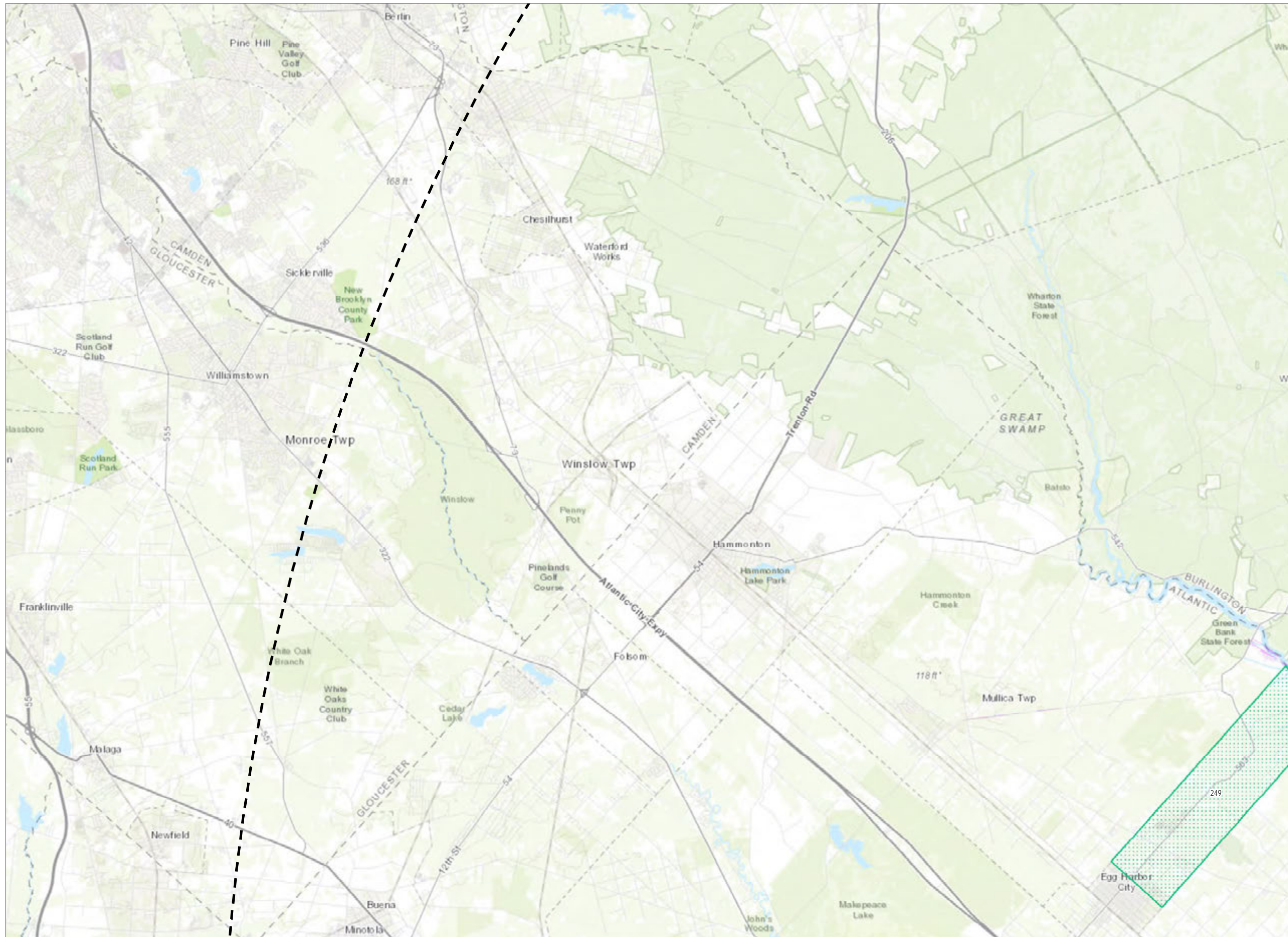
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# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

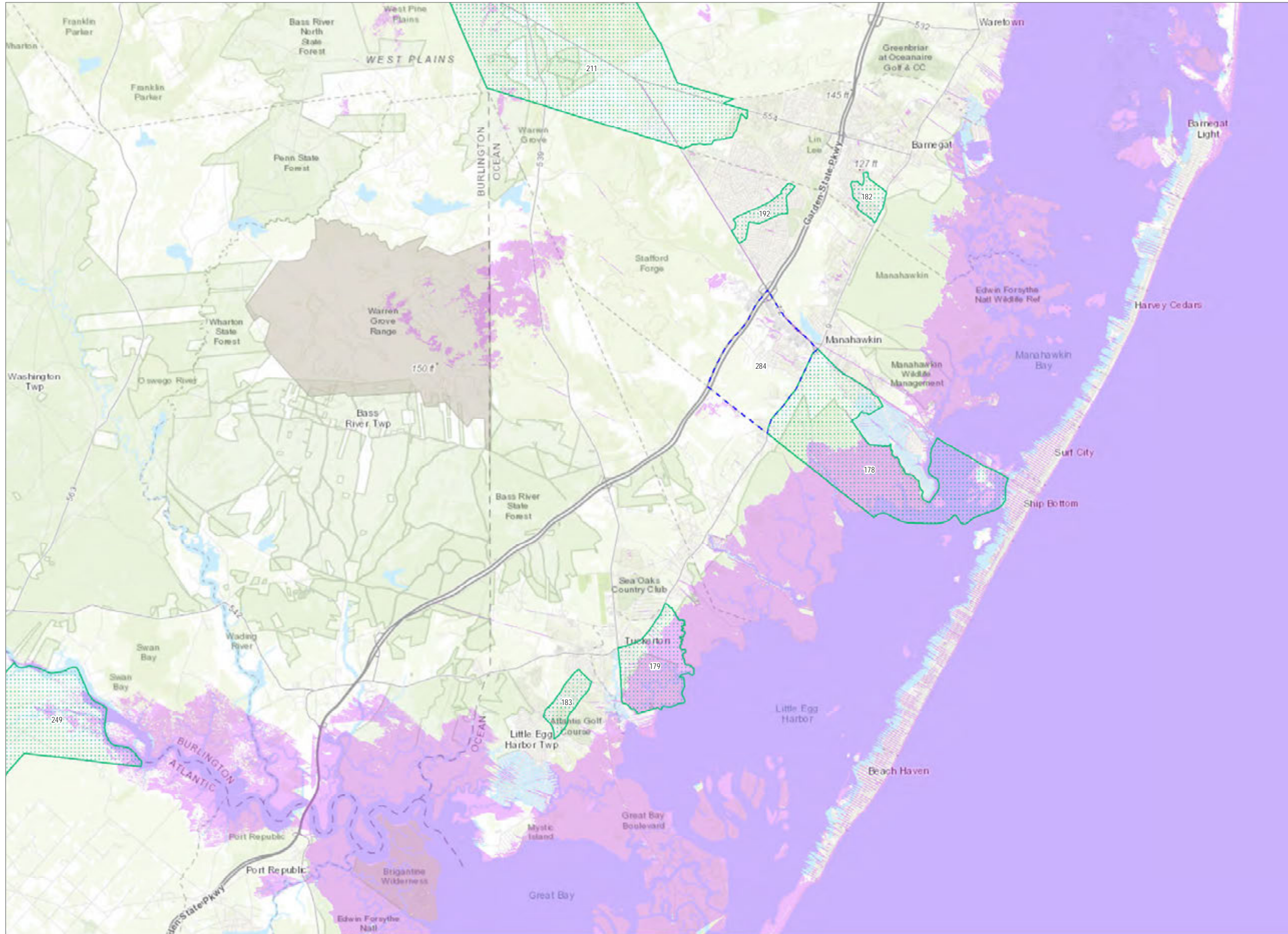
## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

-  Environmental Justice Area
-  ZVI
-  Geographic Analysis Area



Prepared January 29, 2024  
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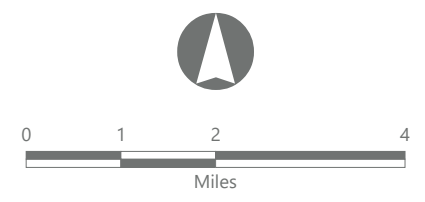
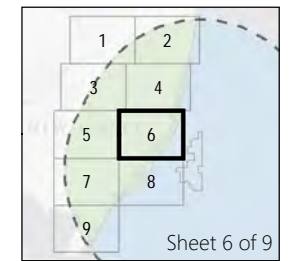


# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

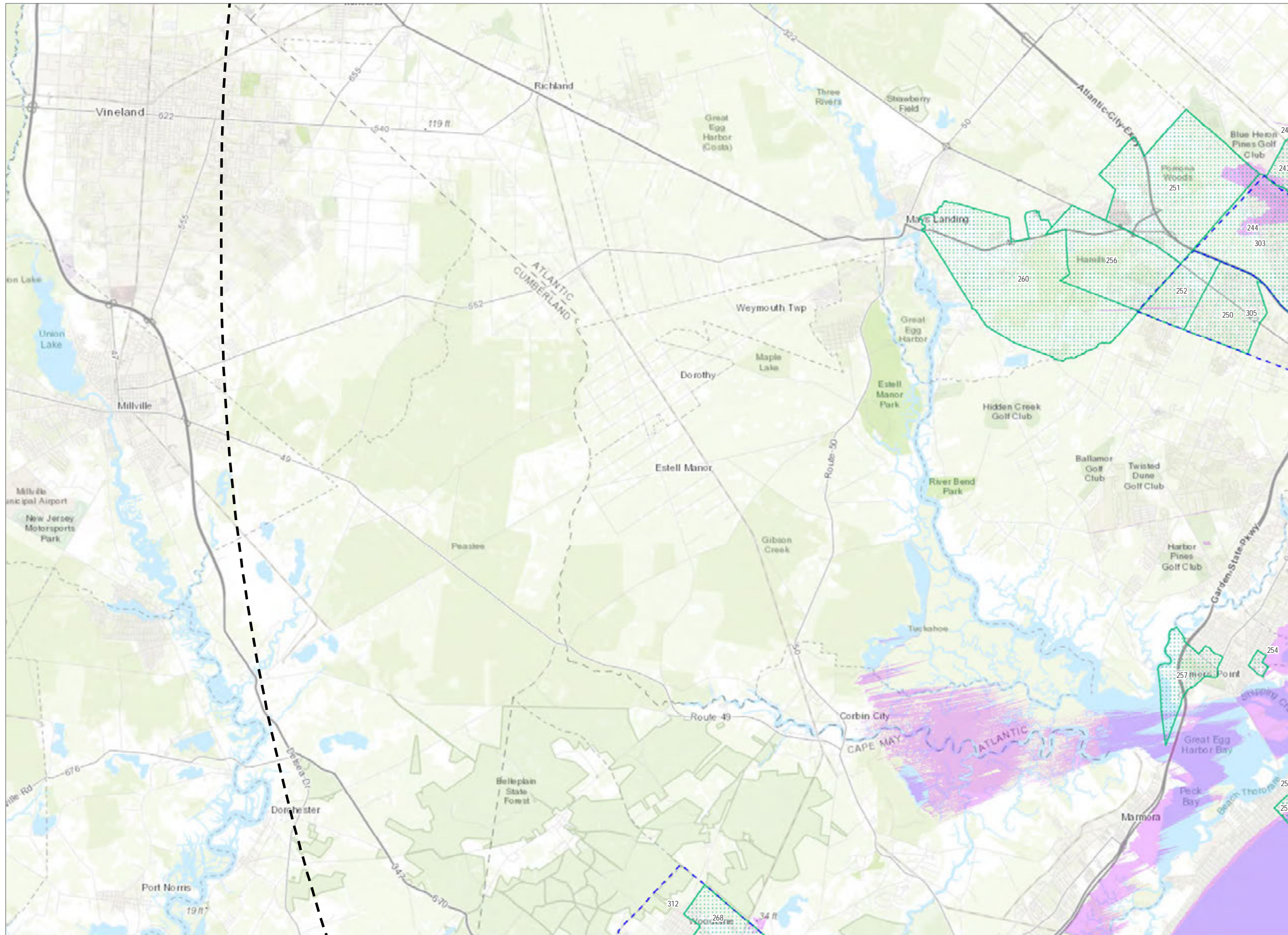
## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

-  Environmental Justice Area
-  Disadvantaged Community
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Prepared January 29, 2024  
 Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service





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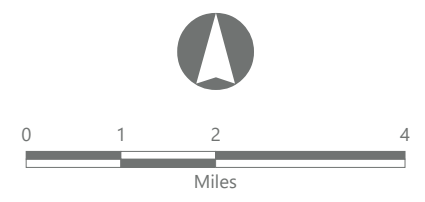
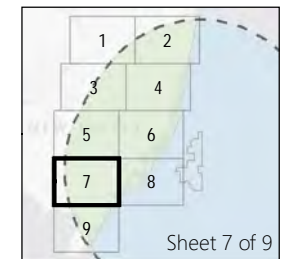


# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

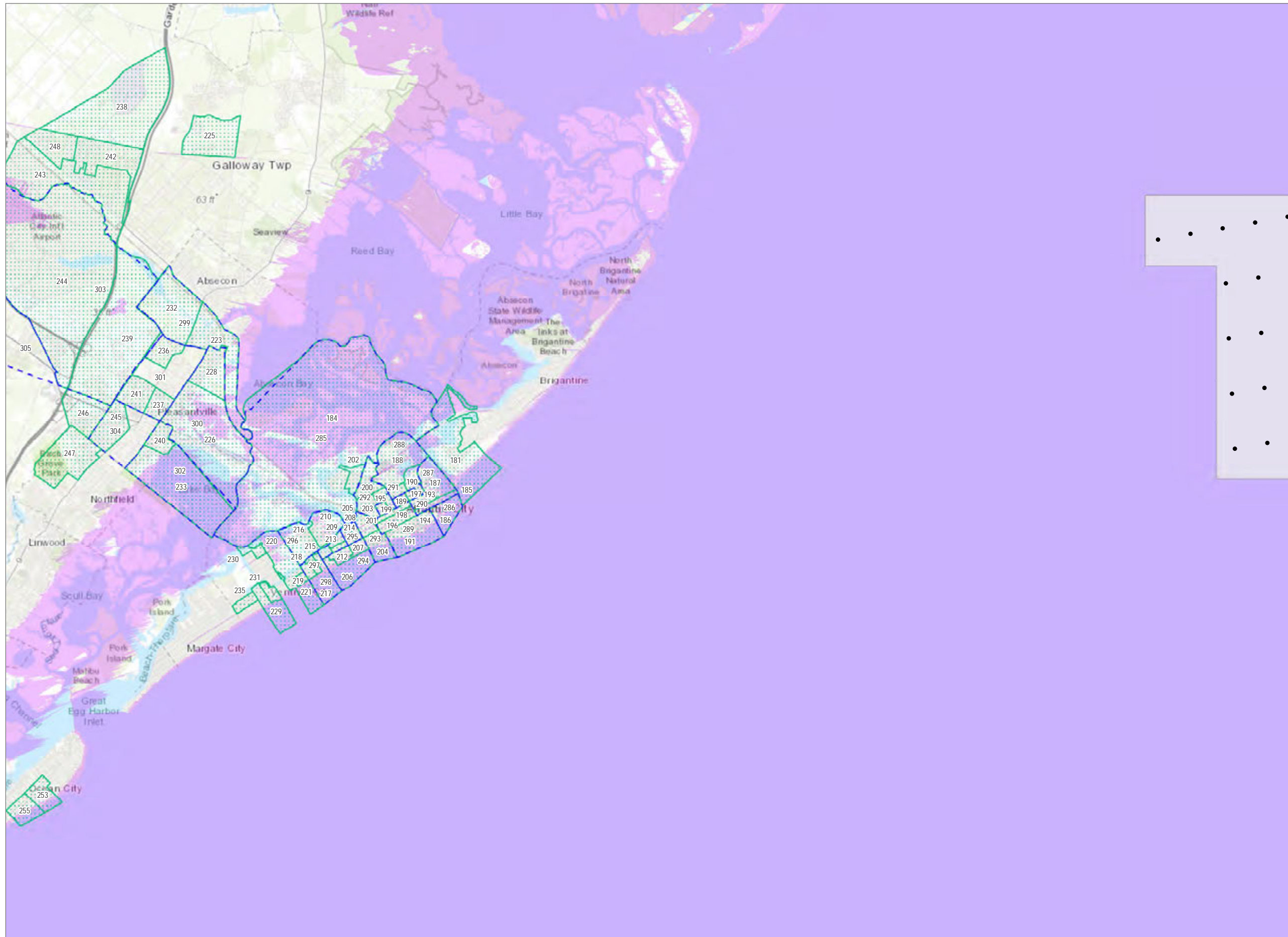
## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

-  Environmental Justice Area
-  Disadvantaged Community
-  ZVI
-  Geographic Analysis Area



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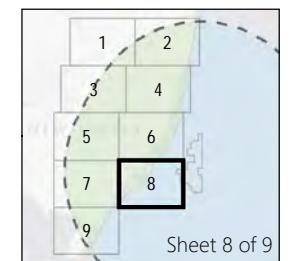
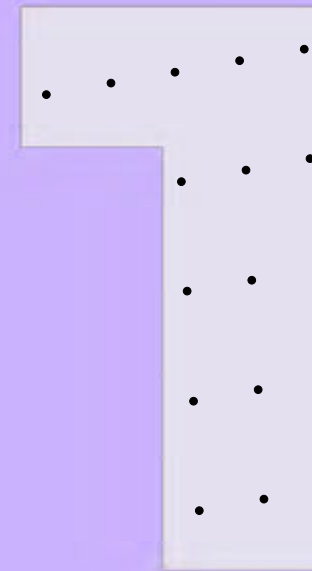


# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

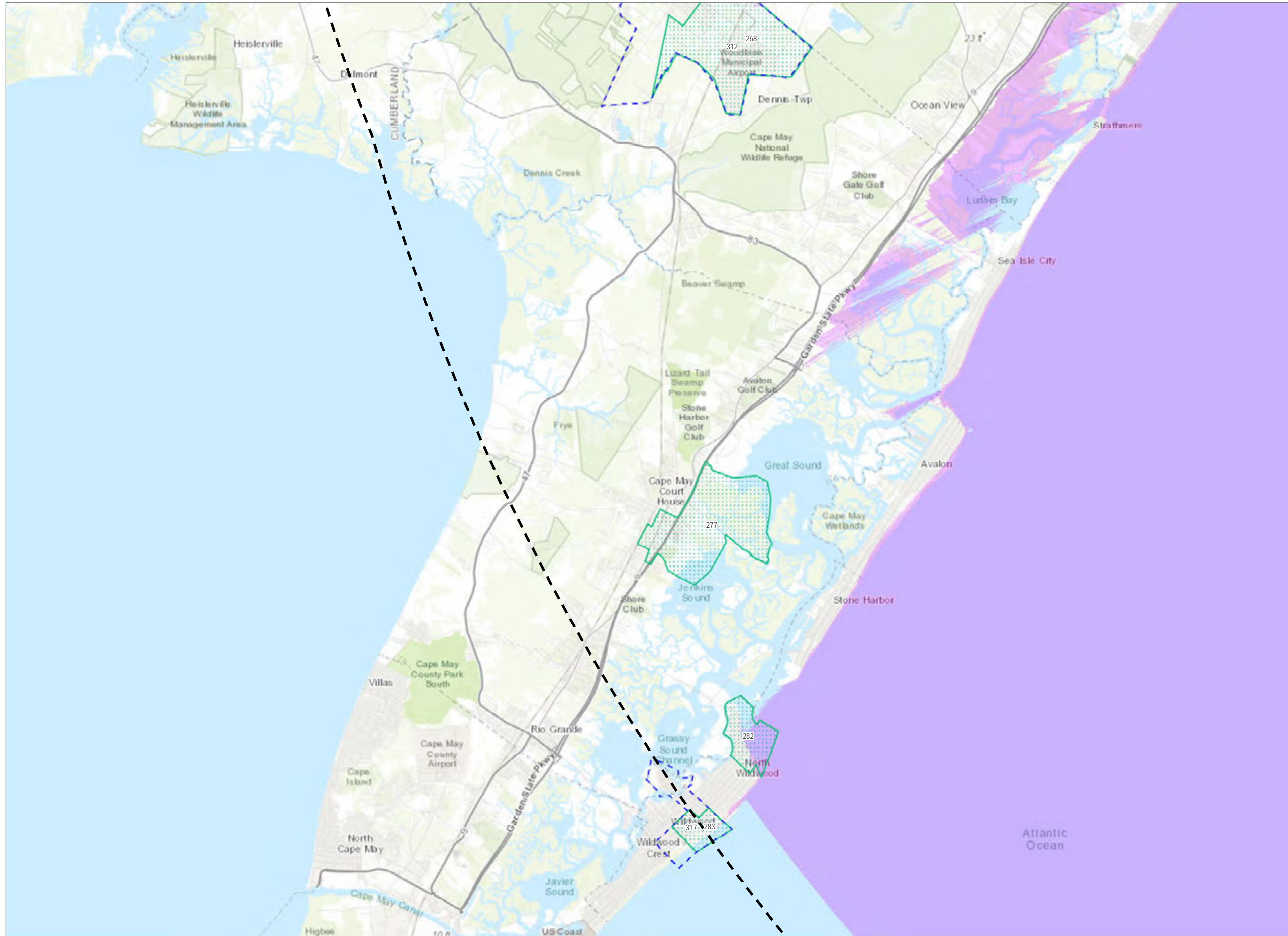
## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- Wind Turbine Generator
- Wind Turbine Area (OCS-A 0549)
- ▨ Environmental Justice Area
- ▭ Disadvantaged Community
- ZVI
- ▭ Geographic Analysis Area



Prepared January 29, 2024  
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Potential WTG viewshed visibility is based on the screening effects of topography, vegetation, structures as represented in lidar data (collection years ranging from 2008 to 2018); curvature of the Earth (including a standard refraction index of 0.13); and a 319-meter blade tip height.

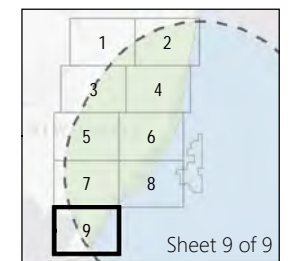


### Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

#### Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- Environmental Justice Area
- Disadvantaged Community
- ZVI
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Potential WTG viewshed visibility is based on the screening effects of topography, vegetation, structures as represented in lidar data (collection years ranging from 2008 to 2018); curvature of the Earth (including a standard refraction index of 0.13); and a 319-meter blade tip height.

Inventoried Sensitive Locations or Area <sup>1</sup>	Location		KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles) <sup>3</sup>	Viewshed Results								Map Reference	
	Municipality	County			WTG Visibility Counts				Acreages			Percent Visibility <sup>5</sup>	ID Number	Sheet Number
					WTG Blade Tips Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Nacelle Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Mid-Tower Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Base USCG Navigation Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Acreage within 40nm Extent of Analysis	Acreage within ZTV	Acreage within ZVI	p ≤1% r 2-25% t 26-50% v 51-75% x 76-100%		
<b>National Historic Landmarks</b>														
Lucy, The Margate Elephant	City of Margate City	Atlantic	MC01, MC02	22.1	32	29	9	0	0.6	0.6	<0.1	r	1	8
<b>Properties Listed on the National or State Registers of Historic Places</b>														
Beach Haven Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)	Borough of Beach Haven	Ocean	BHB01, BHB02	9.7	49	24	23	8	38.7	38.4	7.8	r	2	6
Sherbourne Farm	Borough of Beach Haven	Ocean		9.8	5	0	0	0	0.7	0.7	0.1	r	3	6
Beach Haven Historic District	Borough of Beach Haven	Ocean	BHB01, BHB02	9.8	32	17	11	1	21.8	21.8	6.7	t	4	6
Barnegat Lighthouse <sup>6</sup>	Borough of Barnegat Light	Ocean	BLB02	10.1	157	157	156	57	0.2	0.1	0.0	p	5	6
Absecon Lighthouse <sup>6</sup>	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	AC01N, AC01, AC05	16.1	157	157	157	134	2.0	2.0	1.5	x	6	8
Segal Building	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		16.8	3	0	0	0	0.3	0.3	<0.1	r	7	8
St. Nicholas of Tolentine Church	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		16.9	3	2	1	0	0.9	0.9	0.1	r	8	8
Church of the Ascension	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17.1	2	2	0	0	0.3	0.3	<0.1	r	9	8
Liberty Hotel	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17.1	2	1	0	0	0.3	0.3	<0.1	r	10	8
Northside Institutional Historic District	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17.1	2	2	0	0	4.3	4.3	0.5	r	11	8

**Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind North (OCS-A 0549)**

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment A: Visibility From Visually Sensitive Locations and Areas

Inventoried Sensitive Locations or Area <sup>1</sup>	Location		KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles) <sup>3</sup>	Viewshed Results								Map Reference	
	Municipality	County			WTG Visibility Counts				Acreages			Percent Visibility <sup>5</sup>	ID Number	Sheet Number
					WTG Blade Tips Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Nacelle Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Mid-Tower Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Base USCG Navigation Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Acreage within 40nm Extent of Analysis	Acreage within ZTV	Acreage within ZVI	p ≤1% r 2-25% t 26-50% v 51-75% x 76-100%		
World War I Memorial (Soldiers and Sailors Monument)	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		18.5	1	1	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.1	t	12	8
John Stafford Historic District	City of Ventnor City	Atlantic	VC02	19.2	82	62	42	0	4.2	4.2	0.5	r	13	8
Port Republic Historic District	City of Port Republic	Atlantic		19.3	14	3	0	0	462.1	437.3	<0.1	p	14	6, 8
Island Heights Historic District	Borough of Island Heights; Berkeley, Toms River Townships	Ocean		20.5	21	0	0	0	310.4	298.4	1.9	p	15	4
Linwood Historic District	City of Linwood	Atlantic		24.1	1	0	0	0	97.6	72.8	<0.1	p	16	7, 8
Bay Front Historic District	City of Somers Point	Atlantic		26.3	25	0	0	0	50.4	50.4	0.6	p	17	7
Bay Head Historic District	Boroughs of Bay Head, Point Pleasant, Point Pleasant Beach	Ocean	BYB01	27.2	152	66	7	0	305.8	245.6	30.0	r	18	4
South Tuckahoe Historic District	City of Corbin City; Upper Township	Atlantic, Cape May		34.8	4	0	0	0	42.6	42.6	<0.1	p	19	7
Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association Historic District	Borough of Bradley Beach; City of Asbury Park; Neptune Township	Monmouth	NT01	37.1	58	5	0	0	252.4	222.4	37.1	r	20	2
Asbury Park Convention Hall	City of Asbury Park	Monmouth	APC01, APC02	38.1	47	3	0	0	2.2	1.9	0.5	r	21	2
Allenhurst Residential Historic District	Boroughs of Allenhurst, Deal; Loch Arbour Township	Monmouth	LAV01	38.8	53	5	0	0	116.1	115.2	3.0	r	22	2
Hereford Lighthouse <sup>6</sup>	City of North Wildwood	Cape May	NWC01	45.1	116	10	0	0	1.2	1.1	0.2	r	23	9
<b>Properties Determined Eligible for the National or State Registers of Historic Places</b>														

**Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind North (OCS-A 0549)**

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment A: Visibility From Visually Sensitive Locations and Areas

Inventoried Sensitive Locations or Area <sup>1</sup>	Location		KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles) <sup>3</sup>	Viewshed Results								Map Reference	
	Municipality	County			WTG Visibility Counts				Acreages			Percent Visibility <sup>5</sup>	ID Number	Sheet Number
					WTG Blade Tips Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Nacelle Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Mid-Tower Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Base USCG Navigation Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Acreage within 40nm Extent of Analysis	Acreage within ZTV	Acreage within ZVI	p ≤1% r 2-25% t 26-50% v 51-75% x 76-100%		
Harvey Cedars Hotel	Borough of Harvey Cedars	Ocean		9.1	9	2	0	0	11.1	11.1	0.5	r	24	6
Little Egg Harbor Yacht Club	Borough of Beach Haven	Ocean		10	5	2	0	0	0.9	0.9	0.2	t	25	6
Little Egg Harbor US Life Saving Station #23	Little Egg Harbor Township	Ocean	LEHT02, LEHT01	11.2	129	129	117	3	4.6	4.6	4.0	x	26	8
Forked River Coast Guard Station No. 112	Berkeley Township	Ocean		11.5	2	0	0	0	1.8	1.4	0.1	r	27	4
The Judge's Shack	Berkeley Township	Ocean		12.2	157	157	125	19	0.9	0.9	0.8	x	28	4
Manahawkin Village Historic District	Stafford Township	Ocean		13.6	6	1	1	0	193.2	193.1	3.8	r	29	6
West Creek Historic District	Eagleswood Township	Ocean		14.3	69	30	8	0	91.4	91.4	0.8	p	30	6
Brigantine Lighthouse <sup>6</sup>	City of Brigatine	Atlantic		14.3	132	121	81	11	0.1	0.1	0.0	p	31	8
Barneгат Historic District	Barneгат Township	Ocean		14.6	1	0	0	0	89.7	89.6	0.1	p	32	6
Tuckerton Historic District	Borough of Tuckerton; Little Egg Harbor Township	Ocean		14.8	157	157	93	0	566.2	561.8	18.7	r	33	6
Garden State Parkway Historic District	Boroughs of Beachwood, Tinton Falls, Cities of Somers Point, Port Republic; Dennis, Eagleswood, Bass River, Little Egg Harbor, Barneгат, Lacey, Berkeley	Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Monmouth, Ocean		15.4	157	149	74	0	8,011.4	5,467.2	164.0	r	34	2, 4, 6-9
Bass River State Forest Historic District	Bass River, Little Egg Harbor Townships	Burlington, Ocean	BRT01	15.4	137	43	0	0	7,260.9	6,648.6	289.3	r	35	6
USCG Station Atlantic City	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		16.3	79	12	0	0	7.4	7.4	3.0	t	36	8

**Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind North (OCS-A 0549)**

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment A: Visibility From Visually Sensitive Locations and Areas

Inventoried Sensitive Locations or Area <sup>1</sup>	Location		KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles) <sup>3</sup>	Viewshed Results								Map Reference	
	Municipality	County			WTG Visibility Counts				Acreages			Percent Visibility <sup>5</sup>	ID Number	Sheet Number
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Atlantic City Beautiful Historic District	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		16.4	1	0	0	0	13.2	13.2	0.1	p	37	8
2-6 South Virginia Avenue	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		16.6	4	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	<0.1	r	38	8
1315 Pacific Avenue	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		16.9	4	3	1	0	0.1	0.1	<0.1	r	39	8
Administration Building for the Board of Education	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17.3	2	2	0	0	0.2	0.2	<0.1	r	40	8
Equitable Trust Bank Building	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17.4	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	<0.1	p	41	8
Midway Camps Historic District	Borough of Seaside Park; Berkeley Township	Ocean		17.6	157	152	70	0	24.4	22.1	1.4	r	42	4
Camden and Atlantic Railroad Historic District	Cities of Atlantic City, Absecon, Pleasantville, Egg Harbor City; Egg Harbor, Hammonton, Galloway, Winslow, Waterford, Mullica Townships	Atlantic, Camden		17.8	138	108	10	0	443.3	316.5	22.6	r	43	3, 5, 7, 8
U.S. Route 30 Bridge (SI&A # 0103-152)	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17.8	2	0	0	0	1.3	1.2	<0.1	p	44	8
Atlantic City Fire Station #4	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17.9	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.2	<0.1	p	45	8
Ritz Carlton Hotel	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17.9	31	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	0.1	r	46	8
The Knife and Fork Restaurant	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		18.5	1	1	0	0	0.1	0.1	<0.1	r	47	8
Conovertown Historic District	Galloway Township	Atlantic		18.6	12	11	9	0	33.0	28.8	0.8	r	48	8
North Shore Road Historic District	City of Absecon	Atlantic		19	23	21	1	0	69.6	66.2	1.9	r	49	8

**Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind North (OCS-A 0549)**

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment A: Visibility From Visually Sensitive Locations and Areas



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	Municipality	County			WTG Visibility Counts				Acreages			Percent Visibility <sup>5</sup>	ID Number	Sheet Number
					WTG Blade Tips Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Nacelle Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Mid-Tower Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Base USCG Navigation Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Acreage within 40nm Extent of Analysis	Acreage within ZTV	Acreage within ZVI	p ≤1% r 2-25% t 26-50% v 51-75% x 76-100%		
Gulf Service Station	City of Port Republic	Atlantic		19	157	140	49	0	1.5	1.5	1.0	v	50	6
AT&T Transmitter Building and Antenna Field	Berkeley Township	Ocean		19.1	156	88	2	0	212.7	211.0	89.0	t	51	4
West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad Historic District	Cities of Atlantic City, Pleasantville; Hamilton, Egg Harbor Townships	Atlantic		19.1	91	31	2	0	248.4	168.1	4.1	r	52	7, 8
U.S. Life Saving Station No. 13	Borough of Seaside Park	Ocean	SPB01	19.2	126	99	27	0	0.3	0.3	<0.1	r	53	4
Saint Leonard's Tract Historic District	City of Ventnor City	Atlantic	VC01	19.6	109	101	80	0	72.6	72.6	3.5	r	54	8
Ocean Beach Historic District (Units 1, 2, and 3)	Borough of Lavallette; Toms River Township	Ocean	TRT01	22.1	157	111	37	0	114.1	112.5	13.9	r	55	4
Toms River Main Street Historic District	Toms River Township	Ocean		23.3	1	0	0	0	51.4	50.2	<0.1	p	56	4
Ocean City-Longport Bridge (SI&A #3100001)	City of Ocean City; Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic, Cape May	EHT01, EHT02	24.3	83	77	18	0	15.3	15.3	10.0	v	57	8
Mantoloking Historic District	Borough of Mantoloking; Brick Township	Ocean		25.1	157	81	19	0	239.7	87.1	53.0	r	58	4
Mantoloking Marine Historic District	Borough of Mantoloking; Brick Township	Ocean		25.8	16	0	0	0	68.2	67.1	2.5	r	59	4
Ocean City Music Pier	City of Ocean City	Cape May	OC04	26.1	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.6	<0.1	p	60	8
Atlantic City Railroad Cape May Division Historic District	Boroughs of Folsom, Woodbine; Cities of Ocean City, Corbin City, Estell Manor; Dennis, Buena Vista, Hammonton, Middle, Upper, Weymouth, Winslow Townships	Atlantic, Camden, Cape May		29	40	0	0	0	538.6	306.2	7.3	p	61	5, 7, 9

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Corson's Inlet Bridge (SI&A # 3100002)	Upper Township	Cape May	UT01	32.2	139	27	0	0	2.9	2.8	2.5	x	62	9
North and South Tuckahoe Historic District	City of Corbin City; Upper Township	Atlantic, Cape May		34.8	4	0	0	0	85.2	74.3	<0.1	p	63	7
Townsend Inlet Bridge (SI&A # 3100003)	Borough of Avalon; City of Sea Isle City; Middle Township	Cape May	SIC01, SIC02	37.5	104	1	0	0	2.2	1.6	0.9	t	64	9
Asbury Park Casino and Carousel	City of Asbury Park	Monmouth		37.7	53	3	0	0	2.1	2.1	0.6	t	65	2
Howard Johnson's Pavilion	City of Asbury Park	Monmouth	APC01, APC02	38.1	52	3	0	0	0.8	0.6	<0.1	r	66	2
Naval Ammunition Depot Earle Historic District	Borough of Tinton Falls; Howell, Colts Neck, Wall Townships	Monmouth		39.6	20	0	0	0	8,428.6	1,684.9	<0.1	p	67	2
North Wildwood Life Saving Station	City of North Wildwood	Cape May	NWC01	45.1	30	0	0	0	0.9	1.0	0.1	r	68	9
<b>National Natural Landmarks</b>														
Manahawkin Bottomland Hardwood Forest	Stafford Township	Ocean	ST01	11.2	157	133	50	0	1,054.2	1,054.2	298.3	t	69	6
<b>National Wildlife Refuges</b>														
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR	Boroughs of Beach Haven, Barnegat Light, Ocean Gate, Mantoloking, Tuckerton, Ship Bottom, Seaside Heights; Cities of Brigantine, Port Republic; Long Beach, Eagleswood, Bass River, Little Egg Harbor, Barnegat, Lacey, Berkeley, Brick, Galloway, Stafford, Ocean, Toms River Townships	Atlantic, Burlington, Ocean	BRT01, GT01, GT02, LEHT03, ST01, LAT01, LBT04	8.8	157	157	157	82	72,227.2	71,539.0	46,378.3	v	70	4, 6, 8

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<b>State Wildlife Management Areas</b>														
Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area	Little Egg Harbor Township	Ocean	LEHT02, LEHT01	10.1	157	157	152	24	5,901.4	5,890.8	5,607.4	x	71	6, 8
Sedge Island Wildlife Management Area	Lacey, Ocean Townships	Ocean		11.1	157	107	37	1	205.0	205.0	198.6	x	72	4, 6
Manahawkin Wildlife Management Area	Stafford Township	Ocean	ST01	11.2	157	133	50	0	1,054.2	1,054.2	298.3	t	73	6
Absecon Wildlife Management Area	Cities of Atlantic City, Brigantine, Absecon, Pleasantville; Galloway Township	Atlantic		12.7	157	157	114	0	3,787.3	3,781.5	3,510.3	x	74	8
Upper Barnegat Bay Wildlife Management Area	Lacey, Ocean, Toms River Townships	Ocean		13.9	157	147	49	0	393.8	393.8	220.7	v	75	4, 6
Stafford Forge Wildlife Management Area	Eagleswood, Little Egg Harbor, Barnegat, Stafford Townships	Ocean		15.6	157	157	109	0	16,600.5	14,581.3	903.0	r	76	6
Forked River Mountain Wildlife Management Area	Lacey, Ocean Townships	Ocean		17.2	27	0	0	0	2,308.3	1,874.3	0.7	p	77	4, 6
Port Republic Wildlife Management Area	City of Port Republic; Galloway Township	Atlantic		18.3	157	137	40	0	1,483.2	1,433.2	319.1	r	78	6, 8
Swan Bay Wildlife Management Area	Bass River, Washington Townships	Burlington		19.5	157	100	27	0	3,986.6	3,959.6	1,607.8	t	79	6
Greenwood Forest Wildlife Management Area	Barnegat, Lacey, Berkeley, Ocean, Woodland, Manchester Townships	Burlington, Ocean		20	157	67	0	0	29,557.7	16,970.5	15.3	p	80	4, 6
Pork Island Wildlife Management Area	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		22	93	11	0	0	713.5	713.5	526.2	v	81	8
Hammonton Creek Wildlife Management Area	City of Egg Harbor City; Hammonton, Galloway, Mullica Townships	Atlantic		23.7	5	0	0	0	6,022.2	5,174.4	0.2	p	82	5-7

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Malibu Beach Wildlife Management Area	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic	EHT02	24	63	1	0	0	256.4	248.8	161.9	v	83	8
Cape May Coastal Wetlands Wildlife Management Area	Borough of Avalon; Cities of Sea Isle City, Ocean City; Dennis, Middle, Upper Townships	Cape May		27.6	150	68	0	0	15,720.6	11,103.5	3,836.3	r	84	7, 9
Tuckahoe Wildlife Management Area	Cities of Corbin City, Somers Point, Estell Manor; Egg Harbor, Upper Townships	Atlantic, Cape May	EMC01, EHT03	27.7	43	3	0	0	19,643.1	18,865.3	2,857.4	r	85	7
Whiting Wildlife Management Area	Manchester Township	Ocean		27.8	14	7	0	0	1,192.1	556.4	<0.1	p	86	4
Manasquan River Wildlife Management Area	Brick, Wall Townships	Monmouth, Ocean		32.1	2	0	0	0	761.5	253.7	0.2	p	87	2
<b>State Parks</b>														
Island Beach State Park	Long Beach, Lacey, Berkeley, Ocean Townships	Ocean	BT02, BT02, BT01	9.7	157	157	157	49	2,512.2	2,331.6	1,166.1	t	88	4, 6
Barnegat Lighthouse State Park	Borough of Barnegat Light	Ocean	BLB02	9.9	102	70	55	38	11.4	10.9	3.4	t	89	6
Corsons Inlet State Park	City of Ocean City; Upper Township	Cape May	OC01	30.9	154	94	0	0	148.3	137.7	40.3	t	90	9
<b>State Nature and Historic Preserve Areas</b>														
North Brigantine State Natural Area	City of Brigantine	Atlantic	BC01, BC02	10.5	157	157	157	41	1,343.2	1,341.1	1,208.5	x	91	8
Kislow State Preserve	Stafford Township	Ocean		12.9	106	102	41	0	0.9	0.9	0.6	v	92	6
Mystic Island State Preserve	Little Egg Harbor Township	Ocean		14.4	157	157	89	0	163.6	163.6	157.6	x	93	6

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Sands Point Harbor State Preserve	Ocean Township	Ocean		14.6	157	142	39	0	120.4	120.4	51.6	t	94	4
Lazarus State Preserve	Stafford Township	Ocean		16.7	2	0	0	0	30.5	30.5	<0.1	p	95	6
Candace McKee Ashmun State Preserve	Lacey, Ocean Townships	Ocean		17.6	26	5	3	0	3,685.5	2,673.3	4.0	p	96	4
Clamming Creek State Preserve	Berkeley Township	Ocean		17.8	155	104	28	0	141.2	141.2	37.1	t	97	4
Clarks Landing State Preserve	City of Egg Harbor City; Galloway Township	Atlantic		21.2	148	78	4	0	982.0	944.9	100.7	r	98	5, 6
Tilton Creek State Preserve	Toms River Township	Ocean		22.2	70	26	0	0	251.3	251.3	53.9	r	99	4
Risley Channel State Preserve	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		23.2	1	0	0	0	11.7	11.7	<0.1	p	100	8
Swan Point State Natural Area	Borough of Mantoloking; Brick Township	Ocean		25.7	37	0	0	0	140.8	140.9	23.8	r	101	4
Hamilton State Preserve	Hamilton, Egg Harbor Townships	Atlantic		27.2	3	0	0	0	2,333.5	1,317.8	1.6	p	102	7
Miller Creek Marsh State Preserve	Upper Township	Cape May		29.8	18	0	0	0	7.5	7.5	7.3	x	103	7
Strathmere State Natural Area	Upper Township	Cape May	UT01	31.8	153	72	0	0	49.7	49.7	49.6	x	104	9
<b>State Forests</b>														
Bass River State Forest	Eagleswood, Bass River, Little Egg Harbor, Barnegat, Washington, Stafford, Woodland Townships	Burlington, Ocean	BRT01	14.6	157	77	2	0	32,642.3	24,368.2	472.8	p	105	4, 6

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Wharton State Forest	Bass River, Hammonton, Washington, Winslow, Waterford, Shamong, Tabernacle, Woodland, Mullica Townships	Atlantic, Burlington, Camden		22.9	30	3	0	0	109,227.0	77,156.9	3.9	p	106	3, 5, 6
Penn State Forest	Bass River, Washington, Woodland Townships	Burlington		23.7	54	21	0	0	3,479.1	3,026.3	2.5	p	107	6
<b>National or State Designated Wild, Scenic, or Recreational Rivers</b>														
Great Egg Harbor Wild and Scenic River	Borough of Folsom; Cities of Corbin City, Somers Point, Estell Manor; Hamilton, Buena Vista, Egg Harbor, Hammonton, Galloway, Upper, Weymouth, Winslow Townships	Atlantic, Camden, Cape May		26	26	0	0	0	1,754.1	637.3	53.0	r	108	5, 7, 9
<b>Highways Designated or Eligible as Scenic</b>														
Southern Pinelands Natural Heritage Trail Scenic Byway	Boroughs of Woodbine, Tuckerton; Cities of Corbin City, Estell Manor, Port Republic, Egg Harbor City; Dennis, Hamilton, Bass River, Little Egg Harbor, Galloway, Upper, Weymouth, Washington, Mullica Townships	Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Ocean		15.7	157	157	83	0	1,472.6	1,124.9	41.2	r	109	5-9
<b>National Historic/Recreation/Heritage Trails</b>														
New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area	Many Municipalities	Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Monmouth, Ocean	All KOPs	8.4	157	157	157	127	630,293.1	457,034.4	162,505.1	t	110	2, 4, 6-9
<b>State Fishing and Boating Access</b>														
Island Beach State Park - Canoe and Kayak Launch	Berkeley, Ocean Townships	Ocean		11	11	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.1	v	111	6

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Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area - Boat Launch	Little Egg Harbor Township	Ocean		14.1	157	157	101	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	x	112	6
Barnegat Lighthouse State Park - Fishing Access	Borough of Barnegat Light	Ocean	BLB02	10	104	67	43	10	0.2	0.1	0.1	t	113	6
Barnegat Lighthouse State Park - Fishing Access	Borough of Barnegat Light	Ocean	BLB02	10.1	1	1	1	1	0.2	0.1	<0.1	p	114	6
Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area - Fishing Access 2	Little Egg Harbor Township	Ocean		12.3	157	156	110	0	0.2	0.2	0.1	v	115	6
Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area - Fishing Access 1	Little Egg Harbor Township	Ocean		12.4	98	63	15	0	0.2	0.2	0.1	x	116	6
Corsons Inlet State Park - Mobile Sportfishing Permit Access	City of Ocean City	Cape May		30.9	132	76	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.1	v	117	9
Corsons Inlet State Park - Fishing Access	City of Ocean City	Cape May		31.2	147	42	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	x	118	9
Corsons Inlet State Park - Fishing	Upper Township	Cape May	UT01	31.9	140	31	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	x	119	9
Senator Frank S. Farley State Marina	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		16.4	63	8	0	0	48.6	48.2	15.4	t	120	8
Forked River State Marina	Lacey Township	Ocean		16.6	3	0	0	0	13.6	13.5	0.3	r	121	4
<b>Lighthouses (not S/NRHP-Listed)</b>														
Tucker's Island Lighthouse <sup>6</sup>	Borough of Tuckerton	Ocean		15.7	137	90	51	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	p	122	6
Sea Girt Lighthouse <sup>6</sup>	Borough of Sea Girt	Monmouth		32.4	124	44	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.1	t	123	2

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<b>Public Beaches</b>														
Long Beach Township Municipal Beach	Boroughs of Harvey Cedars, Ship Bottom; Long Beach Township	Ocean	LBT01, LBT02, LBT04	8.4	157	157	157	127	40.3	38.7	33.9	x	124	6
Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach	Borough of Ship Bottom	Ocean	SBB01	8.4	157	157	157	107	4.5	4.0	3.8	x	125	6
Brant Beach	Long Beach Township	Ocean		8.7	4	1	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.1	t	126	6
Harvey Cedars Borough Municipal Beach	Borough of Harvey Cedars	Ocean		8.8	157	157	157	78	15.2	14.8	14.8	x	127	6
Bayfront Bathing Beach	Borough of Ship Bottom	Ocean		9	9	5	1	0	1.4	1.4	0.4	t	128	6
Surf City Borough Bathing Beach	Borough of Surf City	Ocean		9.1	6	3	0	0	0.4	0.4	0.1	r	129	6
Harvey Cedars Borough Public Bayside Beach	Borough of Harvey Cedars	Ocean		9.2	2	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	0.2	r	130	6
Beach Haven Heights Park	Long Beach Township	Ocean	LBT01, LBT04	9.2	157	157	157	96	2.3	2.3	2.3	x	131	6
Long Beach Township Municipal Beach and Tennis Court	Long Beach Township	Ocean		9.3	157	157	157	58	1.7	1.4	1.3	x	132	6
Atlantic Ocean Beachfront	Borough of Barnegat Light	Ocean	BLB01	9.4	157	157	157	51	50.5	41.0	31.7	v	133	6
Beach Haven Inlet	Long Beach Township	Ocean		9.5	157	157	157	105	1.8	1.8	1.2	v	134	6
Beach Haven Borough Public Beach	Borough of Beach Haven; Long Beach Township	Ocean	BHB01, BHB02, BHB03	9.5	157	157	157	122	10.6	10.5	9.9	x	135	6

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Beach Pavillion	Borough of Beach Haven	Ocean		9.8	126	125	125	87	0.2	0.2	0.2	v	136	6
Jennifer Lane Beach	Stafford Township	Ocean		10.9	157	138	17	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	x	137	6
Barnegat Beach	Barnegat Township	Ocean		13.4	153	113	43	0	2.9	2.9	2.9	x	138	6
Small Bay Beach	Ocean Township	Ocean		13.9	157	144	50	0	2.3	2.3	2.2	x	139	6
The Beach	Ocean Township	Ocean		13.9	157	145	42	0	1.6	1.6	1.4	x	140	6
Tuckerton Green Street Beach	Borough of Tuckerton; Little Egg Harbor Township	Ocean	TB01, TB02	14.1	150	146	75	0	3.2	3.2	3.1	x	141	6
Mystic Beach	Little Egg Harbor Township	Ocean		15.2	144	138	65	0	3.8	3.8	1.6	t	142	6
Atlantic City Beach	Cities of Atlantic City, Brigantine	Atlantic	VC02, AC02, AC03, AC04N, AC01N, AC04S, AC01, AC04	15.8	157	157	147	4	215.7	215.7	198.2	x	143	8
Lake Barnegat Beach	Lacey Township	Ocean		17.3	3	1	0	0	102.8	102.5	13.7	r	144	4
White Sands Beach	Berkeley Township	Ocean		17.5	157	152	70	0	6.2	6.2	6.1	x	145	4
Butler Beach	Berkeley Township	Ocean		17.5	106	75	24	0	3.3	3.3	3.2	x	146	4
Seaside Park Beach and Boardwalk	Borough of Seaside Park	Ocean	SPB01	17.9	157	152	62	0	31.3	28.0	27.5	x	147	4
Seaside Park Borough Bay Beach Area	Borough of Seaside Park	Ocean		18.1	3	0	0	0	5.3	5.3	0.2	r	148	4

**Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind North (OCS-A 0549)**

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Attachment A: Visibility From Visually Sensitive Locations and Areas

Inventoried Sensitive Locations or Area <sup>1</sup>	Location		KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles) <sup>3</sup>	Viewshed Results								Map Reference	
	Municipality	County			WTG Visibility Counts				Acreages			Percent Visibility <sup>5</sup>	ID Number	Sheet Number
					WTG Blade Tips Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Nacelle Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Mid-Tower Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Base USCG Navigation Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Acreage within 40nm Extent of Analysis	Acreage within ZTV	Acreage within ZVI	p ≤1% r 2-25% t 26-50% v 51-75% x 76-100%		
Ortley Beach	Toms River Township	Ocean		20.2	157	122	46	0	9.5	9.5	8.8	x	149	4
Lavallette Borough Ocean Front Beach	Borough of Lavallette; Toms River Township	Ocean		20.8	157	124	43	0	49.6	49.1	49.0	x	150	4
Margate City Public Beach	City of Margate City	Atlantic	MC01, MC03, MC02	20.8	118	116	91	0	24.1	24.1	22.5	x	151	8
Atlantic Coast Public Beach	City of Margate City	Atlantic	MC01, MC02	20.9	117	114	78	0	6.0	6.0	5.3	x	152	8
Summit Avenue Bathing Beach	Borough of Island Heights	Ocean		20.9	3	0	0	0	0.6	0.6	0.3	t	153	4
Brick Beach	Brick Township	Ocean	BKT01	23.9	157	92	28	0	11.3	6.7	2.4	r	154	4
Brick Beach II	Brick Township	Ocean		24.2	157	94	28	0	1.9	1.2	1.1	v	155	4
Brick Beach I	Brick Township	Ocean		24.3	157	89	19	0	3.5	1.5	1.2	t	156	4
Ocean City Beachfront	City of Ocean City	Cape May	OC04, OC05, OC02	24.8	153	136	44	0	225.4	221.6	207.4	x	157	7-9
Somers Point City Municipal Beach Park	City of Somers Point	Atlantic		26.4	2	0	0	0	2.2	2.2	<0.1	p	158	7
East Avenue Beach	Borough of Point Pleasant Beach	Ocean		28.4	142	53	5	0	1.7	1.5	1.4	x	159	4
Risden Beach	Borough of Point Pleasant Beach	Ocean		29.1	128	48	0	0	0.6	0.6	0.1	r	160	2
Manasquan Borough Public Beach	Borough of Manasquan	Monmouth		30.1	98	37	0	0	16.5	16.6	16.2	x	161	2

**Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind North (OCS-A 0549)**

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Sea Watch Beach	Borough of Manasquan	Monmouth		31	100	36	0	0	2.0	2.0	1.4	v	162	2
North End Beach	Boroughs of Manasquan, Sea Girt	Monmouth		31	117	43	0	0	2.6	2.6	2.6	x	163	2
Sea Girt Borough Public Beach	Boroughs of Sea Girt, Spring Lake	Monmouth		31.5	99	34	0	0	16.7	14.0	13.5	x	164	2
Strathmere Beach	City of Sea Isle City; Upper Township	Cape May	UT01	31.9	154	80	0	0	57.7	57.1	55.4	x	165	9
Spring Lake Borough Public Beach	Boroughs of Belmar, Spring Lake	Monmouth	SLB01	32.5	98	28	0	0	68.0	65.9	56.8	x	166	2
Sea Isle City Beach Dune Upland	City of Sea Isle City	Cape May	SIC01, SIC02	33.4	149	53	0	0	12.9	12.2	9.9	x	167	9
Sea Isle City Municipal Beach	City of Sea Isle City	Cape May	SIC03	33.6	149	49	0	0	11.5	10.5	9.0	x	168	9
Belmar Beach	Borough of Belmar	Monmouth	BB01, BB01N, BB03	34.4	70	13	0	0	27.7	27.4	23.6	x	169	2
Tuckahoe Beach	Upper Township	Cape May		34.4	6	0	0	0	4.7	4.7	<0.1	p	170	7
Avon-by-the-Sea Borough Municipal Beach	Boroughs of Bay Head Avon-by-the-Sea, Bradley Beach	Monmouth		35.7	59	7	0	0	14.0	12.9	6.5	t	171	2
Sea Isle City Beach Dune and Promenade Lands	City of Sea Isle City	Cape May		36.2	134	21	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.1	v	172	9
Boardwalk and Beach	City of Asbury Park; Loch Arbour Township	Monmouth	LAV01, APC01, APC02	37.7	53	5	0	0	29.3	26.6	18.3	v	173	2
Loch Arbour Village Beach	Borough of Allenhurst; Loch Arbour Township	Monmouth	LAV01	38.6	51	3	0	0	6.0	4.8	3.9	v	174	2

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Allenhurst Beach	Boroughs of Allenhurst, Deal	Monmouth	LAV01	38.8	48	3	0	0	7.0	7.0	6.5	x	175	2
Long Branch City Beach	City of Long Branch	Monmouth		42.3	34	0	0	0	41.4	41.2	31.2	v	176	2
North Wildwood Beach	City of North Wildwood	Cape May	NWC01	45	34	0	0	0	17.3	15.1	14.3	x	177	9
<b>Environmental Justice Areas</b>														
340297351034	Borough of Ship Bottom; Long Beach, Eagleswood, Stafford Townships	Ocean		9	157	157	90	3	4,826.8	4,814.2	2,852.1	v	178	6
340297370002	Borough of Tuckerton; Little Egg Harbor Township	Ocean		13.9	157	157	98	0	1,457.8	1,457.7	1,087.0	v	179	6
340297321043	Lacey, Ocean Townships	Ocean		14.4	157	139	38	1	904.7	873.0	127.9	r	180	4
340010101052	Cities of Atlantic City, Brigantine; Galloway Township	Atlantic		14.6	157	157	153	11	1,115.2	1,095.6	560.8	t	181	8
340297340033	Barnegat Township	Ocean		14.6	24	21	8	0	278.5	250.9	1.9	p	182	6
340297361022	Little Egg Harbor Township	Ocean		15.4	6	0	0	0	381.7	376.7	0.2	p	183	6
340010013002	Cities of Ventnor City, Atlantic City, Brigantine, Absecon, Pleasantville; Egg Harbor, Galloway Townships	Atlantic		15.5	157	148	26	0	6,856.7	6,774.4	5,008.7	v	184	8
340010025003	Cities of Atlantic City, Brigantine	Atlantic	AC01N, AC01, AC05	15.6	157	157	143	0	72.6	72.6	48.9	v	185	8
340010019001	Cities of Atlantic City, Brigantine	Atlantic	AC04N, AC01N, AC04S, AC01, AC05, AC04	15.6	157	157	149	6	192.3	191.0	157.5	x	186	8

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340010025001	Cities of Atlantic City, Brigantine	Atlantic	AC05	15.6	157	157	140	0	253.1	252.0	142.0	v	187	8
340010014001	Cities of Atlantic City, Brigantine	Atlantic		16	147	95	18	0	522.3	502.9	158.6	t	188	8
340010025002	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	AC05	16.1	21	15	7	0	65.2	65.2	10.8	r	189	8
340010014002	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		16.2	38	3	0	0	100.1	99.9	15.9	r	190	8
340010024003	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	AC03, AC04N, AC04S, AC04	16.2	157	157	138	1	427.9	427.4	252.1	v	191	8
340297350024	Stafford Township	Ocean		16.3	10	1	0	0	308.9	221.4	1.6	p	192	6
340010015002	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		16.4	6	3	0	0	34.8	34.8	5.8	r	193	8
340010024002	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		16.6	5	4	1	0	128.4	128.4	16.6	r	194	8
340010014003	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		16.6	2	0	0	0	48.6	48.6	0.2	p	195	8
340010024001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		16.6	5	3	0	0	55.9	55.9	8.8	r	196	8
340010015001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		16.7	5	1	0	0	39.3	39.3	5.0	r	197	8
340010011001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17	3	2	0	0	34.6	34.6	2.5	r	198	8
340010012001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17	1	0	0	0	39.5	39.5	<0.1	p	199	8

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340010012002	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17	31	9	0	0	166.1	140.8	2.8	r	200	8
340010011002	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17.1	3	2	0	0	36.9	36.9	3.4	r	201	8
340010013001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17.3	4	0	0	0	103.4	96.8	<0.1	p	202	8
340010012003	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17.3	11	2	0	0	113.3	104.6	1.4	p	203	8
340010023001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	AC02	17.3	157	152	105	0	181.9	181.9	112.0	v	204	8
340010023002	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17.5	8	7	0	0	97.8	86.1	9.7	r	205	8
340010004003	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	AC02	17.8	146	141	91	0	284.3	284.2	263.8	x	206	8
340010004002	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	AC02	17.8	83	82	81	0	61.6	61.6	14.0	r	207	8
340010005001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17.8	2	2	0	0	29.7	29.7	3.8	r	208	8
340010005002	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17.9	2	2	0	0	57.6	57.6	4.9	r	209	8
340010001001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		18.1	18	4	0	0	245.8	245.6	38.5	r	210	8
340297340011	Barneгат, Lacey, Stafford, Ocean, Woodland Townships	Burlington, Ocean		18.1	141	19	4	0	11,432.2	7,807.9	57.2	p	211	4, 6
340010004001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		18.2	96	94	91	0	72.9	72.9	19.7	t	212	8

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340010003002	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		18.2	2	1	0	0	27.9	27.9	2.8	r	213	8
340010003001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		18.2	2	1	0	0	39.4	39.2	4.3	r	214	8
340010003003	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		18.5	2	1	0	0	34.3	34.1	0.4	p	215	8
340010001002	Cities of Ventnor City, Atlantic City	Atlantic		18.6	4	1	0	0	290.4	290.0	17.5	r	216	8
340010002001	Cities of Ventnor City, Atlantic City	Atlantic	VC02	18.7	147	141	97	0	212.5	212.5	180.3	x	217	8
340010002002	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		18.8	95	92	73	0	39.5	39.5	1.3	r	218	8
340010002003	Cities of Ventnor City, Atlantic City	Atlantic	VC02	19	96	87	71	0	42.7	42.7	1.2	r	219	8
340010132012	Cities of Ventnor City, Atlantic City	Atlantic	VC02	19.1	147	140	99	0	499.3	499.2	231.3	t	220	8
340010132011	Cities of Ventnor City, Atlantic City	Atlantic	VC02	19.2	102	100	94	0	34.5	34.5	2.7	r	221	8
340297280007	Boroughs of Seaside Park, Seaside Heights; Berkeley Township	Ocean	SPB01	19.3	157	139	48	0	107.0	106.3	39.2	t	222	4
340010103002	Cities of Atlantic City, Absecon, Pleasantville	Atlantic		19.4	157	153	38	0	682.8	563.6	141.3	r	223	8
340297280006	Borough of Seaside Heights; Toms River Township	Ocean		19.4	157	131	48	0	195.2	195.1	96.1	t	224	4
340010105032	Galloway Township	Atlantic		19.4	5	0	0	0	551.3	549.3	5.8	p	225	8

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340010120002	Cities of Atlantic City, Absecon, Pleasantville; Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		19.5	157	152	43	0	1,661.6	1,623.3	553.6	t	226	8
340297280005	Borough of Seaside Heights; Berkeley, Toms River Townships	Ocean		19.7	99	27	0	0	276.5	268.5	36.7	r	227	4
340010120001	Cities of Absecon, Pleasantville	Atlantic		19.7	157	151	45	0	350.5	309.3	1.7	p	228	8
340010133022	City of City	Atlantic	VC01	19.8	142	138	100	0	236.7	236.7	170.0	v	229	8
340010132021	Cities of Ventnor City, Atlantic City	Atlantic		19.8	14	2	0	0	60.5	60.5	3.5	r	230	8
340010133023	City of Ventnor City	Atlantic	VC01	19.9	110	109	101	0	63.3	63.3	4.4	r	231	8
340010103001	Cities of Absecon, Pleasantville; Egg Harbor, Galloway Townships	Atlantic		20.1	4	0	0	0	772.0	586.2	0.2	p	232	8
340010121002	Cities of Ventnor City, Northfield, Atlantic City, Pleasantville; Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		20.2	88	12	0	0	1,274.1	1,274.2	1,089.6	x	233	8
340297235002	Borough of Island Heights; Berkeley, Toms River Townships	Ocean		20.3	15	3	0	0	346.7	319.8	40.3	r	234	4
340010133013	Cities of Margate City, Ventnor City	Atlantic		20.4	2	0	0	0	69.4	69.4	1.6	r	235	8
340010119001	Cities of Absecon, Pleasantville; Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		20.5	5	0	0	0	202.8	198.7	<0.1	p	236	8
340010119003	City of Pleasantville	Atlantic		20.9	3	2	0	0	155.8	146.7	0.1	p	237	8
340019834001	Galloway Township	Atlantic		21	3	0	0	0	1,747.1	1,696.5	8.4	p	238	8

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340010117021	Cities of Absecon, Pleasantville; Egg Harbor, Galloway Townships	Atlantic		21	157	156	116	7	2,081.0	1,894.6	42.0	r	239	8
340010121001	City of Pleasantville; Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		21	20	2	0	0	166.0	165.7	2.9	r	240	8
340010119004	City of Pleasantville; Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		21.3	9	1	0	0	246.9	230.8	0.1	p	241	8
340010104033	Galloway Township	Atlantic		21.4	3	0	0	0	560.0	513.6	4.4	p	242	8
340010104032	Egg Harbor, Galloway Townships	Atlantic		21.6	16	0	0	0	1,404.8	1,063.8	52.2	r	243	7, 8
340010117022	Hamilton, Egg Harbor, Galloway Townships	Atlantic		21.9	83	1	0	0	5,693.5	5,050.4	558.5	r	244	7, 8
340010122003	Cities of Northfield, Pleasantville; Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		22	2	0	0	0	326.1	321.7	0.2	p	245	8
340010118032	Cities of Northfield, Pleasantville; Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		22.3	4	0	0	0	381.9	353.5	0.2	p	246	8
340010123022	Cities of Northfield, Pleasantville; Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		22.6	1	0	0	0	634.3	328.8	<0.1	p	247	8
340010104031	Galloway Township	Atlantic		22.8	2	0	0	0	325.4	291.8	4.1	p	248	8
340010106001	City of Egg Harbor City; Galloway, Washington, Mullica Townships	Atlantic, Burlington		22.9	142	73	2	0	6,610.6	5,857.3	334.9	r	249	5, 6
340010117012	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		24.4	4	0	0	0	1,303.0	1,174.5	2.3	p	250	7
340010114033	Hamilton, Egg Harbor, Galloway Townships	Atlantic		24.5	73	0	0	0	3,791.2	3,436.3	163.2	r	251	7

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340010117013	Hamilton, Egg Harbor Townships	Atlantic		25.3	5	0	0	0	861.7	831.4	17.4	r	252	7
340090201014	City of Ocean City	Cape May	OC04	25.7	146	131	24	0	192.9	192.8	55.0	t	253	8
340010128012	City of Somers Point; Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		25.9	94	10	0	0	78.7	77.7	5.4	r	254	7
340090201021	City of Ocean City	Cape May	OC04	26.1	144	108	14	0	181.4	181.4	86.5	t	255	7, 8
340010114042	Hamilton, Egg Harbor Townships	Atlantic		26.2	5	0	0	0	2,099.2	1,543.9	3.1	p	256	7
340010127021	City of Somers Point; Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		26.8	21	1	0	0	866.8	573.0	21.5	r	257	7
340297202021	Manchester, Toms River Townships	Ocean		27	146	55	1	0	1,317.6	804.7	103.7	r	258	4
340297201033	Lacey, Manchester Townships	Ocean		27	1	0	0	0	709.5	492.1	<0.1	p	259	4
340010114043	Hamilton, Egg Harbor Townships	Atlantic		27.1	5	0	0	0	4,960.1	2,529.6	11.6	p	260	7
340297101004	Boroughs of Bay Head, Point Pleasant Beach	Ocean		28.3	146	57	5	0	269.2	238.0	114.5	t	261	2, 4
340297158001	Lakewood, Brick, Toms River Townships	Ocean		28.6	9	0	0	0	3,138.0	1,790.3	0.2	p	262	4
340297200012	Manchester Township	Ocean		28.8	12	5	0	0	396.6	268.3	6.0	r	263	4
340297150004	Lakewood, Brick Townships	Ocean		29.1	1	0	0	0	1,253.5	817.3	<0.1	p	264	2, 4

**Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind North (OCS-A 0549)**

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment A: Visibility From Visually Sensitive Locations and Areas

Inventoried Sensitive Locations or Area <sup>1</sup>	Location		KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles) <sup>3</sup>	Viewshed Results								Map Reference	
	Municipality	County			WTG Visibility Counts				Acreages			Percent Visibility <sup>5</sup>	ID Number	Sheet Number
					WTG Blade Tips Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Nacelle Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Mid-Tower Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Base USCG Navigation Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Acreage within 40nm Extent of Analysis	Acreage within ZTV	Acreage within ZVI	p ≤1% r 2-25% t 26-50% v 51-75% x 76-100%		
340297201014	Manchester Township	Ocean		29.1	8	2	0	0	146.6	132.1	0.1	p	265	4
340297391001	Borough of Lakehurst; Jackson, Manchester, Plumsted, New Hanover Townships	Burlington, Ocean		30.2	9	0	0	0	22,827.8	7,824.5	11.3	p	266	3, 4
340258074004	Neptune Township	Monmouth	NT01	37.2	54	5	0	0	33.7	33.7	1.6	r	267	2
340090205002	Borough of Woodbine; Dennis, Upper Townships	Cape May		37.3	97	0	0	0	3,095.2	1,498.0	6.9	p	268	7, 9
340258077002	Neptune Township	Monmouth		37.3	1	0	0	0	199.1	94.4	<0.1	p	269	2
340258077003	Neptune Township	Monmouth		37.3	18	0	0	0	242.0	200.1	0.8	p	270	2
340258070035	City of Asbury Park; Neptune Township	Monmouth		37.6	53	3	0	0	116.9	74.1	6.6	r	271	2
340258070033	City of Asbury Park	Monmouth	APC01, APC02	37.8	53	5	0	0	72.3	65.1	19.0	t	272	2
340258070032	City of Asbury Park	Monmouth	APC01, APC02	37.9	53	5	0	0	82.2	68.2	23.0	t	273	2
340258077001	Ocean, Neptune Townships	Monmouth		38	7	0	0	0	334.1	32.2	0.1	p	274	2
340258065042	Ocean, Neptune Townships	Monmouth		38.6	1	0	0	0	673.1	100.1	<0.1	p	275	2
340258099031	Borough of Tinton Falls; Howell, Colts Neck, Wall Townships	Monmouth		40.9	12	0	0	0	4,655.1	449.9	0.9	p	276	2
340090211002	Middle Township	Cape May		41.7	6	0	0	0	2,559.6	2,057.3	0.1	p	277	9

**Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind North (OCS-A 0549)**

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment A: Visibility From Visually Sensitive Locations and Areas

Inventoried Sensitive Locations or Area <sup>1</sup>	Location		KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles) <sup>3</sup>	Viewshed Results								Map Reference	
	Municipality	County			WTG Visibility Counts				Acreages			Percent Visibility <sup>5</sup>	ID Number	Sheet Number
					WTG Blade Tips Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Nacelle Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Mid-Tower Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Base USCG Navigation Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Acreage within 40nm Extent of Analysis	Acreage within ZTV	Acreage within ZVI	p ≤1% r 2-25% t 26-50% v 51-75% x 76-100%		
340258060001	City of Long Branch	Monmouth		42.4	37	0	0	0	93.6	54.7	25.9	t	278	2
340258058004	City of Long Branch	Monmouth		42.9	34	0	0	0	166.2	107.7	93.5	v	279	2
340258058001	City of Long Branch	Monmouth		43.4	20	0	0	0	137.1	77.2	57.7	t	280	2
340258054002	City of Long Branch	Monmouth		43.8	17	0	0	0	160.7	84.3	65.9	t	281	2
340090213003	Borough of Stone Harbor; City of North Wildwood; Middle Township	Cape May	NWC01	44.3	35	0	0	0	705.3	443.3	300.5	t	282	9
340090214002	Cities of North Wildwood, Wildwood	Cape May	WC01	46.3	9	0	0	0	159.7	11.7	1.5	p	283	9
<b>Disadvantaged Communities</b>														
Census Tract 7351.01	Eagleswood, Stafford Townships	Ocean		14	46	12	1	0	2,259.9	2,157.5	44.7	r	284	6
Census Tract 13	Cities of Ventnor City, Atlantic City, Brigantine, Absecon, Pleasantville; Egg Harbor, Galloway Townships	Atlantic		15.5	157	148	26	0	6,846.6	6,757.8	4,897.0	v	285	8
Census Tract 19	Cities of Atlantic City, Brigantine	Atlantic	AC04N, AC01N, AC04S, AC01, AC05, AC04	15.6	157	157	149	6	192.3	191.0	157.6	x	286	8
Census Tract 25	Cities of Atlantic City, Brigantine	Atlantic	AC01N, AC01, AC05	15.6	157	157	143	0	390.8	389.8	201.7	v	287	8
Census Tract 14	Cities of Atlantic City, Brigantine	Atlantic		16	147	95	18	0	670.6	651.0	174.4	t	288	8
Census Tract 24	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	AC03, AC04N, AC04S, AC04	16.2	157	157	138	1	609.8	609.3	277.3	t	289	8

**Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind North (OCS-A 0549)**

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment A: Visibility From Visually Sensitive Locations and Areas

Inventoried Sensitive Locations or Area <sup>1</sup>	Location		KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles) <sup>3</sup>	Viewshed Results								Map Reference	
	Municipality	County			WTG Visibility Counts				Acreages			Percent Visibility <sup>5</sup>	ID Number	Sheet Number
					WTG Blade Tips Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Nacelle Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Mid-Tower Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Base USCG Navigation Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Acreage within 40nm Extent of Analysis	Acreage within ZTV	Acreage within ZVI	p ≤1% r 2-25% t 26-50% v 51-75% x 76-100%		
Census Tract 15	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		16.4	6	3	0	0	74.1	74.1	10.8	r	290	8
Census Tract 11	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17	3	2	0	0	71.3	71.3	5.8	r	291	8
Census Tract 12	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17	31	9	0	0	320.9	286.9	4.6	p	292	8
Census Tract 23	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	AC02	17.3	157	152	105	0	280.7	269.1	121.9	t	293	8
Census Tract 4	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	AC02	17.8	146	141	91	0	418.9	418.8	297.5	v	294	8
Census Tract 5	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		17.8	2	2	0	0	87.3	87.3	8.7	r	295	8
Census Tract 1	Cities of Ventnor City, Atlantic City	Atlantic		18.1	18	4	0	0	535.8	535.3	55.9	r	296	8
Census Tract 3	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		18.2	2	1	0	0	101.5	101.1	7.5	r	297	8
Census Tract 2	Cities of Ventnor City, Atlantic City	Atlantic	VC02	18.7	147	141	97	0	294.7	294.7	182.7	v	298	8
Census Tract 103	Cities of Atlantic City, Absecon, Pleasantville; Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		19.4	157	153	38	0	1,454.4	1,148.2	142.6	r	299	8
Census Tract 120	Cities of Atlantic City, Absecon, Pleasantville; Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		19.5	157	152	45	0	1,973.1	1,895.8	526.2	t	300	8
Census Tract 119	Cities of Absecon, Pleasantville; Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		20.1	9	2	0	0	1,121.4	973.7	0.2	p	301	8
Census Tract 121	Cities of Ventnor City, Atlantic City, Pleasantville; Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		20.2	88	12	0	0	1,474.0	1,473.7	1,121.0	x	302	8

**Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind North (OCS-A 0549)**

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment A: Visibility From Visually Sensitive Locations and Areas

Inventoried Sensitive Locations or Area <sup>1</sup>	Location		KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles) <sup>3</sup>	Viewshed Results								Map Reference	
	Municipality	County			WTG Visibility Counts				Acreages			Percent Visibility <sup>5</sup>	ID Number	Sheet Number
					WTG Blade Tips Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Nacelle Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Mid-Tower Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Base USCG Navigation Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Acreage within 40nm Extent of Analysis	Acreage within ZTV	Acreage within ZVI			
Census Tract 117.02	Cities of Absecon, Pleasantville; Egg Harbor, Galloway Townships	Atlantic		21	157	156	116	7	7,673.9	6,844.7	569.0	r	303	7, 8
Census Tract 122	City of Pleasantville; Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		21.3	2	0	0	0	732.1	726.6	0.2	p	304	8
Census Tract 117.01	Hamilton, Egg Harbor Townships	Atlantic		23.3	5	0	0	0	3,139.9	2,851.7	20.4	p	305	7, 8
Census Tract 7312.01	Berkeley, Toms River Townships	Ocean		25.7	1	0	0	0	851.2	812.3	<0.1	p	306	4
Census Tract 7222	Lakewood, Brick, Toms River Townships	Ocean		25.8	105	16	1	0	872.3	521.3	4.4	p	307	4
Census Tract 7201.03	Lacey, Berkeley, Manchester Townships	Ocean		27	1	0	0	0	2,118.4	1,522.6	<0.1	p	308	4
Census Tract 7201.01	Borough of Lakehurst; Berkeley, Jackson, Manchester, Toms River Townships	Ocean		27.1	63	7	0	0	15,604.8	7,309.5	42.8	p	309	4
Census Tract 7158	Lakewood, Brick Townships	Ocean		28.6	9	0	0	0	3,151.9	1,792.8	0.2	p	310	4
Census Tract 7391	Borough of Lakehurst; Jackson, Woodland, Manchester, Plumsted, New Hanover Townships	Burlington, Ocean		29.3	9	0	0	0	35,460.0	10,865.1	11.3	p	311	3, 4
Census Tract 205	Borough of Woodbine; Dennis, Upper Townships	Cape May		37.3	97	0	0	0	5,129.0	2,601.3	6.6	p	312	7, 9
Census Tract 8070.03	City of Asbury Park; Neptune Township	Monmouth	APC01, APC02	37.6	53	5	0	0	362.5	256.4	47.9	r	313	2
Census Tract 8065.04	Ocean Township	Monmouth		38.6	1	0	0	0	767.6	113.9	<0.1	p	314	2
Census Tract 8099.03	Borough of Tinton Falls; Howell, Colts Neck, Wall Townships	Monmouth		40.8	12	0	0	0	4,670.6	457.8	0.9	p	315	2

**Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind North (OCS-A 0549)**

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment A: Visibility From Visually Sensitive Locations and Areas

Inventoried Sensitive Locations or Area <sup>1</sup>	Location		KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles) <sup>3</sup>	Viewshed Results								Map Reference	
	Municipality	County			WTG Visibility Counts				Acreages			Percent Visibility <sup>5</sup>	ID Number	Sheet Number
					WTG Blade Tips Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Nacelle Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Mid-Tower Aviation Obstruction Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Base USCG Navigation Lights Potentially Visible <sup>4</sup>	Acreage within 40nm Extent of Analysis	Acreage within ZTV	Acreage within ZVI	<p>p ≤1%</p> <p>r 2-25%</p> <p>t 26-50%</p> <p>v 51-75%</p> <p>x 76-100%</p>		
Census Tract 8058	City of Long Branch	Monmouth		42.8	34	0	0	0	443.3	189.5	152.0	t	316	2
Census Tract 214	Cities of North Wildwood, Wildwood; Middle Township	Cape May	WC01	46.3	9	0	0	0	384.2	11.9	1.6	p	317	9

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all inventoried sensitive locations and areas with potential visibility of the proposed turbines (resources that overlap the Zone of Visual Influence [ZVI]).

<sup>2</sup> Key Observation Points (KOP) are listed if they occur within 1,000 feet of a given inventoried sensitive locations and areas.

<sup>3</sup> For large areas and linear sites, approximate distance to the nearest turbine was measured from the respective area's closest point.

<sup>4</sup> WTG counts are based on a maximum blade tip height of 319 meters, nacelle aviation obstruction light height of 187.5 meters, mid-tower aviation obstruction light height of 91.8 meters, and a base USCG navigation light height of 17 meters.

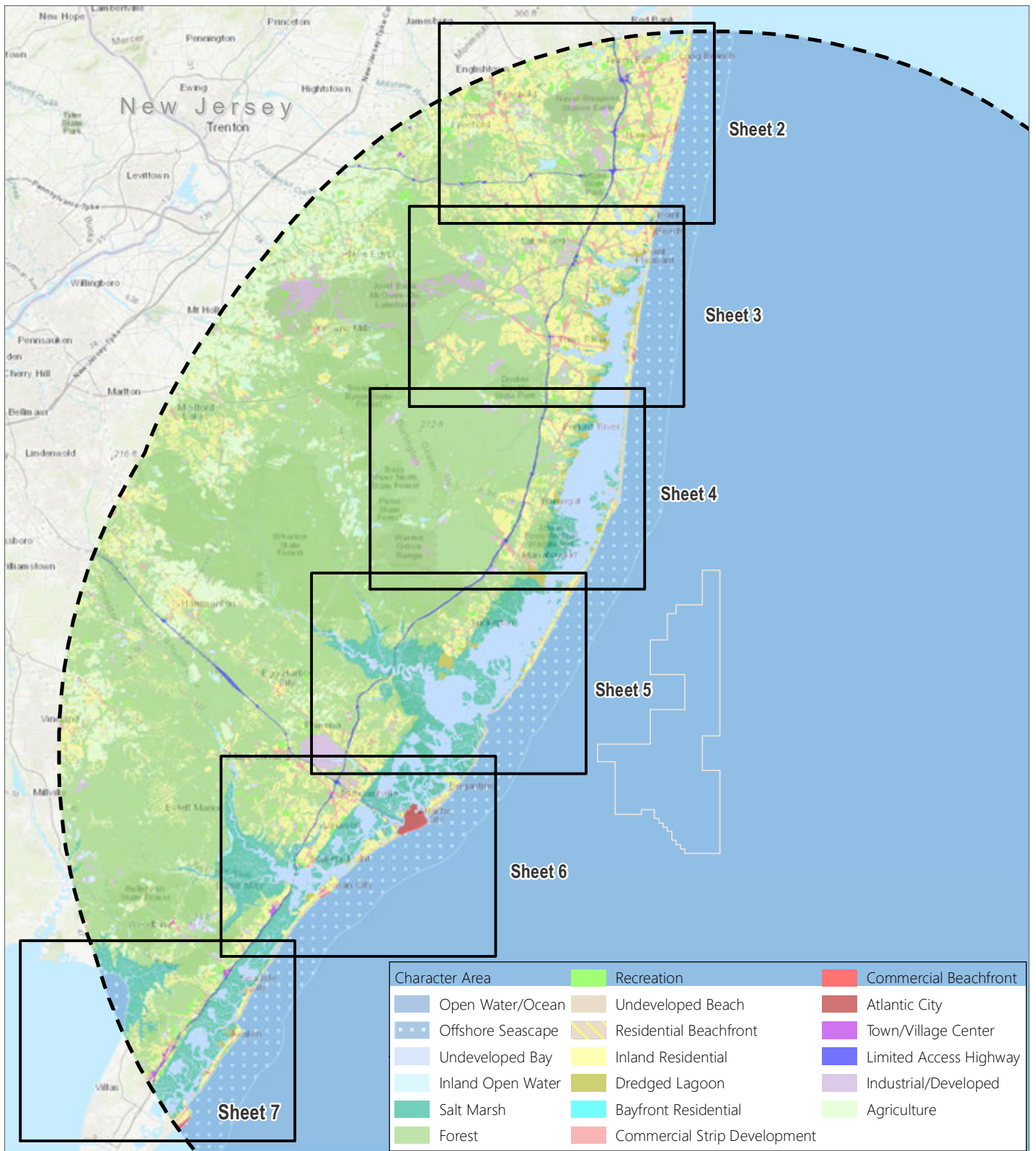
<sup>5</sup> The percentage of the mapped resource that overlaps the ZVI. For resources that extend beyond the 40nm from the WTA (i.e. beyond the geographic extent of analysis), this reflects the percentage of the area within the geographic extent of analysis.

<sup>6</sup> Lighthouses have been included in this analysis regardless of overlap with the ZVI due to the likelihood of providing publicly available elevated views. The WTG visibility counts provided for lighthouses reflect the number of WTGs potentially visible from the highest point on the lighthouse rather than from ground level.

**ATTACHMENT B**

LANDSCAPE AND SEASCAPE CHARACTER AREAS MAP





# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

Wind Turbine Area (OCS-A 0549)  
 Geographic Analysis Area



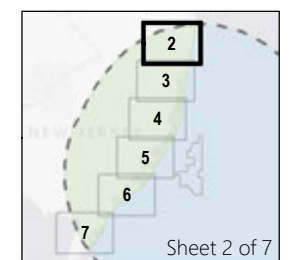
# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

### Character Areas

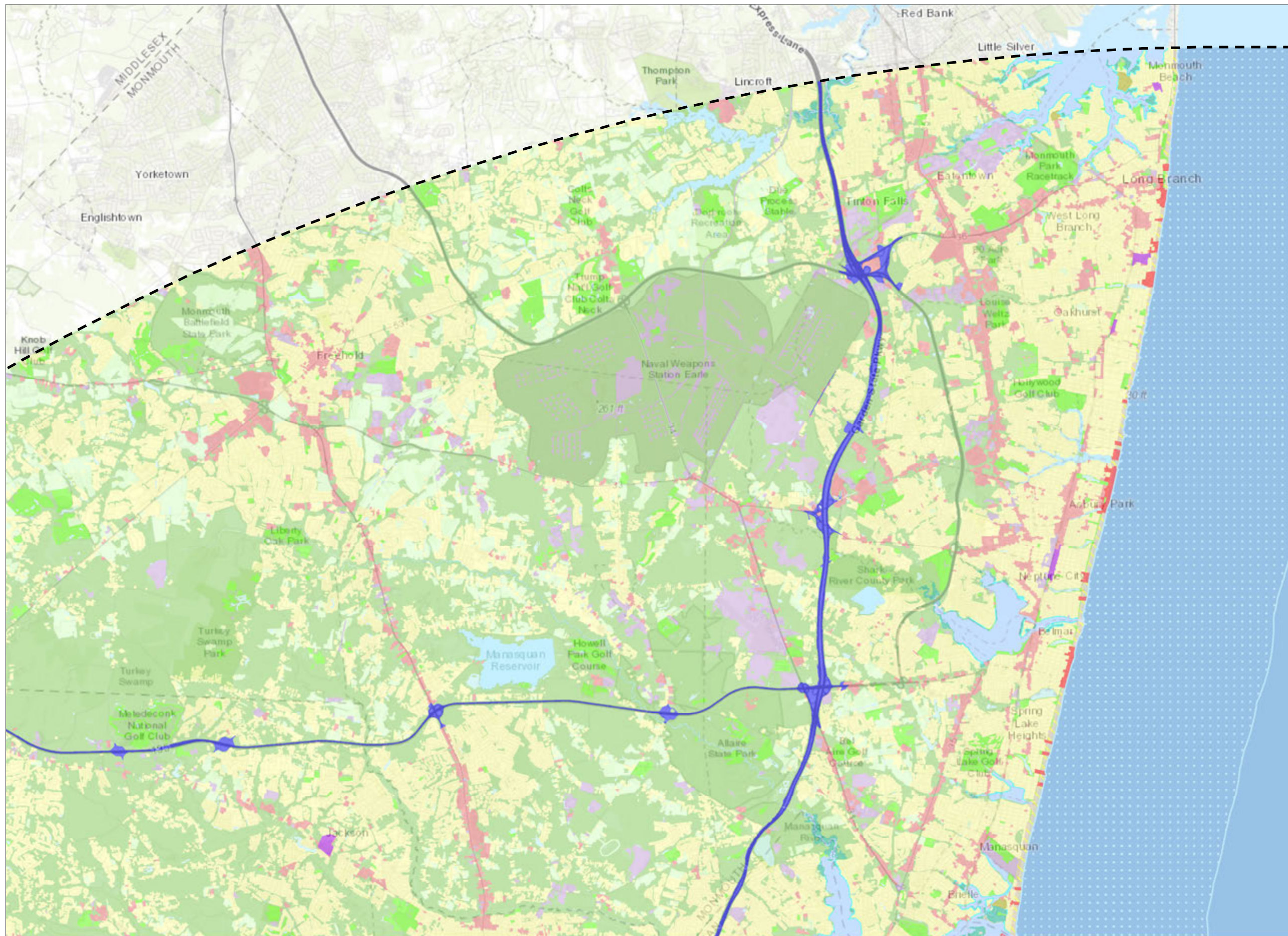
- Ocean
- Offshore Seascape
- Undeveloped Bay
- Inland Open Water
- Salt Marsh
- Forest
- Recreation
- Undeveloped Beach
- Residential Beachfront
- Inland Residential
- Dredged Lagoon
- Bayfront Residential
- Commercial Strip Development
- Commercial Beachfront
- Atlantic City
- Town/Village Center
- Limited Access Highway
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Geographic Analysis Area

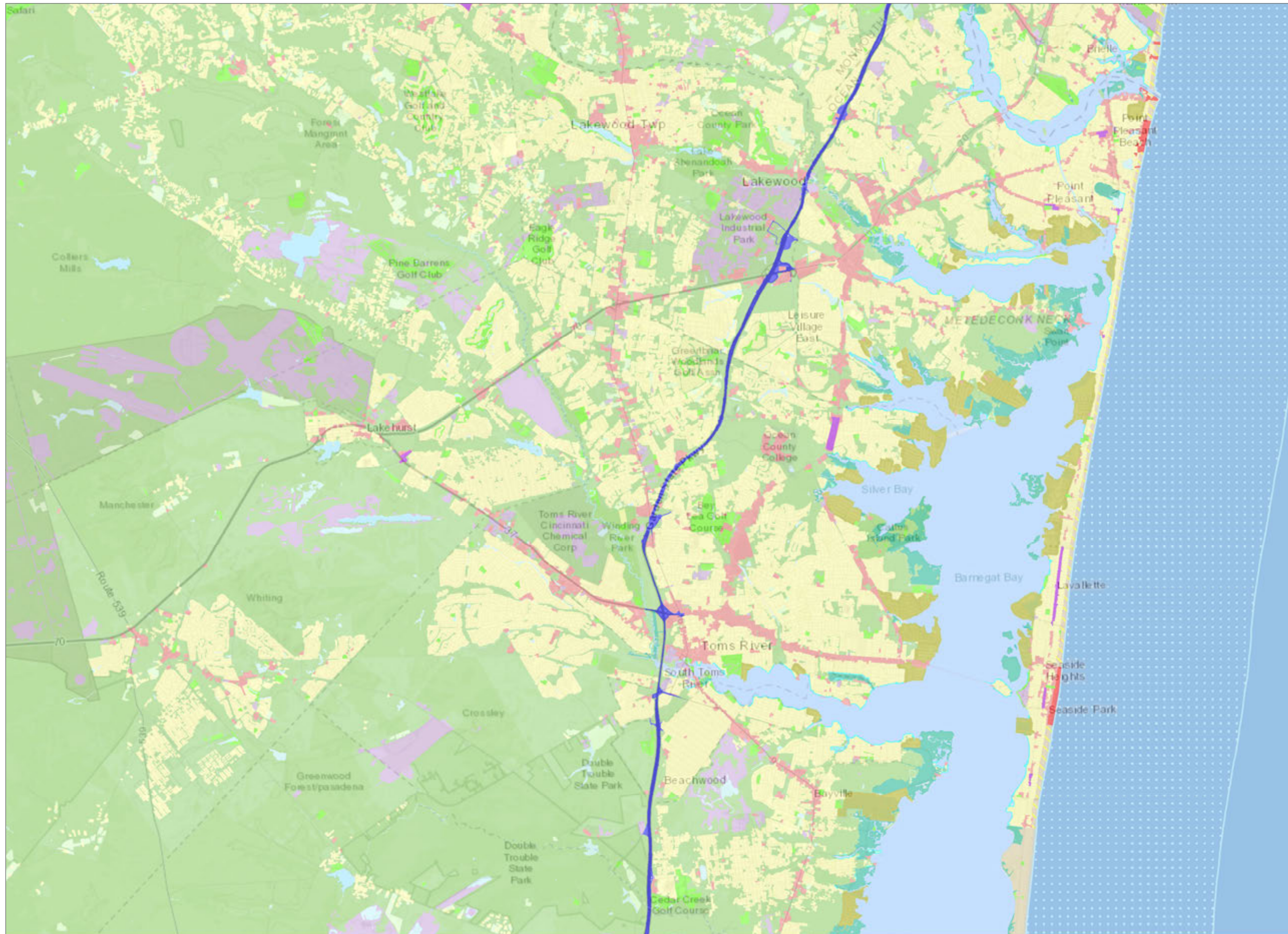


Sheet 2 of 7



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Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service





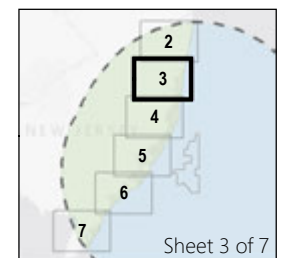
## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

### Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

#### Character Areas

-  Ocean
-  Offshore Seascape
-  Undeveloped Bay
-  Inland Open Water
-  Salt Marsh
-  Forest
-  Recreation
-  Undeveloped Beach
-  Residential Beachfront
-  Inland Residential
-  Dredged Lagoon
-  Bayfront Residential
-  Commercial Strip Development
-  Commercial Beachfront
-  Atlantic City
-  Town/Village Center
-  Limited Access Highway
-  Industrial
-  Agriculture
-  Geographic Analysis Area



Prepared January 26, 2024  
Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service

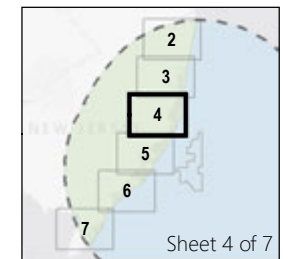
# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

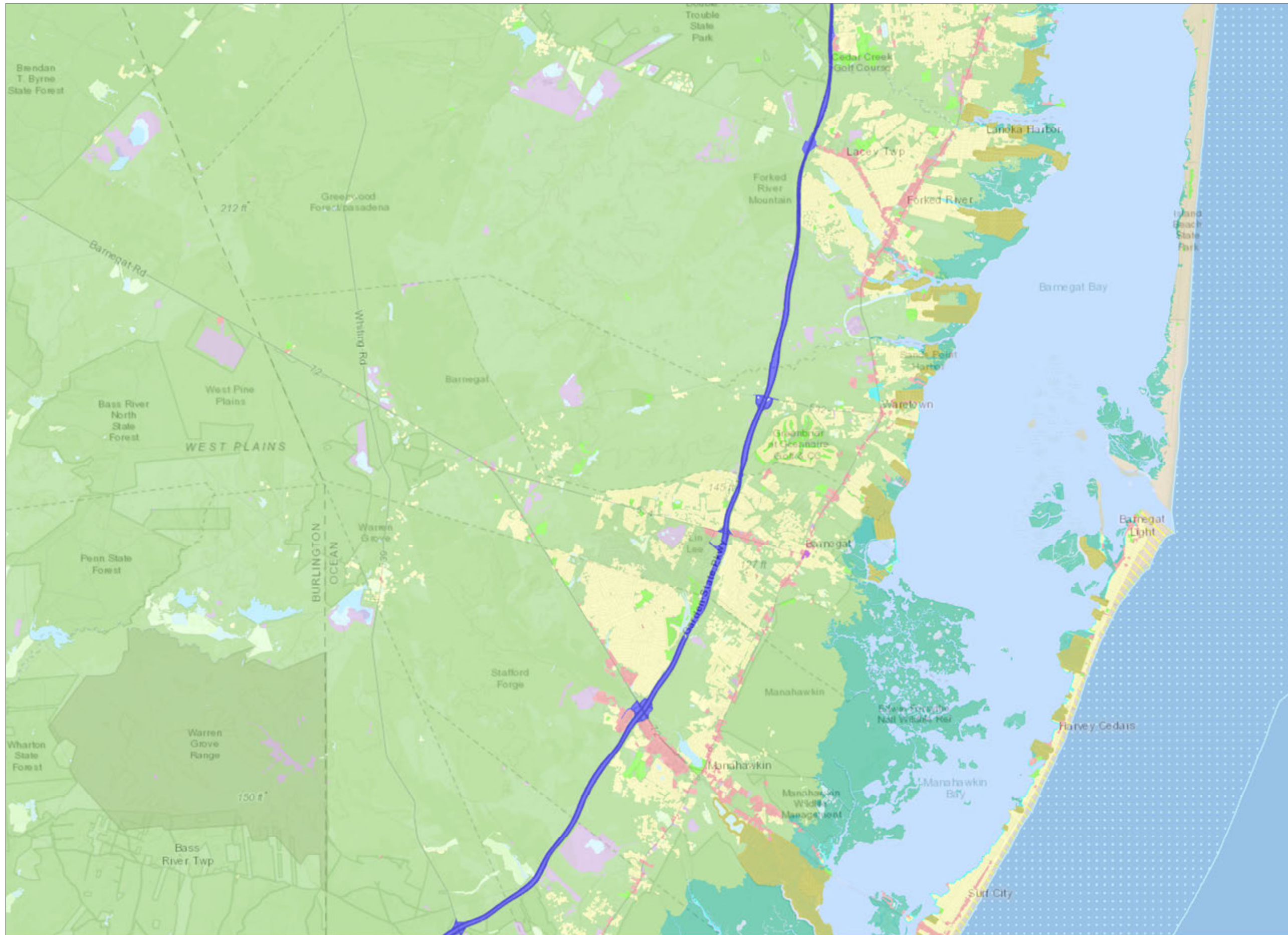
## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

### Character Areas

- Ocean
- Offshore Seascape
- Undeveloped Bay
- Inland Open Water
- Salt Marsh
- Forest
- Recreation
- Undeveloped Beach
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- Inland Residential
- Dredged Lagoon
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- Commercial Strip Development
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- Atlantic City
- Town/Village Center
- Limited Access Highway
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Geographic Analysis Area



Prepared January 26, 2024  
Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service



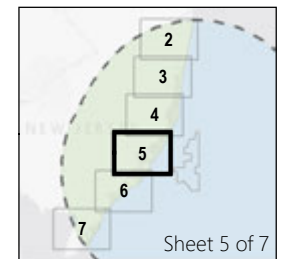
# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

### Character Areas

-  Ocean
-  Offshore Seascape
-  Undeveloped Bay
-  Inland Open Water
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-  Forest
-  Recreation
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-  Limited Access Highway
-  Industrial
-  Agriculture
-  Geographic Analysis Area



Prepared January 26, 2024  
Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service












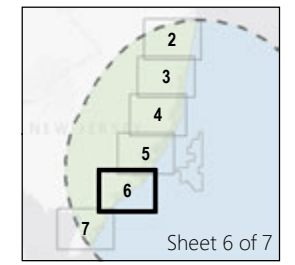
# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

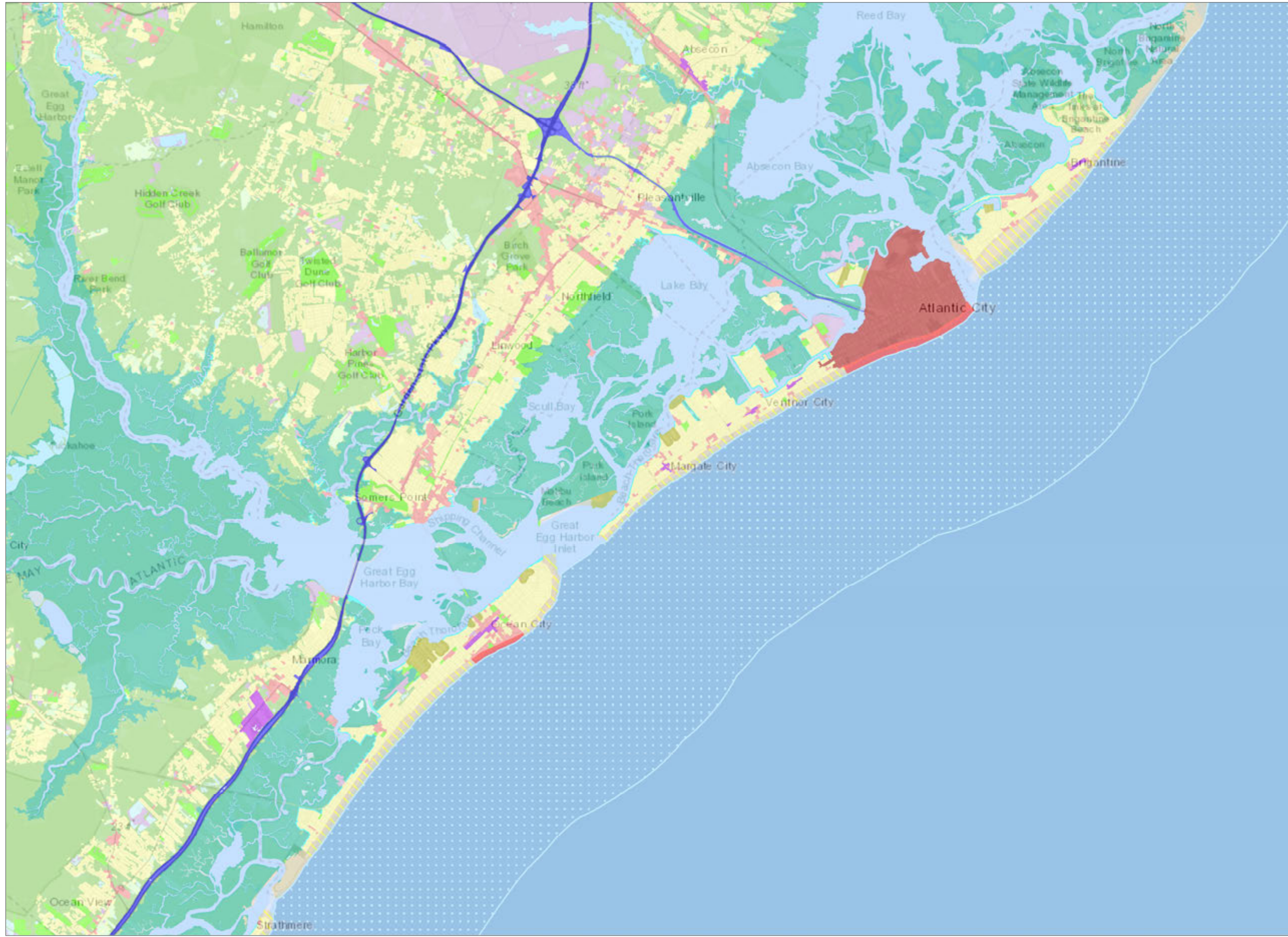
## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

### Character Areas

-  Ocean
-  Offshore Seascape
-  Undeveloped Bay
-  Inland Open Water
-  Salt Marsh
-  Forest
-  Recreation
-  Undeveloped Beach
-  Residential Beachfront
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-  Commercial Beachfront
-  Atlantic City
-  Town/Village Center
-  Limited Access Highway
-  Industrial
-  Agriculture
-  Geographic Analysis Area



Prepared January 26, 2024  
Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service



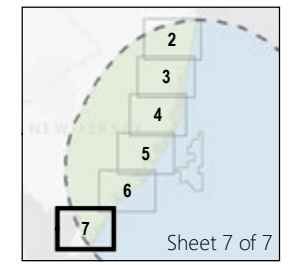
# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

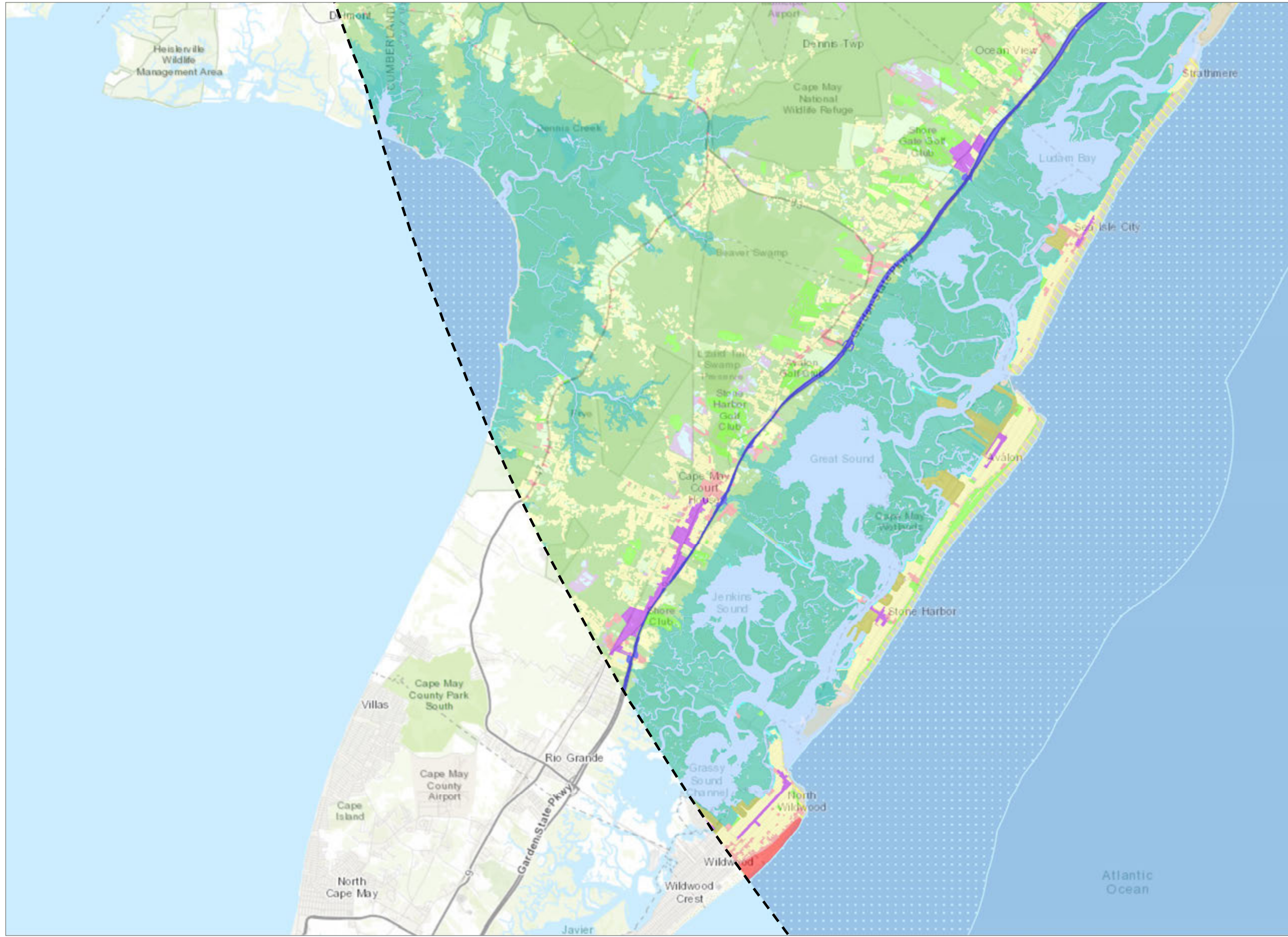
## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

### Character Areas

-  Ocean
-  Offshore Seascape
-  Undeveloped Bay
-  Inland Open Water
-  Salt Marsh
-  Forest
-  Recreation
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-  Town/Village Center
-  Limited Access Highway
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-  Geographic Analysis Area



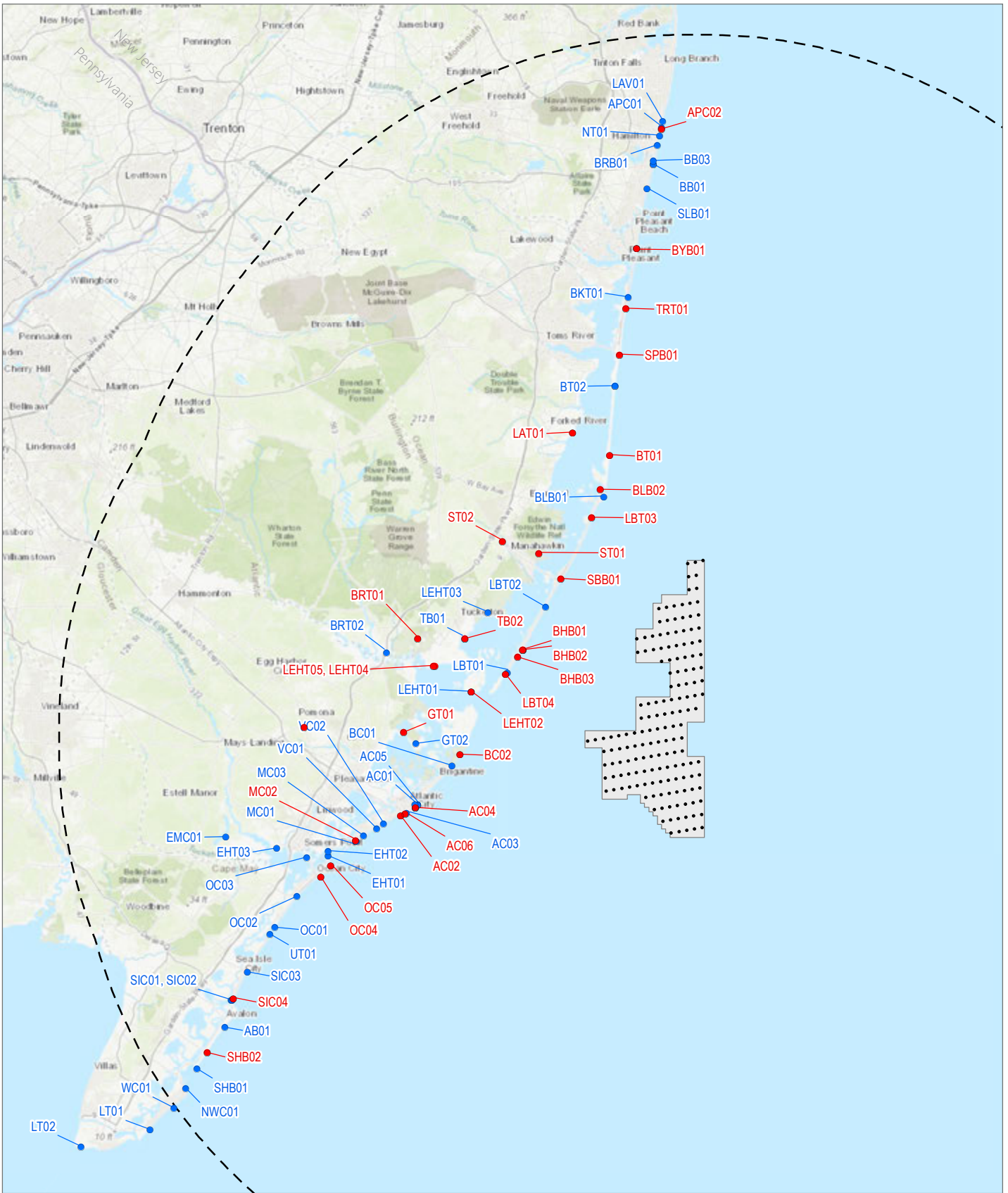
Prepared January 26, 2024  
 Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service



**ATTACHMENT C**

PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG OF POTENTIAL AND SELECTED KEY OBSERVATION POINTS





# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photolog of Key Observation Points

Sheet 1

Prepared January 25, 2024  
 Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service

- Candidate Key Observation Point (KOP)
- KOP Selected for Simulation
- Wind Turbine Generator
- Wind Turbine Area (OCS-A 0549)
- Geographic Analysis Area





Key Observation Point:  
LAV01

**Location:**  
40.23085°N, 73.99595°W

View from Allenhurst  
Residential Historic  
District  
Loch Arbour Village,  
Monmouth County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
APC01

**Location:**  
40.22275°N, 73.99900°W

View from Asbury Park  
Convention Center  
Asbury Park City,  
Monmouth County, New  
Jersey

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## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 2 of 51



Key Observation Point:  
APC02

**Location:**  
40.22099°N, 73.99873°W

View from Asbury Park  
Convention Center  
(Beach)  
Asbury Park City,  
Monmouth County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
NT01

**Location:**  
40.21287°N, 74.00151°W

View from Ocean  
Grove Camp Meeting  
Association Historic  
District  
Neptune Township,  
Monmouth County, New  
Jersey

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## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 3 of 51



Key Observation Point:  
BRB01

**Location:**  
40.20089°N, 74.00606°W

View from Bradley Beach  
Gazebo  
Bradley Beach Borough,  
Monmouth County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
BB03

**Location:**  
40.18106°N, 74.01240°W

View from Borough of  
Belmar Taylor Pavilion  
Belmar Borough,  
Monmouth County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 4 of 51



Key Observation Point:  
BB01

**Location:**  
40.17677°N, 74.01306°W

View from Belmar  
Borough 13th Street  
Pavilion  
Belmar Borough,  
Monmouth County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
BB01N

**Location:**  
40.17672°N, 74.01304°W

View from Belmar  
Borough 13th Street  
Pavilion (Night)  
Belmar Borough,  
Monmouth County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 5 of 51



Key Observation Point:  
SLB01

**Location:**  
40.14616°N, 74.02357°W

View from Essex and  
Sussex Hotel  
Spring Lake Borough,  
Monmouth County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
BYB01B

**Location:**  
40.07000°N, 74.04189°W

View from Bay Head  
Historic District  
Bay Head Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 6 of 51



Key Observation Point:  
BYB01

**Location:**  
40.06996°N, 74.04189°W

View from Bay Head  
Borough; New Jersey  
Bay Head Township,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
BKT01

**Location:**  
40.00835°N, 74.05665°W

View from Brick Beach  
Three  
Brick Township, Ocean  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 7 of 51



Key Observation Point:  
TRT01

**Location:**  
39.99382°N, 74.06042°W

View from Ocean Beach  
Historic District  
Toms River Township,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
SPB01

**Location:**  
39.93533°N, 74.07164°W

View from Seaside Park  
Borough Beach  
Seaside Park Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 8 of 51





Key Observation Point:  
BT02

**Location:**  
39.89580°N, 74.07963°W

View from U.S. Life Saving  
Station #14 / Island Beach  
State Park  
Berkeley Township, Ocean  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
LAT01

**Location:**  
39.83711°N, 74.15082°W

View from Edwin B.  
Forsythe National  
Wildlife Refuge at the  
Woodmansee Estate  
Lacey Township, Ocean  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 9 of 51



Key Observation Point:  
LAT01

**Location:**  
39.83711°N, 74.15082°W

View from Edwin B.  
Forsythe National  
Wildlife Refuge at the  
Woodmansee Estate  
Lacey Township, Ocean  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
BT01

**Location:**  
39.80805°N, 74.08997°W

View from Island Beach  
State Park  
Berkeley Township, Ocean  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 10 of 51



Key Observation Point:  
BT01

**Location:**  
39.80805°N, 74.08997°W

View from Island Beach  
State Park  
Berkeley Township, Ocean  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
BLB02

**Location:**  
39.76441°N, 74.10624°W

View from Barnegat  
Lighthouse  
Barnegat Light Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey

Photographic data provided by and credited to:  
TJDBIA Landscape Architects and Planners | Ocean Wind LLC | Orsted Wind Power North America LLC

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Photographic data provided by and credited to:  
TJD&A Landscape Architects and Planners | Ocean Wind LLC | Orsted Wind Power North America LLC

Key Observation Point:  
BLB02

**Location:**  
39.76441°N, 74.10624°W

View from Barnegat  
Lighthouse  
Barnegat Light Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
BLB01

**Location:**  
39.75537°N, 74.10042°W

View from Barnegat  
Light Borough Beach -  
Proximity to Barnegat  
Lighthouse & Barnegat  
Lighthouse State Park  
Barnegat Light Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 12 of 51



Key Observation Point:  
LBT03

**Location:**  
39.72895°N, 74.12058°W

View from Beach at Long  
Beach Island Foundation  
for the Arts and Sciences  
Long Beach Township,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
LBT03

**Location:**  
39.72895°N, 74.12058°W

View from Beach at Long  
Beach Island Foundation  
for the Arts and Sciences  
Long Beach Township,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 13 of 51



Key Observation Point:  
LBT03

**Location:**  
39.72895°N, 74.12058°W

View from Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation for the Arts and Sciences Long Beach Township, Ocean County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
ST02

**Location:**  
39.69998°N, 74.26802°W

View from Barnegat Road Stafford Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 14 of 51



Key Observation Point:  
ST01

**Location:**  
39.68394°N, 74.20768°W

View from Manahawkin  
Wildlife Management  
Area  
Stafford Township, Ocean  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
ST01

**Location:**  
39.68394°N, 74.20768°W

View from Manahawkin  
Wildlife Management  
Area  
Stafford Township, Ocean  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
SBB01

**Location:**  
39.65152°N, 74.17169°W

View from Ship Bottom  
Borough Municipal Beach  
Ship Bottom Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
SBB01

**Location:**  
39.65152°N, 74.17169°W

View from Ship Bottom  
Borough Municipal Beach  
Ship Bottom Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
SBB01

**Location:**  
39.65152°N, 74.17169°W

View from Ship Bottom  
Borough Municipal Beach  
Ship Bottom Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
LBT02

**Location:**  
39.61561°N, 74.19793°W

View from Bayview Park  
Beach and 68th Street  
Ocean Beach  
Long Beach Township,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 17 of 51



Key Observation Point:  
LEHT03

**Location:**  
39.60972°N, 74.29228°W

View from Parkertown  
Docks  
Little Egg Harbor  
Township, Ocean County,  
New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
BRT01

**Location:**  
39.57672°N, 74.40830°W

View from Bass River  
State Forest  
Bass River Township,  
Burlington County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
TB01

**Location:**  
39.57664°N, 74.33028°W

View from South Green  
Street Park  
Tuckerton Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
TB02

**Location:**  
39.57661°N, 74.33016°W

View from South Green  
Street Park  
Tuckerton Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
TB02

**Location:**  
39.57661°N, 74.33016°W

View from South Green  
Street Park  
Tuckerton Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
BHB01

**Location:**  
39.56188°N, 74.23545°W

View from Beach Haven  
Historic District  
Beach Haven Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
BHB01

**Location:**  
39.56188°N, 74.23545°W

View from Beach Haven  
Historic District  
Beach Haven Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
BHB01

**Location:**  
39.56188°N, 74.23545°W

View from Beach Haven  
Historic District  
Beach Haven Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
BHB02

**Location:**  
39.56166°N, 74.23568°W

View from Centre Street  
Beach Haven  
Beach Haven Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
BHB02

**Location:**  
39.56166°N, 74.23568°W

View from Centre Street  
Beach Haven  
Beach Haven Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
BHB02

**Location:**  
39.56166°N, 74.23568°W

View from Centre Street  
Beach Haven  
Beach Haven Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
BHB02

**Location:**  
39.56166°N, 74.23568°W

View from Centre Street  
Beach Haven  
Beach Haven Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
BRT02

**Location:**  
39.55957°N, 74.45952°W

View from Bass River  
State Forest - Garden  
State Parkway  
Bass River Township,  
Burlington County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
BHB03

**Location:**  
39.55258°N, 74.24419°W

View from Holyoke  
Avenue  
Beach Haven Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
BHB03

**Location:**  
39.55258°N, 74.24419°W

View from Holyoke  
Avenue  
Beach Haven Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
BHB03

**Location:**  
39.55258°N, 74.24419°W

View from Holyoke  
Avenue  
Beach Haven Borough,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
LEHT05

**Location:**  
39.54215°N, 74.38249°W

View from Kentucky Drive  
Little Egg Harbor  
Township, Ocean County,  
New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
LEHT04

**Location:**  
39.54201°N, 74.38002°W

View from Osborn Island  
Little Egg Harbor  
Township, Ocean County,  
New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
LBT01

**Location:**  
39.53262°N, 74.26122°W

View from Edwin B.  
Forsythe National Wildlife  
Refuge  
Long Beach Township,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
LBT04

**Location:**  
39.53091°N, 74.26447°W

View from Beach at Edwin  
B. Forsythe National  
Wildlife Refuge  
Long Beach Township,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
LBT04

**Location:**  
39.53091°N, 74.26447°W

View from Beach at Edwin  
B. Forsythe National  
Wildlife Refuge  
Long Beach Township,  
Ocean County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
LEHT01

**Location:**  
39.50913°N, 74.32038°W

View from Great Bay  
Boulevard Wildlife  
Management Area -  
Rutgers Field Station  
Little Egg Harbor  
Township, Ocean County,  
New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
LEHT02

**Location:**  
39.50913°N, 74.32038°W

View from Great Bay  
Boulevard Wildlife  
Management Area -  
Rutgers Field Station  
Little Egg Harbor  
Township, Ocean County,  
New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
LEHT02

**Location:**  
39.50913°N, 74.32038°W

View from Great Bay  
Boulevard Wildlife  
Management Area -  
Rutgers Field Station  
Little Egg Harbor  
Township, Ocean County,  
New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
HT01

**Location:**  
39.46492°N, 74.59475°W

View from Atlantic City  
Airport  
Hamilton Township,  
Atlantic County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
GT01

**Location:**  
39.45787°N, 74.43224°W

View from Edwin B.  
Forsythe National Wildlife  
Refuge - Tower  
Galloway Township,  
Atlantic County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
GT01

**Location:**  
39.45787°N, 74.43224°W

View from Edwin B.  
Forsythe National Wildlife  
Refuge - Tower  
Galloway Township,  
Atlantic County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
GT02

**Location:**  
39.44386°N, 74.41219°W

View from Edwin B.  
Forsythe National Wildlife  
Refuge  
Galloway Township,  
Atlantic County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
BC02

**Location:**  
39.42954°N, 74.33968°W

View from North  
Brigantine Natural Area  
Brigantine City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
BC02

**Location:**  
39.42954°N, 74.33968°W

View from North  
Brigantine Natural Area  
Brigantine City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
BC01

**Location:**  
39.41544°N, 74.35335°W

View from North  
Brigantine Natural Area -  
Buggy Entrance  
Brigantine City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
AC05

**Location:**  
39.36640°N, 74.41412°W

View from Absecon  
Lighthouse  
Atlantic City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

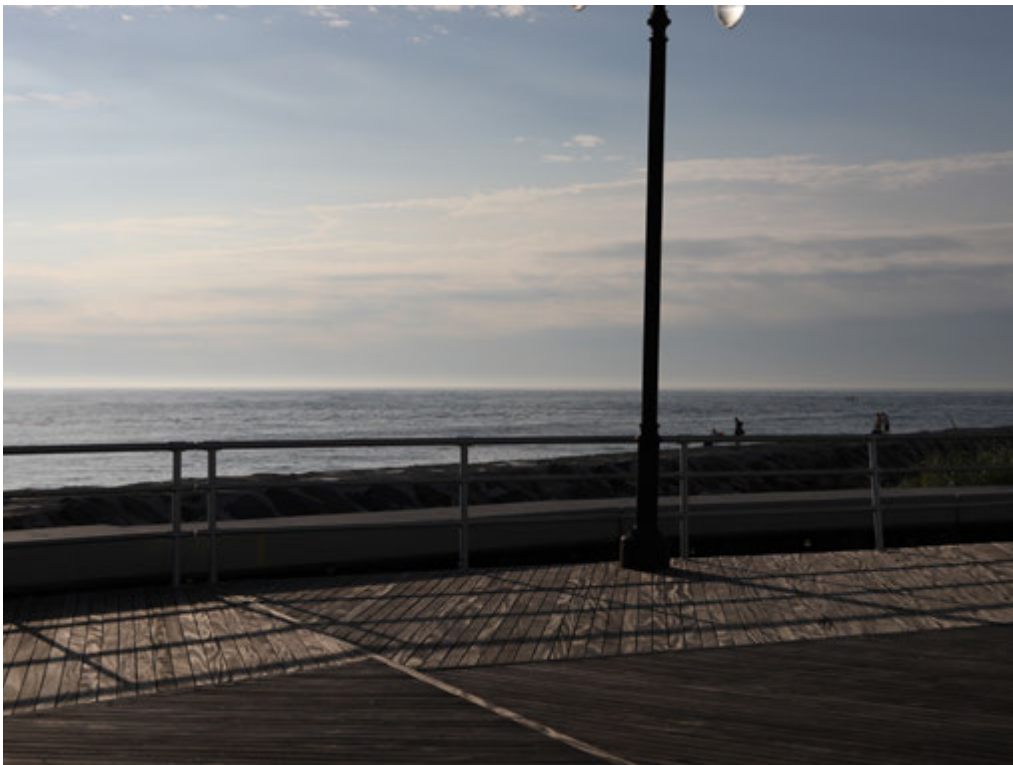
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Key Observation Point:  
AC01N

**Location:**  
39.36614°N, 74.40991°W

View from Atlantic City  
Boardwalk (Night)  
Atlantic City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
AC01

**Location:**  
39.36611°N, 74.40990°W

View from Atlantic City  
Boardwalk  
Atlantic City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
AC04S

**Location:**  
39.36226°N, 74.41353°W

View from Ocean Casino  
- Sky Garden Deck  
(Sunset)  
Atlantic City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
AC04

**Location:**  
39.36225°N, 74.41353°W

View from Ocean Casino  
Resort – Sky Garden  
Atlantic City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
AC04

**Location:**  
39.36225°N, 74.41353°W

View from Ocean Casino  
Resort – Sky Garden  
Atlantic City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
AC04N

**Location:**  
39.36219°N, 74.41361°W

View from Ocean Casino  
- Sky Garden Deck  
(Night)  
Atlantic City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
AC03

**Location:**  
39.35564°N, 74.42856°W

View from Madison Hotel  
- Beach  
Atlantic City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
AC06

**Location:**  
39.35480°N, 74.43032°W

View from Chicken Bone  
Beach  
Atlantic City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
AC02

**Location:**  
39.35245°N, 74.43817°W

View from Jim Whelan  
Boardwalk Hall NHL  
Atlantic City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
VC02

**Location:**  
39.34214°N, 74.46580°W

View from John Stafford  
Historic District  
Ventnor City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
VC01

**Location:**  
39.33575°N, 74.47718°W

View from Ventnor City  
Pier  
Ventnor City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
MC03

**Location:**  
39.32668°N, 74.49875°W

View from Huntington  
Park  
Margate City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
EMC01

**Location:**  
39.32615°N, 74.72375°W

View from Tuckahoe  
Wildlife Management  
Area  
Estell Manor City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
MC02

**Location:**  
39.32094°N, 74.51163°W

View from Lucy the  
Margate Elephant NHL  
Margate City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
MC02

**Location:**  
39.32094°N, 74.51163°W

View from Lucy the  
Margate Elephant NHL  
Margate City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
MC01

**Location:**  
39.31996°N, 74.51055°W

View from Margate City  
Beach  
Margate City, Atlantic  
County, New Jersey

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
EHT03

**Location:**  
39.31163°N, 74.64065°W

View from Tuckahoe  
Wildlife Management  
Area  
Egg Harbor Township,  
Atlantic County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
EHT02

**Location:**  
39.30784°N, 74.55694°W

View from Malibu Beach  
Wildlife Management  
Area/Ocean City-  
Longport Bridge NRE  
Egg Harbor Township,  
Atlantic County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
EHT01

**Location:**  
39.30192°N, 74.55697°W

View from Ocean City-  
Longport Bridge  
Egg Harbor Township,  
Atlantic County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
OC03

**Location:**  
39.29992°N, 74.59159°W

View from Ocean City  
Bike Path  
Ocean City, Cape May  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
OC05

**Location:**  
39.28924°N, 74.55285°W

View from East Surf Road  
Beach Access  
Ocean City, Cape May  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
OC04

**Location:**  
39.27510°N, 74.56878°W

View from Gillian's  
Wonderland Amusement  
Ocean City, Cape May  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
OC02

**Location:**  
39.25036°N, 74.60785°W

View from 34th Street  
Beach Access  
Ocean City, Cape May  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
OC01

**Location:**  
39.21132°N, 74.64435°W

View from Corson's Inlet  
State Park  
Ocean City, Cape May  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
UT01

**Location:**  
39.20268°N, 74.65219°W

View from Strathmore  
Natural Area  
Upper Township, Cape  
May County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
SIC03

**Location:**  
39.15452°N, 74.68971°W

View from Sea Isle City  
Promenade  
Sea Isle City, Cape May  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
SIC04

**Location:**  
39.12094°N, 74.71214°W

View from Townsends  
Inlet Beach  
Sea Isle City, Cape May  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
SIC01

**Location:**  
39.11940°N, 74.71425°W

View from Townsend Inlet  
Bridge NRE - Beach  
Sea Isle City, Cape May  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
SIC02

**Location:**  
39.11918°N, 74.71577°W

View from Townsend Inlet  
Bridge  
Sea Isle City, Cape May  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
AB01

**Location:**  
39.08441°N, 74.72643°W

View from Avalon  
Borough Dune and Beach  
Trail  
Avalon Borough, Cape  
May County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
SHB02

**Location:**  
39.05242°N, 74.75490°W

View from Stone Harbor  
Point  
Stone Harbor Borough,  
Cape May County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
SHB01

**Location:**  
39.03181°N, 74.77200°W

View from Stone Harbor  
Point  
Stone Harbor Borough,  
Cape May County, New  
Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point:  
NWC01

**Location:**  
39.00731°N, 74.79059°W

View from Proximity to  
Hereford Lighthouse  
North Wildwood City,  
Cape May County, New  
Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
WC01

**Location:**  
38.98194°N, 74.80986°W

View from Wildwood  
Adventure Pier  
Wildwood City, Cape May  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 50 of 51



Key Observation Point:  
LT01

**Location:**  
38.95487°N, 74.84840°W

View from Cape May  
National Wildlife Refuge  
Lower Township, Cape  
May County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
LT02

**Location:**  
38.93300°N, 74.96038°W

View from Cape May  
Point State Park  
Lower Township, Cape  
May County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 51 of 51

**ATTACHMENT C**

Onshore Key Observation Points



Key Observation Point: 1

**Location:**

40.66614° N, 74.01098° W

View from Columbia St  
Brooklyn, Kings County,  
New York



Key Observation Point: 2

**Location:**

40.65847° N,

73.98873° W

View from Greenwood  
Cemetery  
Brooklyn, Kings County,  
New York

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Sunset Industrial Park Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 1 of 8



Key Observation Point: 3

**Location:**  
40.65795° N,  
73.98918° W

View from Greenwood  
Cemetery  
Brooklyn, Kings County,  
New York



Key Observation Point: 4

**Location:**  
40.65809° N,  
73.98947° W

View from 7th  
Avenue;22nd St  
Brooklyn, Kings County,  
New York

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Sunset Industrial Park Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 2 of 8



Key Observation Point: 5

**Location:**

40.65740° N,  
73.99076° W

View from Greenwood  
Cemetery  
Brooklyn, Kings County,  
New York



Key Observation Point: 6

**Location:**

40.65724° N,  
73.99274° W

View from Greenwood  
Cemetery  
Brooklyn, Kings County,  
New York

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Sunset Industrial Park Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 3 of 8



Key Observation Point: 7

**Location:**

40.65743° N,  
73.99376° W

View from Greenwood  
Cemetery  
Brooklyn, Kings County,  
New York



Key Observation Point: 8

**Location:**

40.65830° N,  
73.99570° W

View from Greenwood  
Cemetery  
Brooklyn, Kings County,  
New York

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Sunset Industrial Park Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 4 of 8





Key Observation Point: 9

**Location:**

40.66069° N,  
73.99236° W

View from 21st St;7th  
Avenue  
Brooklyn, Kings County,  
New York



Key Observation Point:  
10

**Location:**

40.66089° N,  
73.99268° W

View from 21st St;7th  
Avenue  
Brooklyn, Kings County,  
New York

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Sunset Industrial Park Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 5 of 8



Key Observation Point:  
11

**Location:**  
40.65895° N,  
73.98954° W

View from 21st St;7th  
Avenue  
Brooklyn, Kings County,  
New York



Key Observation Point:  
12

**Location:**  
40.65980° N,  
73.98944° W

View from 20th St  
Brooklyn, Kings County,  
New York

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Sunset Industrial Park Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 6 of 8



Key Observation Point:  
13

**Location:**  
40.65557° N,  
74.01388° W

View from 1st Avenue  
Brooklyn, Kings County,  
New York



Key Observation Point:  
14

**Location:**  
40.65723° N,  
74.00836° W

View from 2nd Avenue  
Brooklyn, Kings County,  
New York

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Sunset Industrial Park Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 7 of 8



Key Observation Point:  
15

**Location:**  
40.65848° N,  
74.00702° W

View from 2nd Avenue  
Brooklyn, Kings County,  
New York

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Sunset Industrial Park Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 8 of 8



Key Observation Point:  
14

**Location:**  
40.61830° N, 74.18482° W

View from 5th Street  
Staten Island, Richmond  
County, New York



Key Observation Point:  
15

**Location:**  
40.61677° N, 74.19423° W

View from River Road  
Staten Island, Richmond  
County, New York

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

River Road Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 1 of 2



Key Observation Point:  
16

**Location:**  
40.61644° N, 74.19321° W

View from River Road  
Staten Island, Richmond  
County, New York



Key Observation Point:  
17

**Location:**  
40.60774° N,  
74.18856° W

View from Chelsea Road  
Staten Island, Richmond  
County, New York

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

River Road Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 2 of 2



Key Observation Point:  
18

**Location:**  
40.54553° N,  
74.25375° W

View from Captain  
Carlsen Pa  
Woodbridge, Middlesex  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
19

**Location:**  
40.54548° N,  
74.25474° W

View from Ferry Street  
Woodbridge, Middlesex  
County, New Jersey

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Arthur Kill Road Substation and/or Converter Station Site  
Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points  
Sheet 1 of 3



Key Observation Point:  
20

**Location:**  
40.54228° N,  
74.23642° W

View from Claypit Road  
Staten Island, Richmond  
County, New York



Key Observation Point:  
21

**Location:**  
40.54228° N,  
74.23653° W

View from Claypit Road  
Staten Island, Richmond  
County, New York

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Arthur Kill Road Substation and/or Converter Station Site

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 2 of 3





Key Observation Point:  
22

**Location:**  
40.54144° N,  
74.22992° W

View from Claypit Road  
Staten Island, Richmond  
County, New York



Key Observation Point:  
23

**Location:**  
40.53730° N,  
74.23086° W

View from Sharrotts Road  
Staten Island, Richmond  
County, New York

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Arthur Kill Road Substation and/or Converter Station Site  
Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points  
Sheet 3 of 3



Key Observation Point:  
24

**Location:**  
40.23756° N,  
74.08313° W

View from Asbury  
Avenue  
Tinton Falls, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
25

**Location:**  
40.23748° N,  
74.08301° W

View from Asbury  
Avenue  
Tinton Falls, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Asbury Avenue Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 1 of 3



Key Observation Point:  
26

**Location:**  
40.23677° N,  
74.08168° W

View from Asbury  
Avenue  
Tinton Falls, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
27

**Location:**  
40.23665° N,  
74.08152° W

View from Asbury  
Avenue  
Tinton Falls, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Asbury Avenue Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 2 of 3



Key Observation Point:  
28

**Location:**  
40.23636° N,  
74.08087° W

View from Asbury  
Avenue  
Tinton Falls, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Asbury Avenue Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 3 of 3



Key Observation Point:  
29

**Location:**  
40.22976° N,  
74.07569° W

View from Green Grove  
Road  
Neptune, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
30

**Location:**  
40.22929° N,  
74.07531° W

View from Green Grove  
Road  
Neptune, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Route 66 Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 1 of 8



Key Observation Point:  
31

**Location:**  
40.22915° N,  
74.07520° W

View from Green Grove  
Road  
Neptune, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
32

**Location:**  
40.22912° N, 74.07519° W

View from Green Grove  
Road  
Neptune, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Route 66 Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 2 of 8



Key Observation Point:  
33

**Location:**  
40.22878° N,  
74.07490° W

View from Green Grove  
Road  
Neptune, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
34

**Location:**  
40.22868° N,  
74.07484° W

View from Green Grove  
Road  
Neptune, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Route 66 Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 3 of 8



Key Observation Point:  
35

**Location:**  
40.22858° N,  
74.07475° W

View from Green Grove  
Road  
Neptune, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
36

**Location:**  
40.22805° N,  
74.07431° W

View from Green Grove  
Road  
Neptune, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Route 66 Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 4 of 8





Key Observation Point:  
37

**Location:**  
40.22796° N,  
74.07419° W

View from Green Grove  
Road  
Neptune, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
38

**Location:**  
40.22791° N,  
74.07453° W

View from Green Grove  
Road  
Neptune, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Route 66 Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 5 of 8



Key Observation Point:  
39

**Location:**  
40.22754° N,  
74.07385° W

View from Green Grove  
Road  
Neptune, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
40

**Location:**  
40.22729° N,  
74.07370° W

View from Green Grove  
Road  
Neptune, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Route 66 Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 6 of 8



Key Observation Point:  
41

**Location:**  
40.22679° N,  
74.07337° W

View from Green Grove  
Road  
Neptune, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
42

**Location:**  
40.22667° N,  
74.07370° W

View from State Highway  
66  
Neptune, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Route 66 Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 7 of 8



Key Observation Point:  
43

**Location:**  
40.22603° N,  
74.07482° W

View from State Highway  
66  
Neptune, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Route 66 Substation and/or Converter Station

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 8 of 8



Key Observation Point:  
44

**Location:**  
40.12309° N, 74.19460° W

View from Miller Road  
Howell, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
45

**Location:**  
40.12253° N, 74.19588° W

View from Lanes Pond  
Road  
Howell, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Larrabee Substation and/or Converter Station Sites

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 1 of 4



Key Observation Point:  
46

**Location:**  
40.12177° N, 74.19359° W

View from Miller Road  
Howell, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
47

**Location:**  
40.12174° N, 74.19352° W

View from Miller Road  
Howell, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Larrabee Substation and/or Converter Station Sites

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 2 of 4



Key Observation Point:  
48

**Location:**  
40.11598° N, 74.19162° W

View from Randolph  
Road  
Howell, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey



Key Observation Point:  
48A

**Location:**  
40.11597° N, 74.19157° W

View from Randolph  
Road  
Howell, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Larrabee Substation and/or Converter Station Sites

Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 3 of 4



Key Observation Point:  
49

**Location:**  
40.11410° N, 74.18011° W

View from Oak Glen Road  
Howell, Monmouth  
County, New Jersey

---

## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Larrabee Substation and/or Converter Station Sites

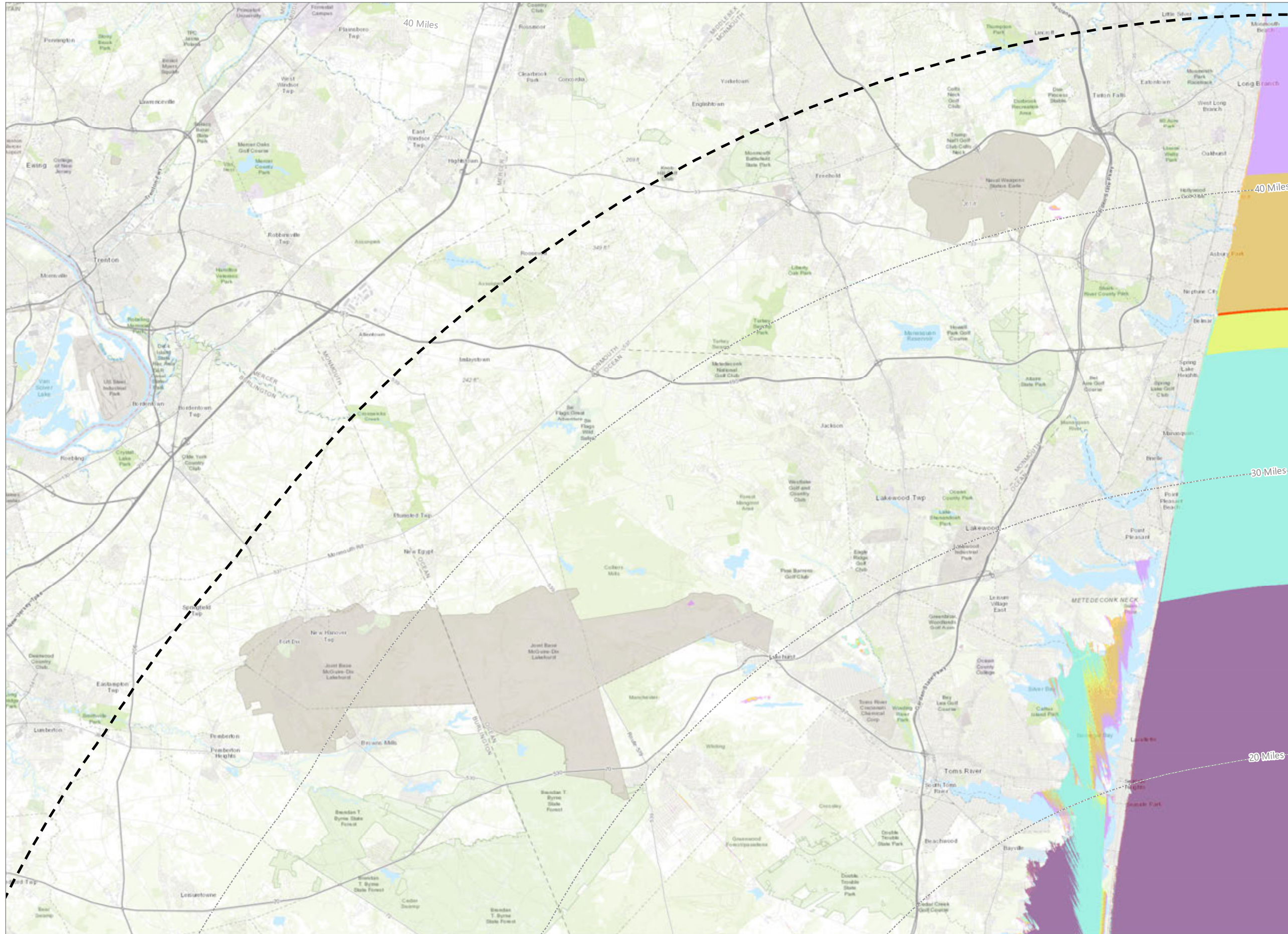
Attachment C: Photographic Log of Key Observation Points

Sheet 4 of 4



**ATTACHMENT D**

VIEWSHED ANALYSIS RESULTS

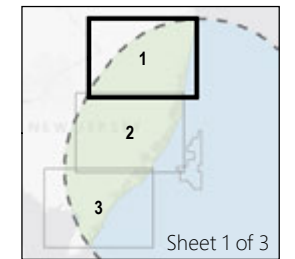


# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

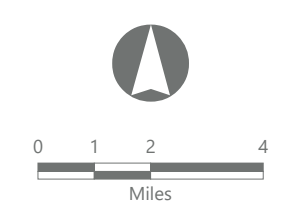
OCS-A 0549

## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- WTG Blade Tip Potentially Visible
- WTG Bunny Ear Position Potentially Visible
- WTG Nacelle AOWL Potentially Visible
- WTG Top of Nacelle Potentially Visible
- WTG Hub Potentially Visible
- WTG Mid-Tower AOWL Potentially Visible
- WTG Navigation Light Potentially Visible
- Geographic Analysis Area

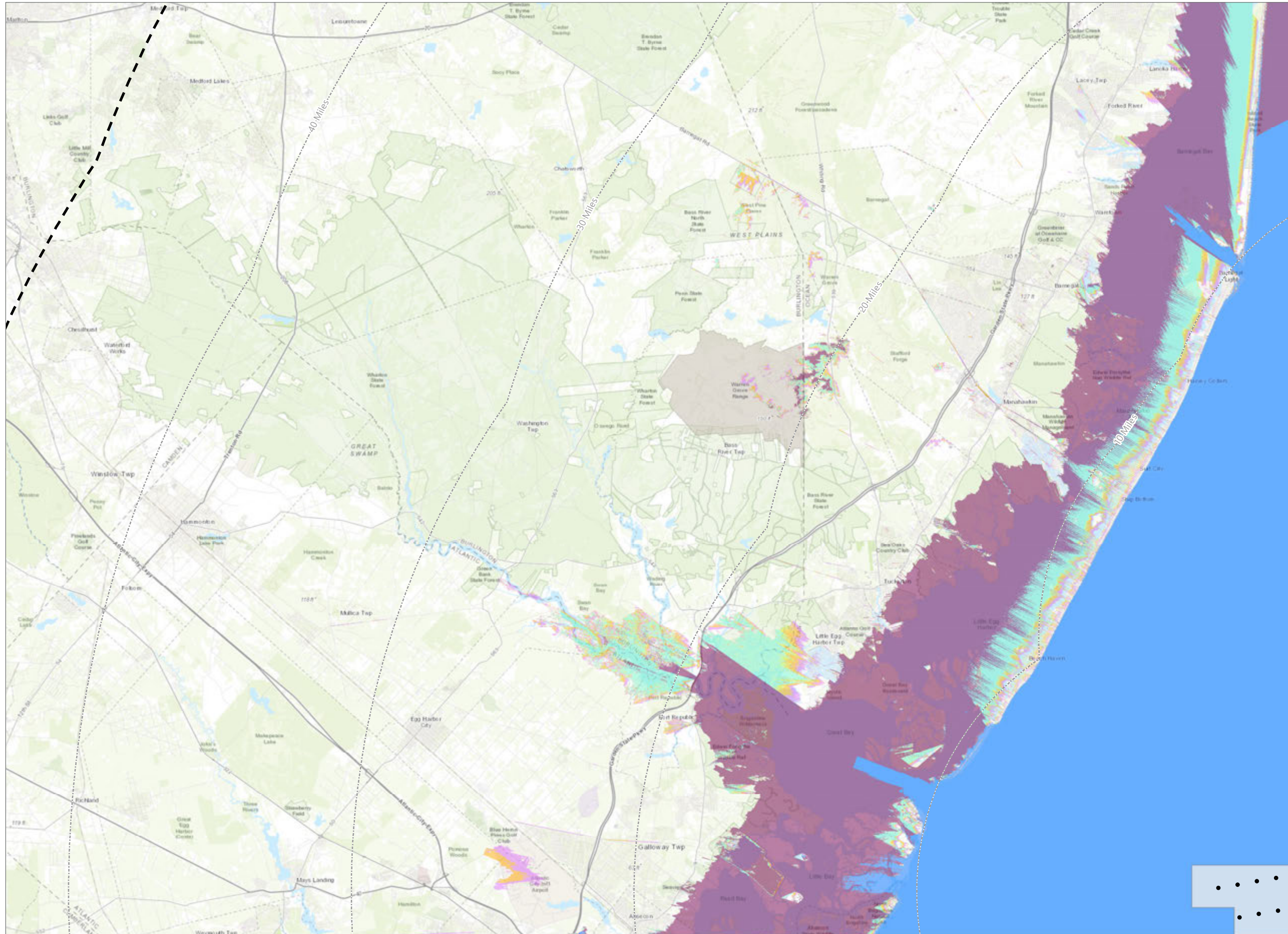


Sheet 1 of 3



Prepared January 26, 2024  
 Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service

Potential WTG viewshed visibility is based on the screening effects of topography, vegetation, and structures as represented in lidar data (collection years ranging from 2008 to 2018); curvature of the Earth (including a standard refraction index of 0.13); and the following height assumptions: 319 meter blade tip height, 246.1 meter bunny ear position, 187.5 meter nacelle AOWL 186.5 meter top of nacelle, 171.5 meter hub, 91.8 meter mid-tower AOWL, and 17 meter navigation light.

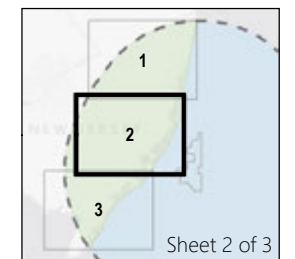


# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- Wind Turbine Generator
- Wind Turbine Area (OCS-A 0549)
- WTG Blade Tip Potentially Visible
- WTG Bunny Ear Position Potentially Visible
- WTG Nacelle AOWL Potentially Visible
- WTG Top of Nacelle Potentially Visible
- WTG Hub Potentially Visible
- WTG Mid-Tower AOWL Potentially Visible
- WTG Navigation Light Potentially Visible
- Geographic Analysis Area

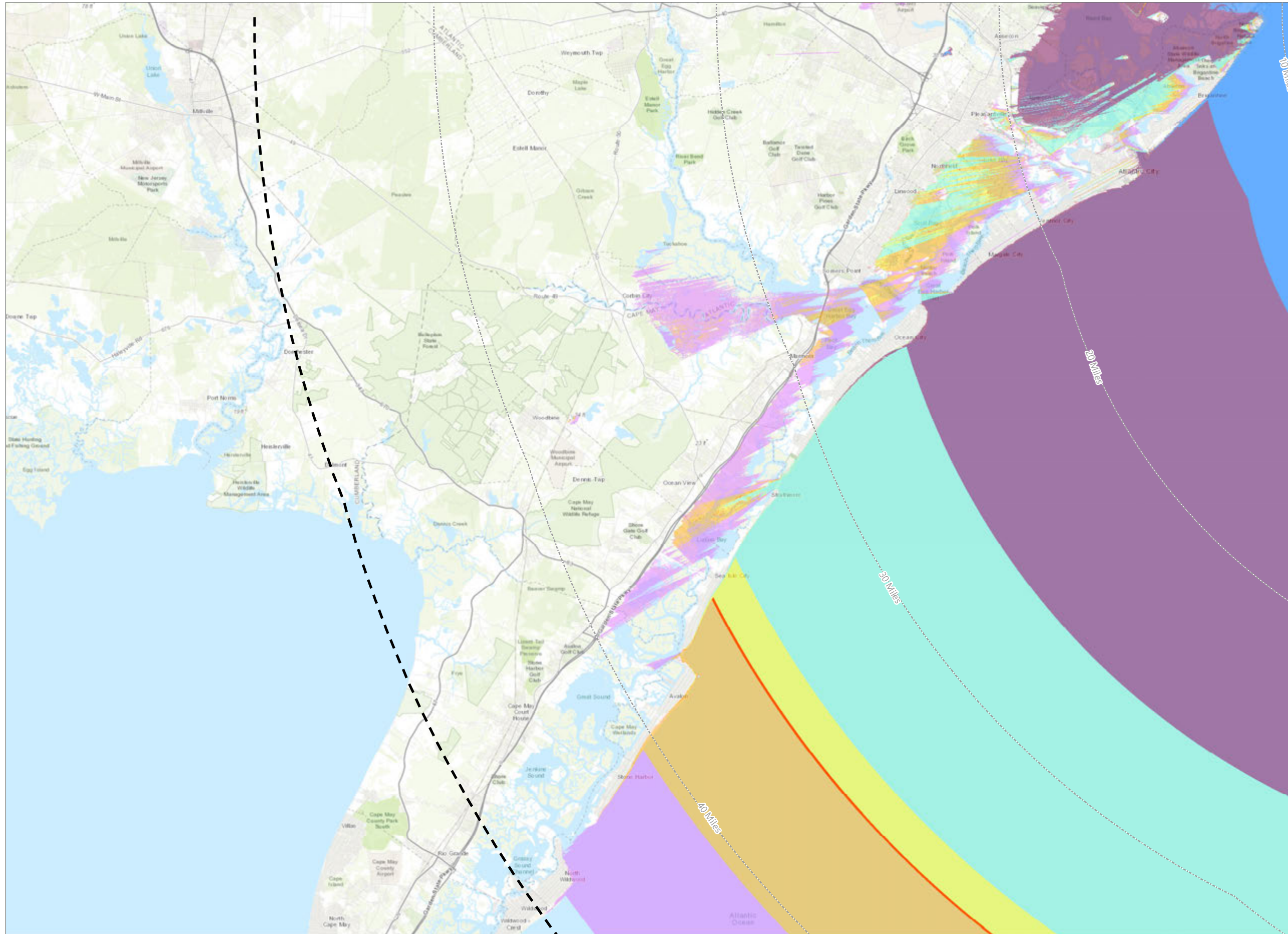


Sheet 2 of 3



Prepared January 26, 2024  
 Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service

Potential WTG viewshed visibility is based on the screening effects of topography, vegetation, and structures as represented in lidar data (collection years ranging from 2008 to 2018); curvature of the Earth (including a standard refraction index of 0.13); and the following height assumptions: 319 meter blade tip height, 246.1 meter bunny ear position, 187.5 meter nacelle AOWL 186.5 meter top of nacelle, 171.5 meter hub, 91.8 meter mid-tower AOWL, and 17 meter navigation light.

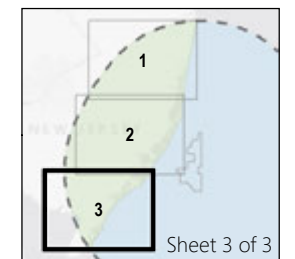


# Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

## Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- WTG Blade Tip Potentially Visible
- WTG Bunny Ear Position Potentially Visible
- WTG Nacelle AOWL Potentially Visible
- WTG Top of Nacelle Potentially Visible
- WTG Hub Potentially Visible
- WTG Mid-Tower AOWL Potentially Visible
- WTG Navigation Light Potentially Visible
- Geographic Analysis Area



Sheet 3 of 3



Prepared January 26, 2024  
 Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service

Potential WTG viewshed visibility is based on the screening effects of topography, vegetation, and structures as represented in lidar data (collection years ranging from 2008 to 2018); curvature of the Earth (including a standard refraction index of 0.13); and the following height assumptions: 319 meter blade tip height, 246.1 meter bunny ear position, 187.5 meter nacelle AOWL 186.5 meter top of nacelle, 171.5 meter hub, 91.8 meter mid-tower AOWL, and 17 meter navigation light.

**ATTACHMENT E**

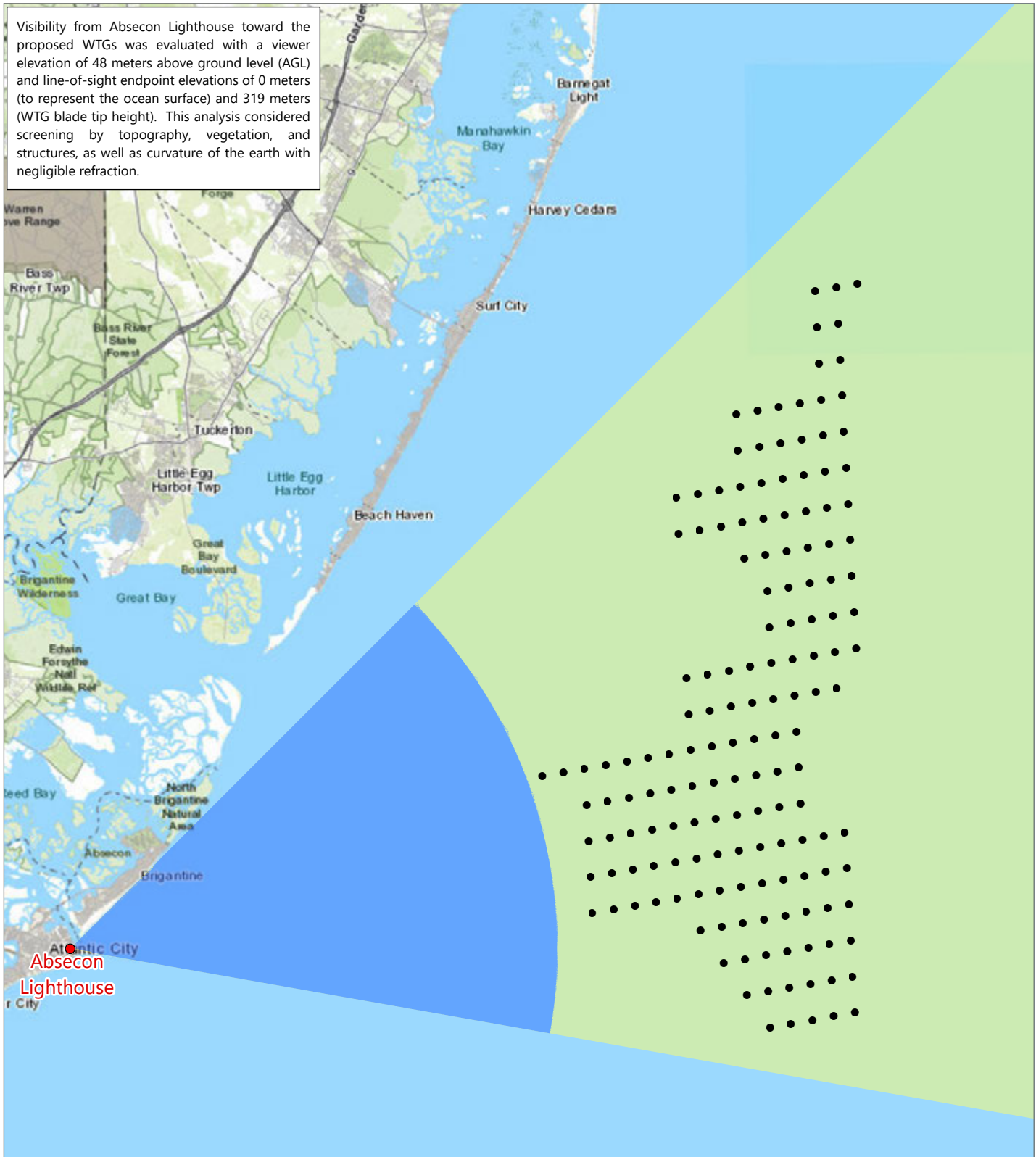
PHOTOSIMULATIONS

*SEPARATE ATTACHMENT DUE TO FILE SIZE AND FORMAT*

**ATTACHMENT F**

VISIBILITY FROM ELEVATED VIEWING LOCATIONS

Visibility from Absecon Lighthouse toward the proposed WTGs was evaluated with a viewer elevation of 48 meters above ground level (AGL) and line-of-sight endpoint elevations of 0 meters (to represent the ocean surface) and 319 meters (WTG blade tip height). This analysis considered screening by topography, vegetation, and structures, as well as curvature of the earth with negligible refraction.



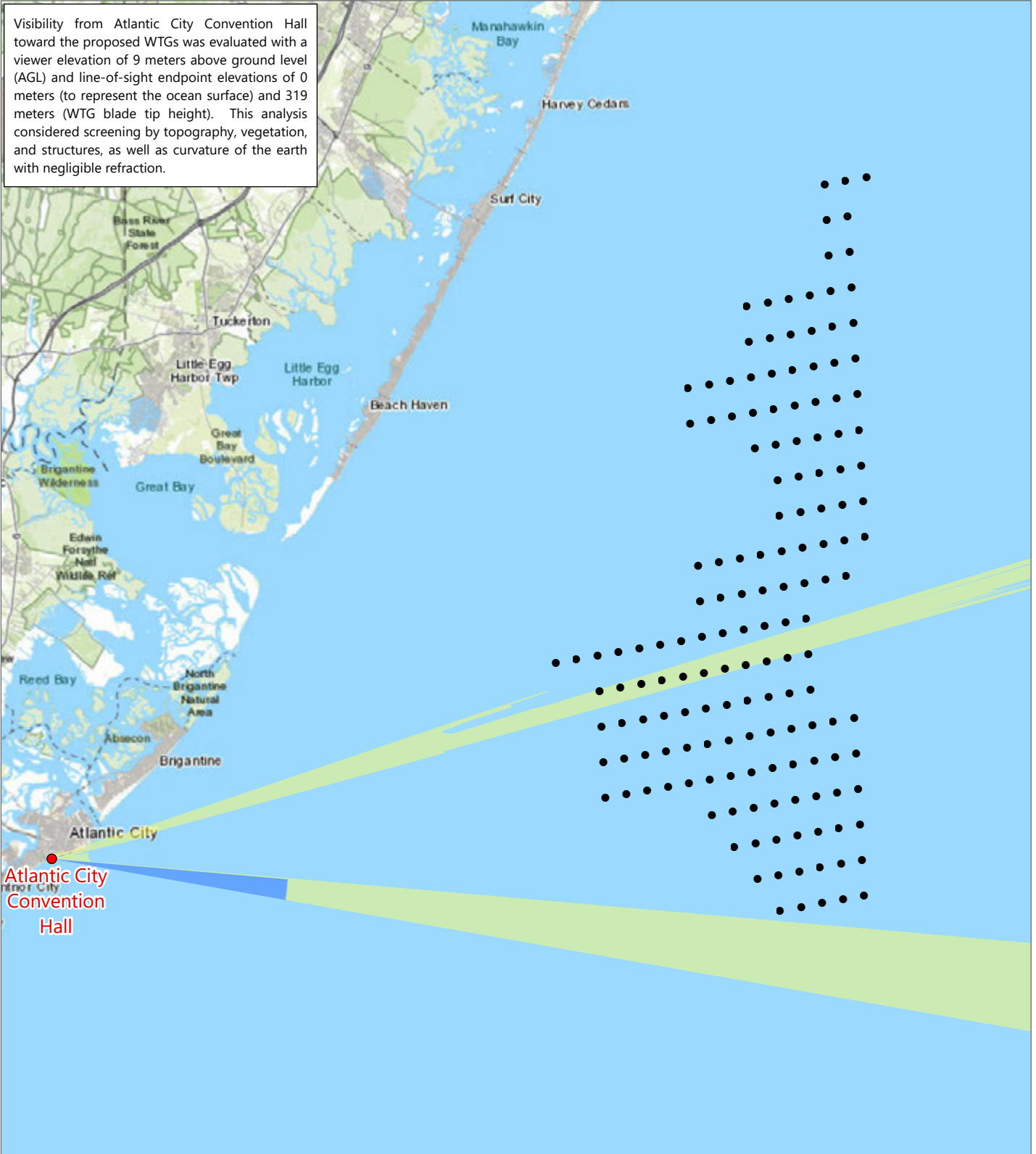
## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- Wind Turbine Generator
- Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 0 Meters AGL from Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 319 Meters AGL from Historic Resource





## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

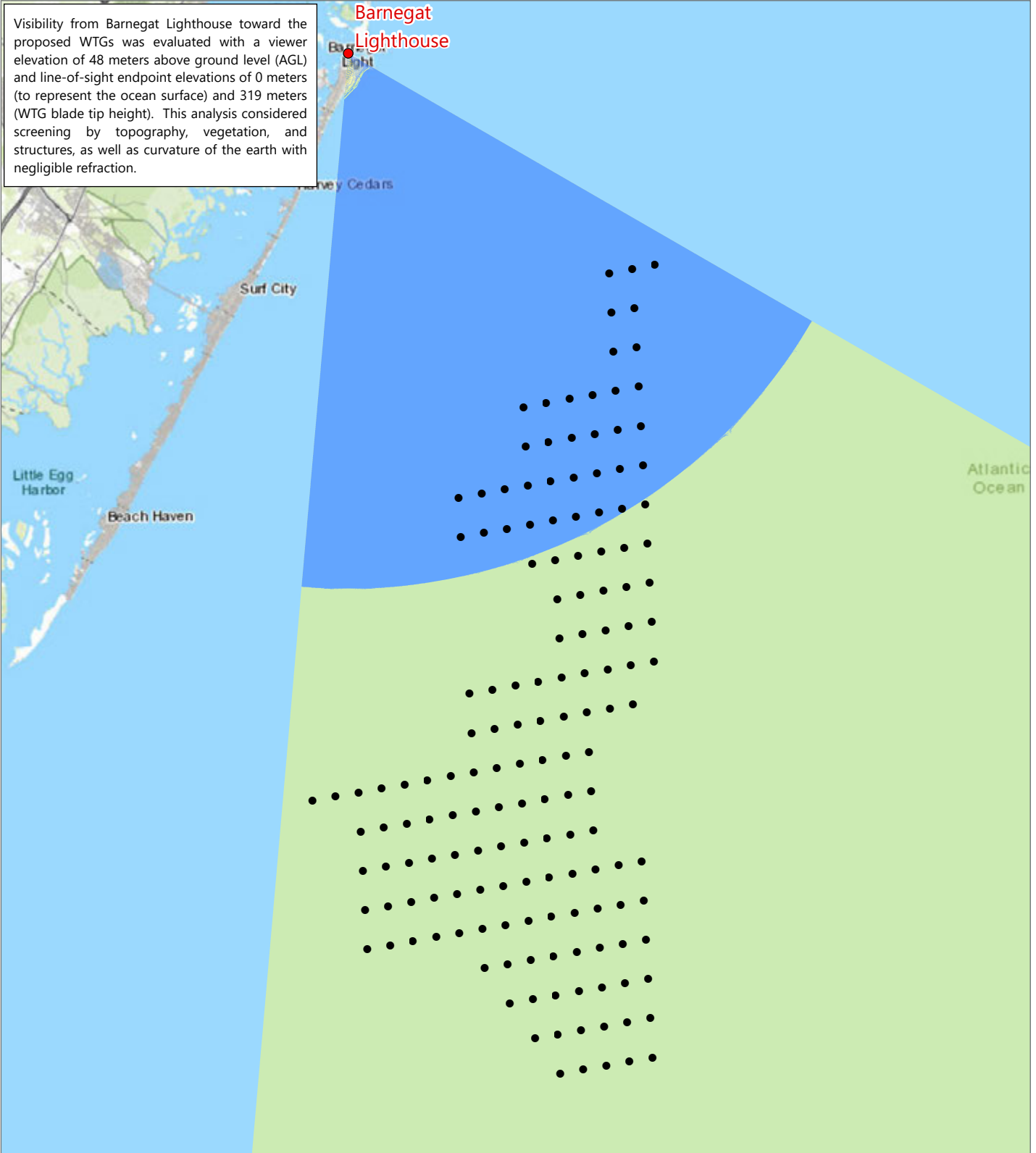
Seascope, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment



- Wind Turbine Generator
- Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 0 Meters AGL from Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 319 Meters AGL from Historic Resource







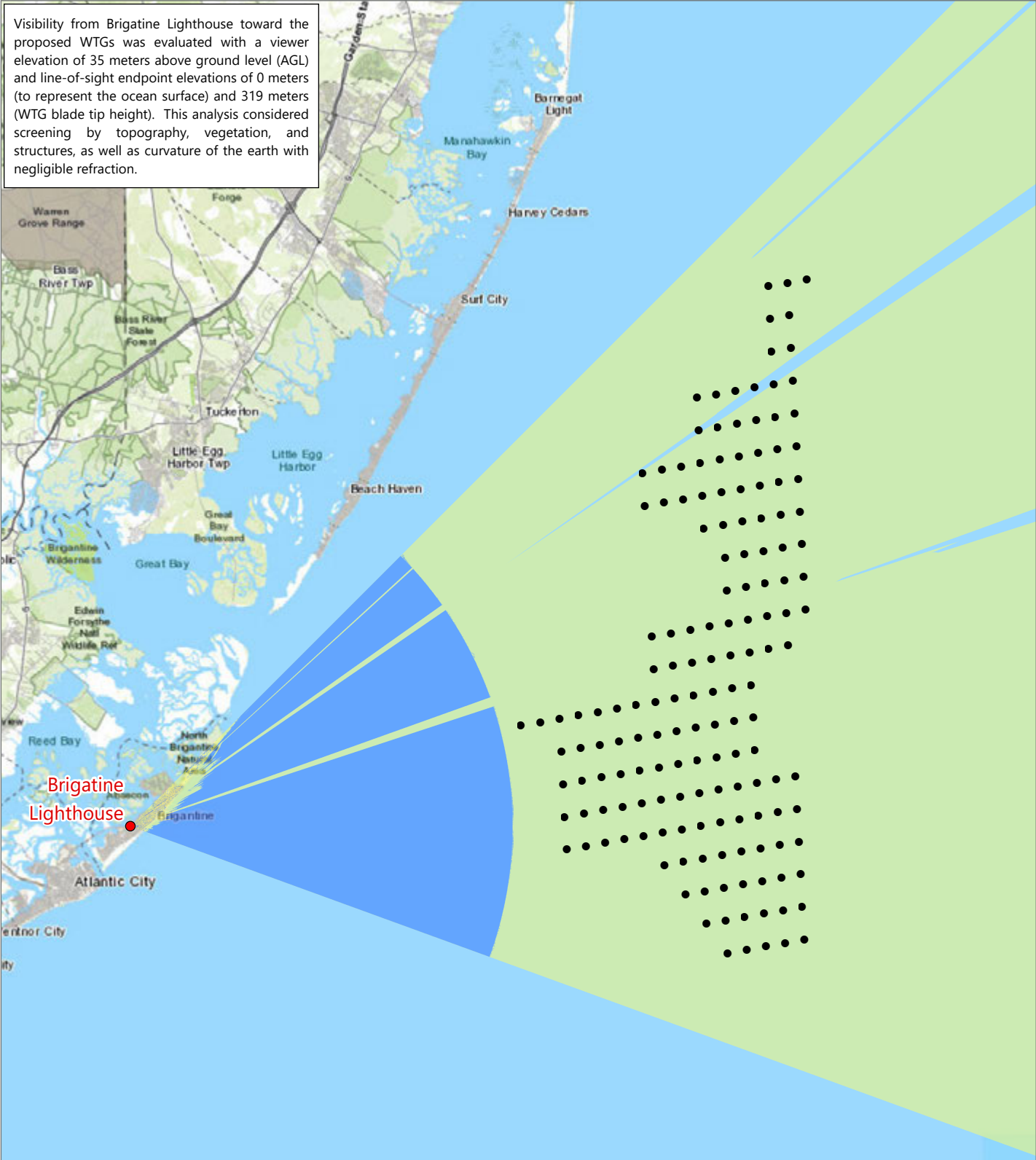
**Atlantic Shores  
Offshore Wind**

OCS-A 0549

*Seascape, Landscape, and Visual  
Impact Assessment*

- Wind Turbine Generator
- Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 0 Meters AGL from Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 319 Meters AGL from Historic Resource





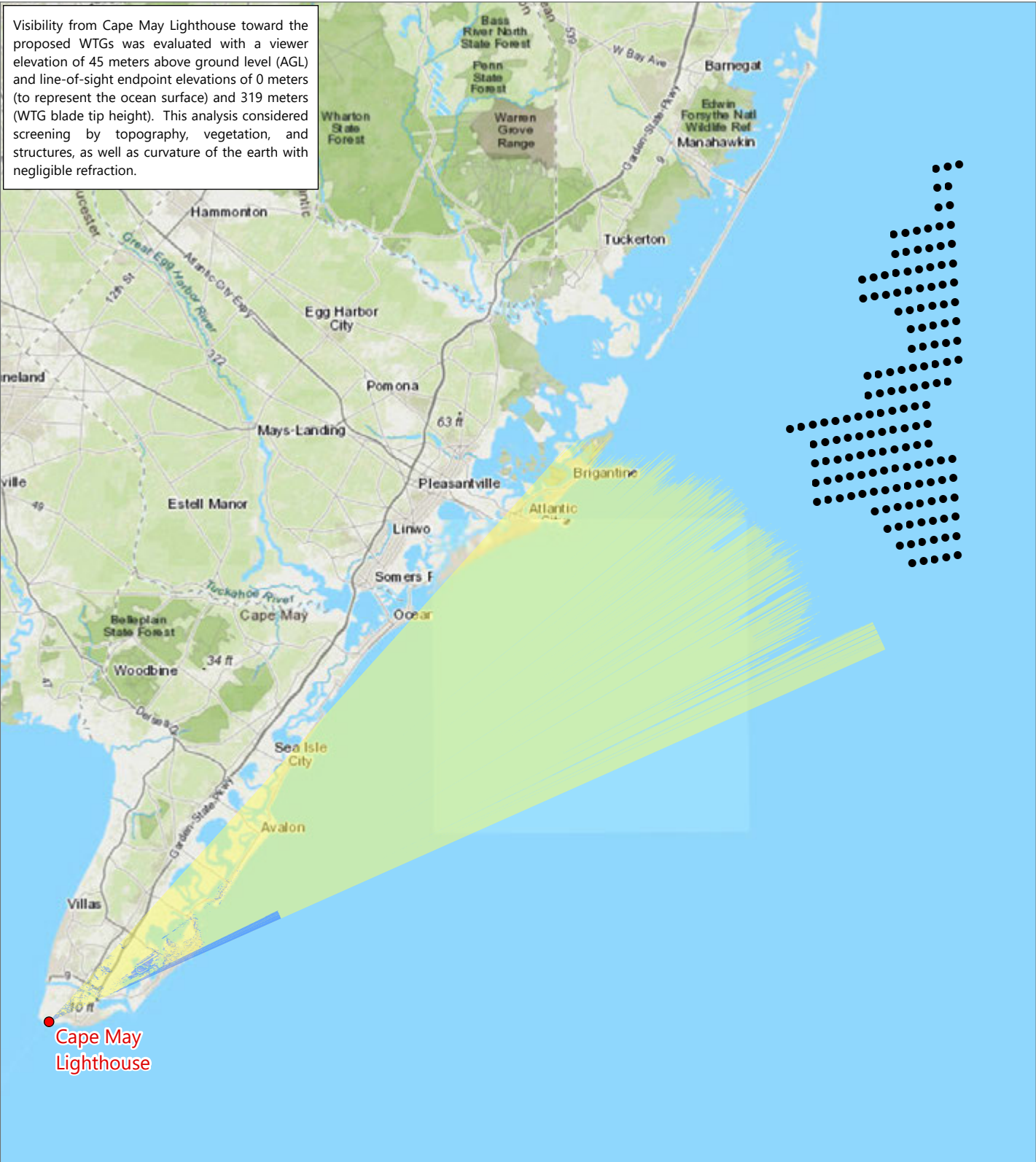
## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

### Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- Wind Turbine Generator
- Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 0 Meters AGL from Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 319 Meters AGL from Historic Resource





## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

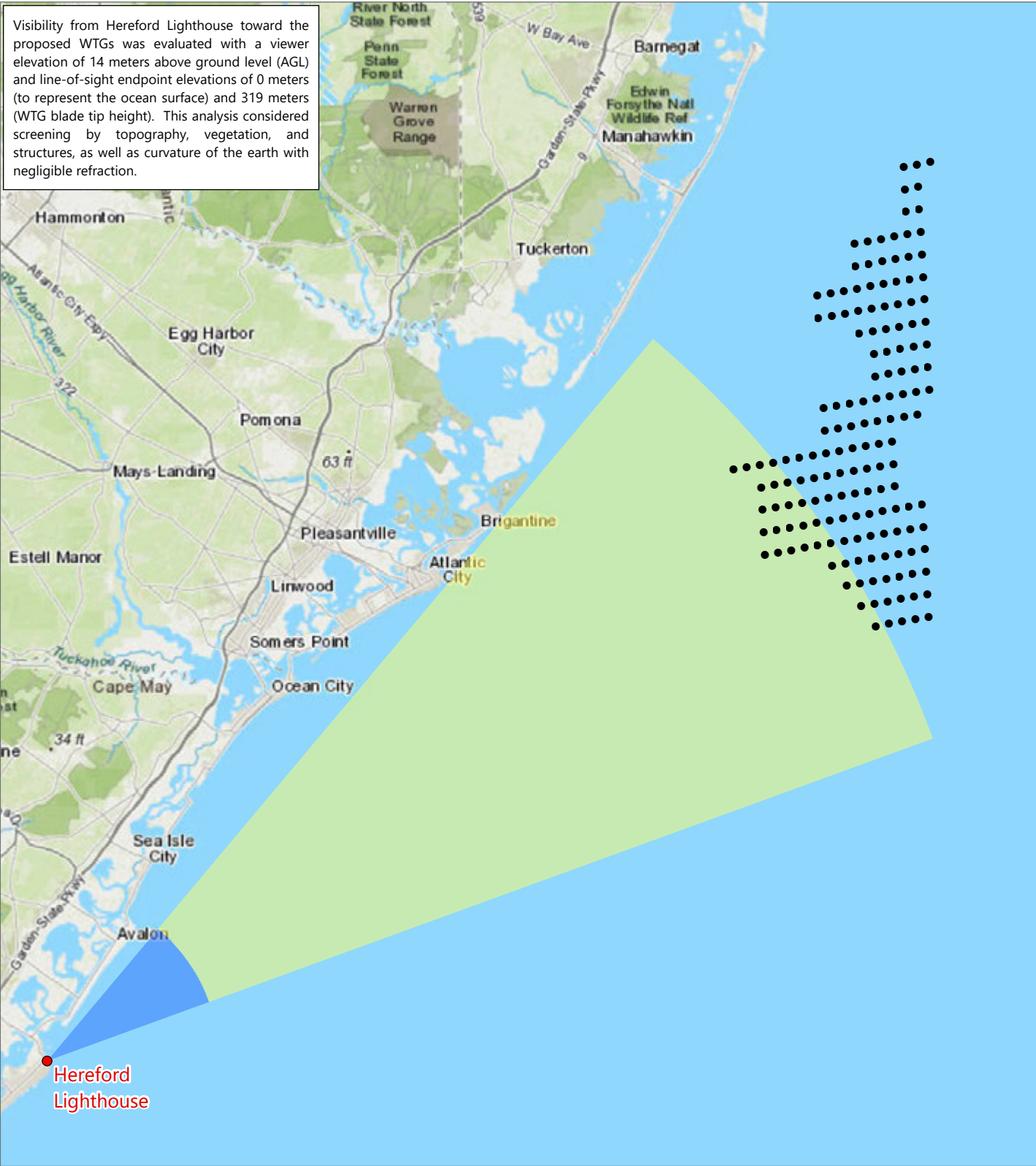
OCS-A 0549

### Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- Wind Turbine Generator
- Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 0 Meters AGL from Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 319 Meters AGL from Historic Resource



Visibility from Hereford Lighthouse toward the proposed WTGs was evaluated with a viewer elevation of 14 meters above ground level (AGL) and line-of-sight endpoint elevations of 0 meters (to represent the ocean surface) and 319 meters (WTG blade tip height). This analysis considered screening by topography, vegetation, and structures, as well as curvature of the earth with negligible refraction.



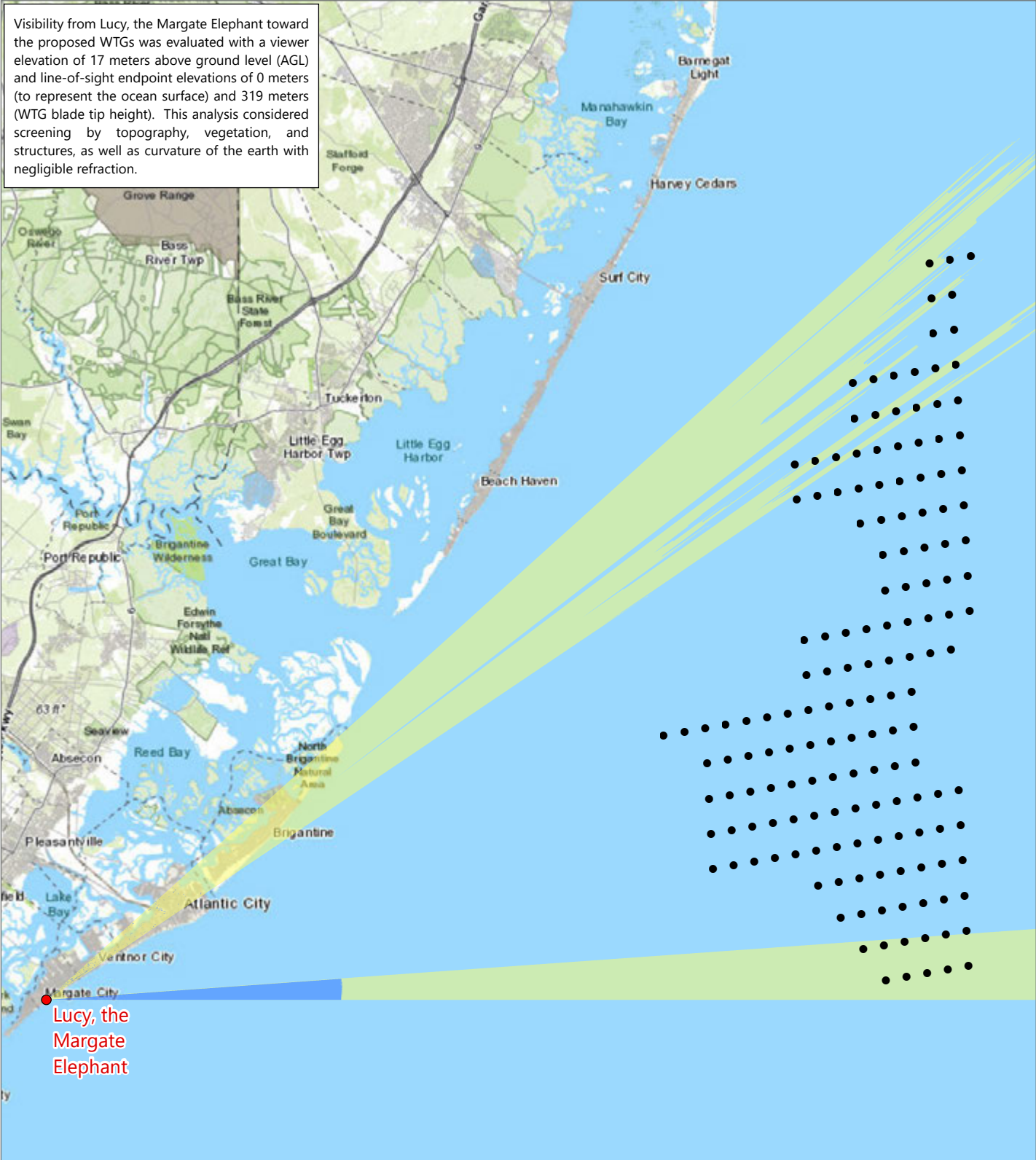
## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

### Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- Wind Turbine Generator
- Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 0 Meters AGL from Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 319 Meters AGL from Historic Resource





## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

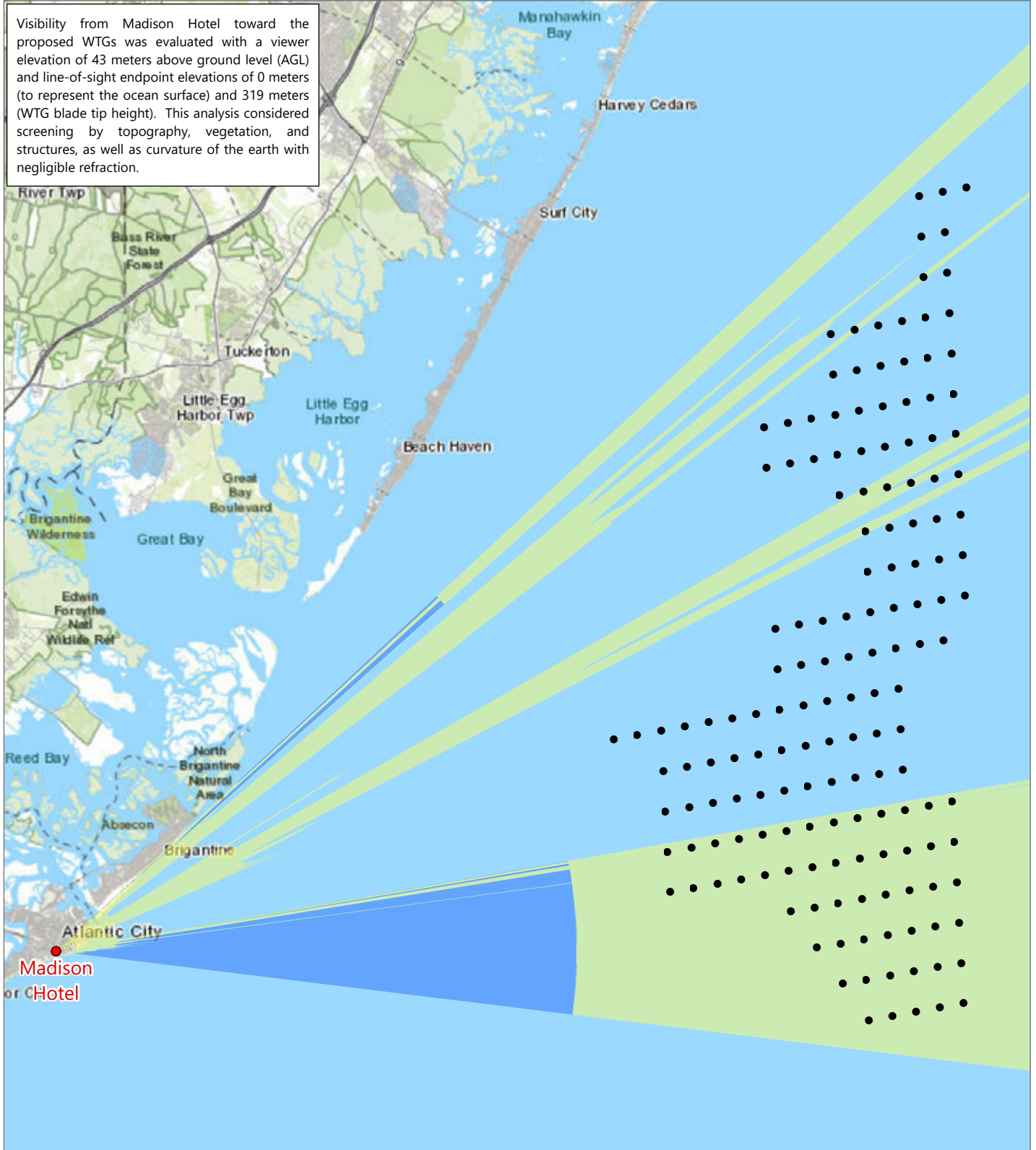
OCS-A 0549

### Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- Wind Turbine Generator
- Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 0 Meters AGL from Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 319 Meters AGL from Historic Resource



Visibility from Madison Hotel toward the proposed WTGs was evaluated with a viewer elevation of 43 meters above ground level (AGL) and line-of-sight endpoint elevations of 0 meters (to represent the ocean surface) and 319 meters (WTG blade tip height). This analysis considered screening by topography, vegetation, and structures, as well as curvature of the earth with negligible refraction.



## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

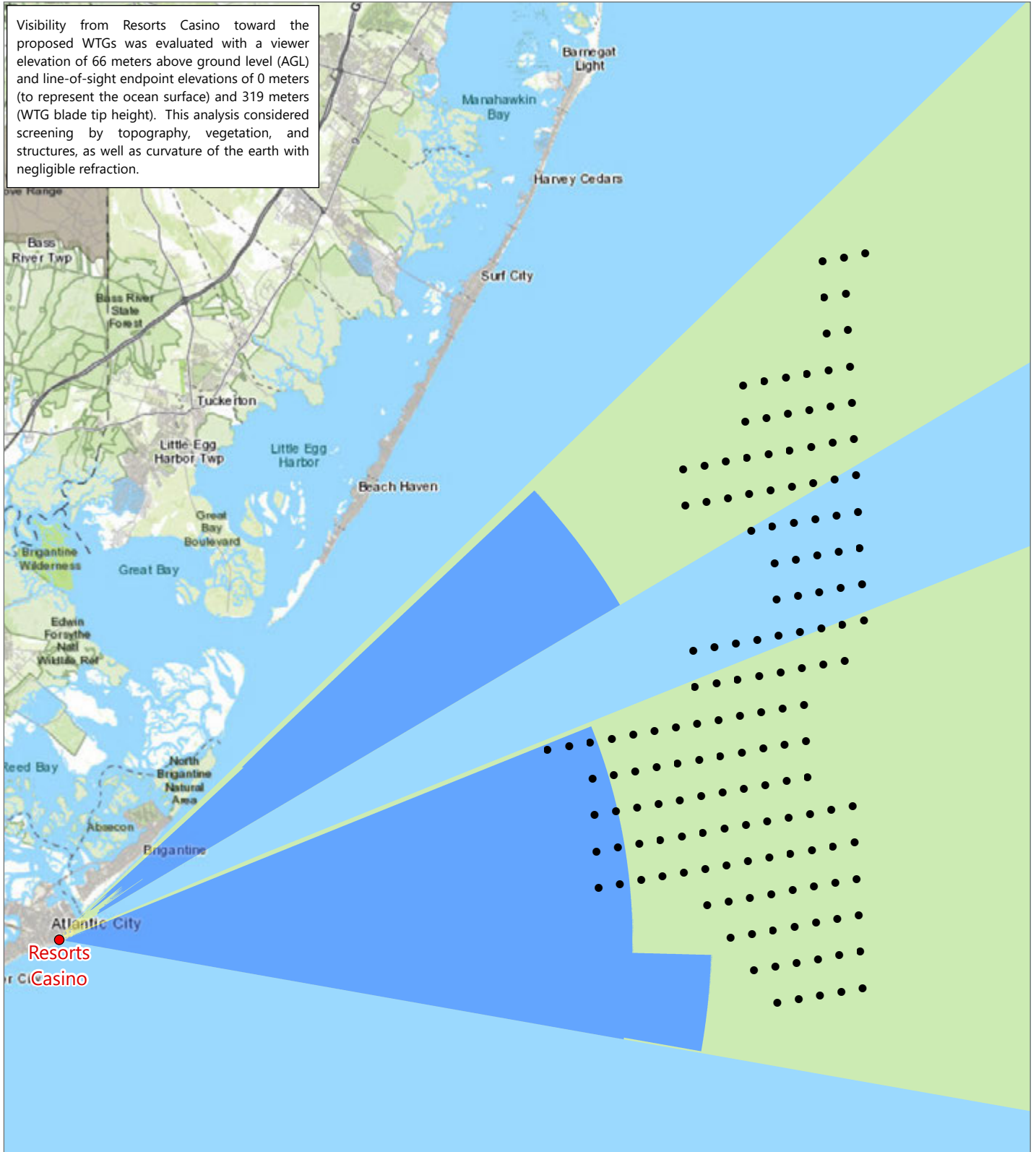
OCS-A 0549

Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- Wind Turbine Generator
- Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 0 Meters AGL from Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 319 Meters AGL from Historic Resource



Visibility from Resorts Casino toward the proposed WTGs was evaluated with a viewer elevation of 66 meters above ground level (AGL) and line-of-sight endpoint elevations of 0 meters (to represent the ocean surface) and 319 meters (WTG blade tip height). This analysis considered screening by topography, vegetation, and structures, as well as curvature of the earth with negligible refraction.



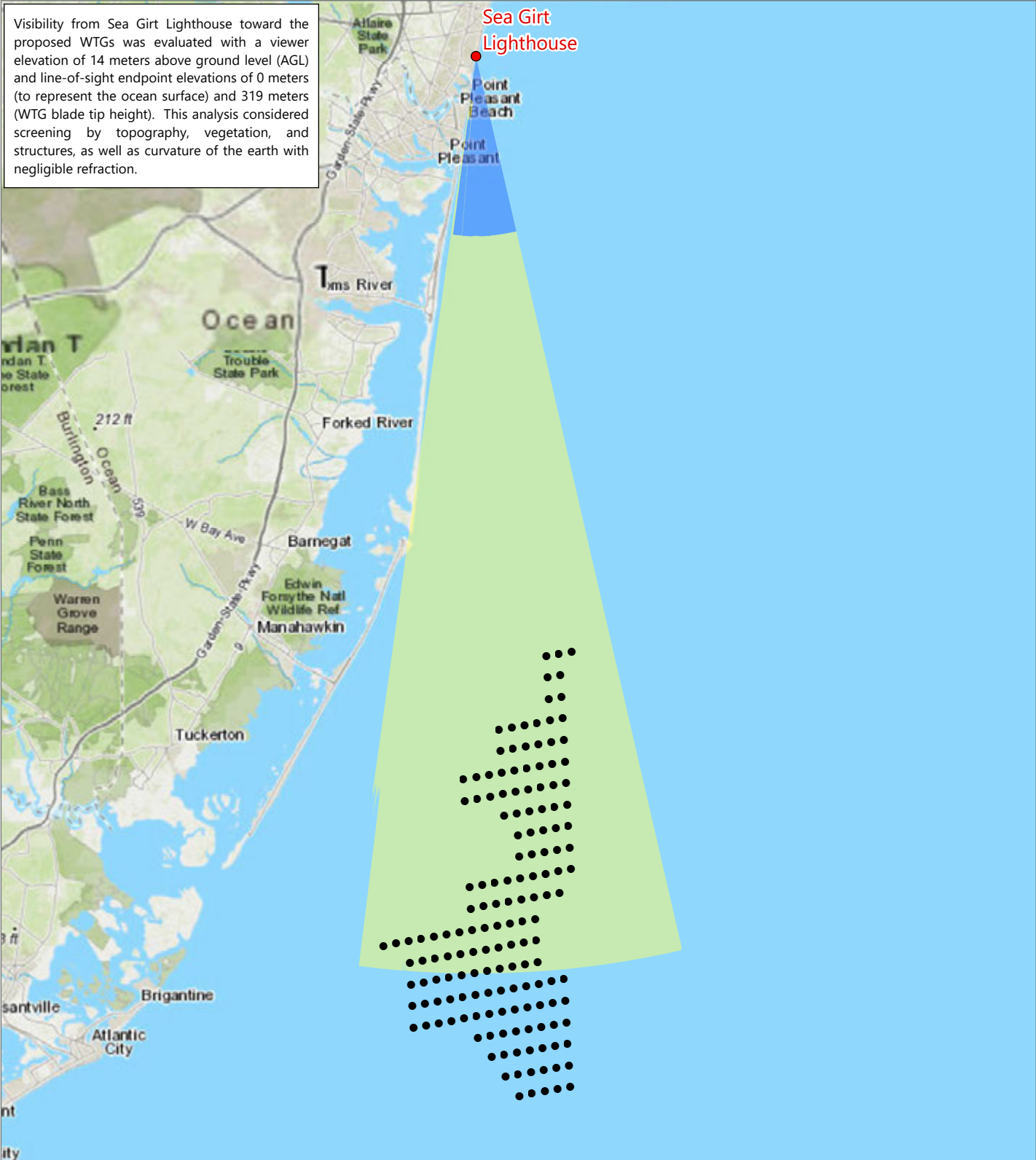
## Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0549

Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment

- Wind Turbine Generator
- Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 0 Meters AGL from Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 319 Meters AGL from Historic Resource





Visibility from Sea Girt Lighthouse toward the proposed WTGs was evaluated with a viewer elevation of 14 meters above ground level (AGL) and line-of-sight endpoint elevations of 0 meters (to represent the ocean surface) and 319 meters (WTG blade tip height). This analysis considered screening by topography, vegetation, and structures, as well as curvature of the earth with negligible refraction.

**Atlantic Shores  
Offshore Wind**

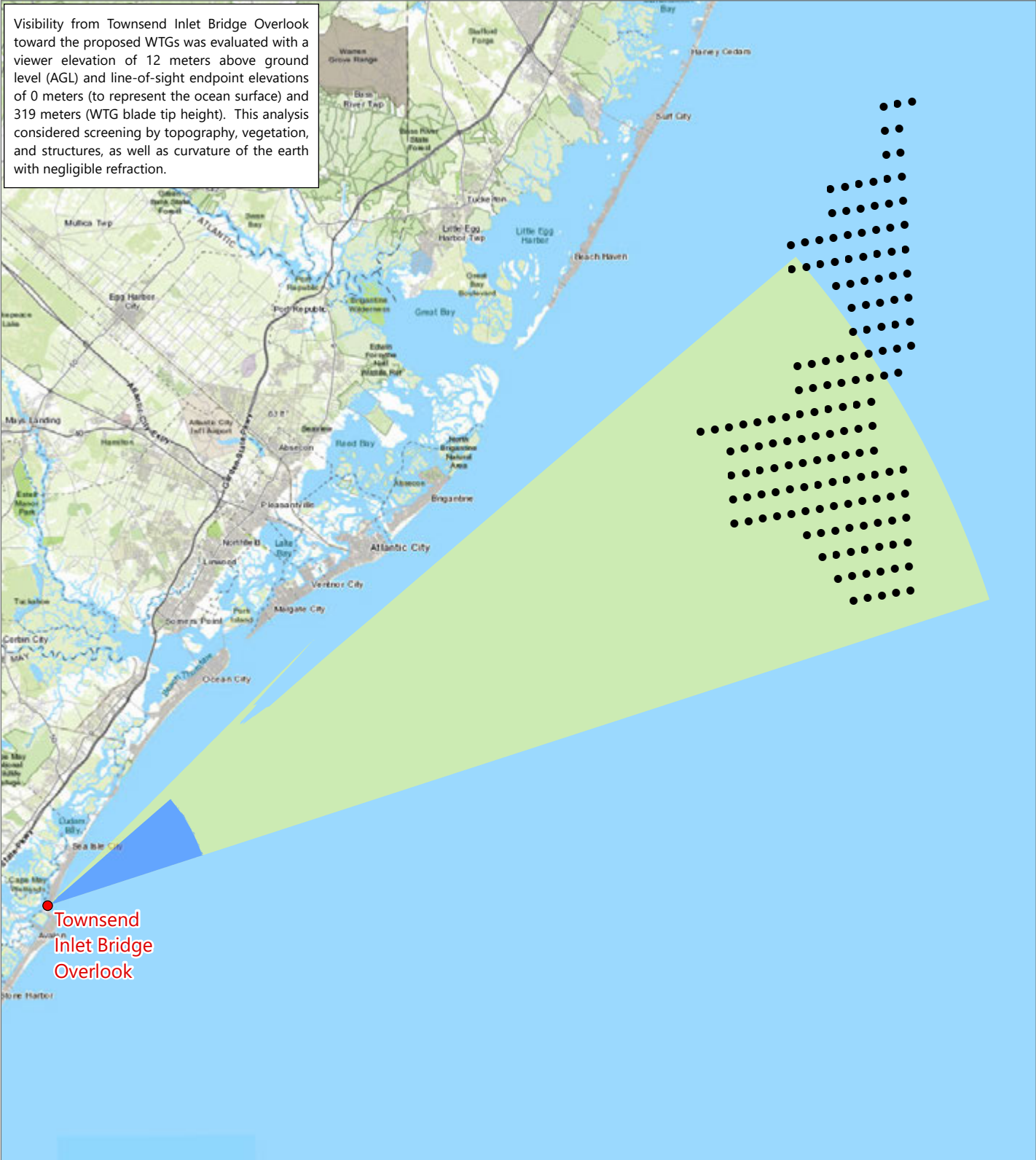
OCS-A 0549

*Seascape, Landscape, and Visual  
Impact Assessment*

- Wind Turbine Generator
- Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 0 Meters AGL from Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 319 Meters AGL from Historic Resource







**Atlantic Shores  
Offshore Wind**

OCS-A 0549

*Seascape, Landscape, and Visual  
Impact Assessment*

- Wind Turbine Generator
- Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 0 Meters AGL from Historic Resource
- Potential Visibility of 319 Meters AGL from Historic Resource



**ATTACHMENT G**

SLIA AND VIA RATING FORMS

KOP	KOP Name	Location	Latitude, Longitude (WGS84)	Character Area	Distance to The Project (mi/km)	Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Size and Scale	Geographic Extent	Duration & Reversibility	Magnitude	Visual Prominence	Overall Impact
APC02	Asbury Park Convention Center (Beach)	Asbury Park City, Monmouth County, New Jersey	40.22099, -73.99873	Residential Beachfront , (SCA)	37.98, 61.12	High	High	High	Negligible	Small	Fair	Negligible	1	Negligible
BYB01	Bay Head Historic District	Bay Head Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	40.06996, -74.04189	Residential Beachfront, (SCA)	28.0, 40.06	High	High	High	Medium	Small	Fair	Small	2	Minor
TRT01	Ocean Beach Historic District	Toms River Twp, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.99382, -74.06042	Residential Beachfront , (SCA)	22.99, 36.99	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Fair	Medium	3	Moderate
SPB01	Seaside Park Borough Beach	Seaside Park Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.93536, -74.07165	Commercial Beachfront, (SCA)	19.25, 30.98	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium	Fair	Medium	3	Moderate
LAT01	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at the Woodmansee Estate	Lacey Twp, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.83711, -74.15082	Dredged Lagoon, Salt Marsh (LCA)	15.3, 24.63	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium	Fair	Medium	4	Moderate
BT01	Island Beach State Park	Berkeley Twp, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.80805, -74.08997	Undeveloped Beach, (SCA)	11.73, 18.87	High	High	High	Large	Medium	Fair	Large	5	Major
BLB02	Barnegat Lighthouse State Park	Barnegat Light Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.76433, -74.10621	Recreation, (SCA)	10.07, 16.2	High	High	High	Large	Large	Fair	Large	6	Major
LBT03	Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation for the Arts and Sciences	Long Beach Twp, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.72895, -74.12058	Residential Beachfront , (SCA)	9.35, 15.05	High	Medium	High	Large	Large	Fair	Large	6	Major
ST02	Barnegat Road	Stafford Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.69998, -74.26803	Commercial Strip Development	14.6, 23.5	Low	Low	Low	Small	Small	Fair	Small	2	Minor
ST01	Manahawkin Wildlife Management Area –	Stafford Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.68394, -74.20768	Salt Marsh (LCA)	11.4, 18.3	Medium	High	High	Large	Large	Fair	Large	5	Major
SBB01	Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach	Ship Bottom Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.65152, -74.17169	Residential Beachfront , (SCA)	8.52, 13.71	High	High	High	Large	Large	Fair	Large	6	Major
BRT01	Bass River State Forest	Bass River Township, Burlington County, New Jersey	39.57672, -74.40830	Salt Marsh (LCA)	17.4, 28.0	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Fair	Medium	3	Moderate
TB02	South Green Street Park	Tuckerton Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.57661, -74.33016	Recreation, (SCA)	14.03, 22.58	High	Medium	High	Medium	Large	Fair	Large	5	Major
BHB01	Beach Haven Historic District	Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.56188, -74.23545	Residential Beachfront , (SCA)	9.85, 15.84	High	High	High	Large	Large	Fair	Large	6	Major
BHB02	Centre Street, Beach Haven	Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.56166, -74.23568	Residential Beachfront , (SCA)	9.84, 15.84	High	High	High	Large	Large	Fair	Large	6	Major
BHB03	Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven	Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.55258, -74.24419	Residential Beachfront , (SCA)	9.62, 15.48	High	High	High	Large	Large	Fair	Large	6	Major
LEHT05	Kentucky Drive	Little Egg Harbor Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.54215, -74.38249	Dredged Lagoon	15.1, 24.30	High	Medium	High	Large	Medium	Fair	Large	5	Major
LEHT04	Osborn Island	Little Egg Harbor, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.54201, -74.38002	Dredged Lagoon, Salt Marsh (LCA)	14.9, 23.98	High	Medium	High	Large	Large	Fair	Large	5	Major

**Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind North (OCS-A 0549)**

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment G: SLIA and VIA Rating Forms

Page 1 of 2

KOP	KOP Name	Location	Latitude, Longitude (WGS84)	Character Area	Distance to The Project (mi/km)	Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity	Size and Scale	Geographic Extent	Duration & Reversibility	Magnitude	Visual Prominence	Overall Impact
LBT04	Long Beach Township	Long Beach Twp, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.53091, -74.26447	Undeveloped Beach, (SCA)	9.32, 15.00	High	High	High	Large	Large	Fair	Large	6	Major
LEHT02	Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area - Rutgers Field Station	Little Egg Harbor Twp, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.50912, -74.32037	Dredged Lagoon, Salt Marsh (LCA)	11.1, 17.86	High	High	High	Large	Large	Fair	Large	5	Major
HT01	Atlantic City Airport	Hamilton Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.46492, -74.59475	Industrial (LCA)	24.9, 40.10	Low	Low	Low	Negligible	Small	Fair	Negligible	1	Negligible
GT01	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR - Tower	Galloway Twp, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.45787, -74.43224	Salt Marsh, (LCA)	16.18, 26.04	High	High	High	Large	Large	Fair	Large	4	Major
BC02	North Brigantine Natural Area	Brigantine City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.42954, -74.33968	Undeveloped Beach, (SCA)	11.26, 18.12	High	High	High	Large	Large	Fair	Large	5	Major
AC04	Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden	Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.36225, -74.41353	Atlantic City, (SCA)	16.2, 26.07	High	High	High	Large	Large	Fair	Large	4	Major
AC06	Atlantic City Beach	Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.35480, -74.43032	Commercial Beachfront, (SCA)	17.7, 28.49	High	High	High	Medium	Small	Fair	Small	4	Minor
AC02	Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL	Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.35245, -74.43817	Atlantic City, (SCA)	17.67, 28.44	High	High	High	Medium	Small	Fair	Small	3	Minor
MC02	Lucy The Margate Elephant	Margate City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.32088, -74.51170	Commercial Beachfront, (SCA)	22.13, 35.61	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Small	Fair	Small	2	Minor
OC05	Ocean City - East Surf Road Access	Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey	39.28924, -74.55285	Residential Beachfront, (SCA)	25.0, 40.2	High	High	High	Medium	Small	Fair	Medium	3	Moderate
OC04	Gillian's Wonderland Amusement	Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey	39.2751, -74.56878	Commercial Beachfront, (SCA)	26.11, 42.02	High	High	High	Medium	Small	Fair	Small	2	Minor
SIC04	Townsend's Inlet Beach	Sea Isle City, Cape May County, New Jersey	39.12094, -74.71214	Residential Beachfront, (SCA)	37.4, 60.19	High	High	High	Negligible	Small	Fair	Negligible	1	Negligible
SHB02	Stone Harbor Point	Stone Harbor Borough, Cape May County, New Jersey	39.05242, -74.75490	Residential Beachfront, (SCA)	41.8, 67.3	High	High	High	Negligible	Negligible	NA	Negligible	NA	Negligible

**Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind North (OCS-A 0549)**

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment G: SLIA and VIA Rating Forms

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<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b> <b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area</b> <b>INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey	Date: Various	Time: Various
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: Sarah Krisch	
Character Area: Ocean	Evaluators: Sarah Krisch	
Narrative (Describe Area Context):		
The defining characteristic of the Ocean character area is the presence of open water as a dominant foreground element in all directions. The open expanse of water can be relatively calm and flat or may occasionally include rolling swells and white caps. Views into this character area cross the open water and often extend to the horizon.		
Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
<b>Please describe:</b> Seasonal variability may slightly affect color within the Ocean Character Area, but visual seasonal effects are otherwise minimal.		
Weather: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunny/Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy/Overcast <input type="checkbox"/> Misty <input type="checkbox"/> Cirrus    Haze <input type="checkbox"/> Mist <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> Glare <input type="checkbox"/> Frost <input type="checkbox"/> Snow		
<b>Please describe:</b> While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.		
<b>Photo Record</b> <b>Representative Examples of Character Area</b>		
Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin		
Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)

1	Mid-Atlantic Ocean	This photo is from the Mid-Atlantic Ocean. It shows blue-gray water with light waves, a horizontal line where the water meets the sky, and a light grey sky.
2	Mid-Atlantic Ocean	This photo is from the Mid-Atlantic Ocean. It shows calm ocean water which fades from dark grey to a light silver color toward the horizon. Dark clouds sit on the flat horizon line, but give way to an open blue and pink sky. The lights of a passing ship can be seen on the horizon.
3	Mid-Atlantic Ocean	This photo is from the Mid-Atlantic Ocean. It shows bright blue ocean water which is slightly darker in the foreground. The horizon line is flat. The sky is white on the horizon and light blue on the top edge of the photo frame.
4	Mid-Atlantic Ocean	This photo is from the Mid-Atlantic Ocean. It shows the ocean at sunset. The water of the ocean is silver with dark grey shadows from gentle waves. A strip of land is parallel to the horizon and is in shadow. The sun is setting behind it. The sky is pale pink, yellow, and light blue.

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities</h2> <p style="margin: 0;"><b>Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place.</b></p>
<p><b>Ocean Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  If land is visible from the OCA, it is in the distance and appears linear and flat.</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors: blue, gray</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The water of the ocean is affected by weather. It can be flat, stippled, or uneven, depending</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Due to the absence of development in the ocean, its appearance is natural except when boats or ships are anchored or moving through it.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  There are very few structures in the ocean.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b></p> <p>The defining characteristic of the Ocean character area is the presence of open water as a dominant foreground element in all directions. The open expanse of water can be relatively calm and flat or may occasionally include rolling swells and white caps. Views into this character area cross the open water and often extend to the horizon. Boats and barges may be present in the ocean. Landmasses may be visible from within the Ocean character area, and appear as short, linear masses in the distance.</p>
<p><b>Seascape Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>

<b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors _____
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character Area boundary.</b>
<b>Landscape Character:</b>
<b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> N/A



<b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors _____
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b>
N/A

<b>Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors</b>	
<b>Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns</b>	
<b>Memories and Association:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places of Meaning <input type="checkbox"/> Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)
<b>Observations and Notes:</b>	<p>The serenity of the ocean in combination with its massive scale, depth, mystery, and potential force for destruction naturally elicits awe from many people.</p>
<b>Perceptions:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sense of wildness <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Remoteness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tranquility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Harmony <input type="checkbox"/> Unity <input type="checkbox"/> Disorder <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Managed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beauty <input type="checkbox"/> Other
<b>Observations, Diagrams and Notes:</b>	<p>The expansive ocean looks and feels remote, and this effect is exacerbated by the common knowledge of the depth and complexity of life and environment under the surface. The beauty, harmony, and mystery of the ocean are admired by many.</p>
<b>Sensory:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Smell ( <b>natural</b> vs unnatural) <input type="checkbox"/> Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, course) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sounds ( <b>natural</b> vs unnatural)
	<p>The Ocean is associated with unique smells and sounds owing to its natural marine ecology, waves, and wind.</p>

<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>										
<b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b>										
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible			Somewhat compatible	Very compatible			Can’t really tell		
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible			Somewhat compatible	Compatible			Little change		
Notes: <b>Excellent for fishing, may be interesting to passersby.</b>										
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	Not at all compatible			Somewhat compatible	Very compatible			Can’t really tell		
Notes: <b>NA</b>										
<b>Project scale</b>	Not at all compatible			Somewhat compatible	Very Compatible			Can’t really tell		
Notes: <b>On the ocean the scale can be a little overwhelming when up close, but it is fascinating.</b>										
<b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N										
If so – describe: The WTGs are in the ocean, so it will affect the usable space.										
<b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project 97.6%</b>										
<b>OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA</b>										
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>

<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b>		
<b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey	Date: Various	Time: Various
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: Sarah Krisch	
Character Area: Offshore Seascape	Evaluators: Sarah Krisch	
Narrative (Describe Area Context):		
The Offshore Seascape SCA is defined by the shore where the ocean meets the land, which is often a sandy beach setting.		
<p>Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>   <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b></p> <p><b>Please describe:</b> The seascape is more likely to be visited by people during the warmer seasons.</p>		
<p>Weather:   <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunny/Clear   <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny   <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy   <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy   <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy/Overcast   <input type="checkbox"/> Misty   <input type="checkbox"/> Cirrus   Haze   <input type="checkbox"/> Mist   <input type="checkbox"/> Fog   <input type="checkbox"/> Glare   <input type="checkbox"/> Frost   <input type="checkbox"/> Snow</p>		
<b>Please describe:</b> While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.		
<b>Photo Record</b>		
<b>Representative Examples of Character Area</b>		
Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin		
Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)

1	Surf City, NJ	<p>This photo is from Surf City on Long Beach Island. It shows textured, graveley sand under foamy white waves which striate the blue ocean surface. The horizon is a dark blue line which is visible in the background in some parts of the photo. In some parts of the photo, rough white waves are taller than the horizon from the perspective of the viewer.</p>
2	Belmar, NJ	<p>This photo is from Belmar Beach. The view shows a rough textured sandy beach at sunrise. The sky and water have pink hues and the sand is dark brown. A golden sun is rising in the middle of the frame. The water is shining with the light of the sun.</p>
3	Beach Haven, NJ	<p>This photo is from the public beach on the southern end of Long Beach Island. It shows a sandy beach with seaweed in the foreground. The ocean appears in the middle of the photo and looks like a block of dark grey-blue color. Gentle waves create white bands in the water near the shore. A cloudy sky is overhead, and close to the horizon the sky is soft pink and yellow.</p>
4	Ocean City, NJ	<p>This photo is from the beach at Ocean City. It shows the shore crowded with people enjoying the beach. The sand is flat, and shiny where the water has recently receded. The water looks relatively flat, and a stone breakwter can be seen in the distance. People are walking up and down the beach, standing at various depths in the water, and sitting on partially submerged chairs which allow them to rest their feet in the lapping water.</p>

<p><b>Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities</b></p> <p><b>Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place.</b></p>
<p><b>Ocean Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  Depending on distance and weather, the ocean may appear as a thin bank or a block of dark color. If there are a lot of waves, white caps and waves create an irregular surface.</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors: grey, blue, black, green</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Again, depending on weather, the ocean texture may be smooth or uneven irregular. Waves can create a stippling pattern.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  Aside from passing ships, the ocean is undeveloped and appears natural.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> There are no structures in the ocean.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b></p>
<p>Dominant elements are water, waves, and occasional ships. The visual character is peaceful during calm weather, but can be turbulent during storms, high winds, or other severe weather events.</p>
<p><b>Seascape Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The seascape is linear and flat. Waves may add an irregular element.</p>

<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors: tan, brown, grey, blue, green</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The sand and water in the seascape ranges from flat to uneven. Waves create irregularity in the flat water surface. Footprints or other natural processes may cause stippling on the sand.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b></p> <p>When not experiencing use, the ocean appears natural. But when it is filled with people swimming, or when it is filled with boats, it can be messy.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Occasional structures in the seascape include piers, buildings, and breakwaters. These structures are linear and erect.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character Area boundary.</b></p> <p>Dominant elements include sand, water, waves, people, personal belongings, and occasional buildings. The visual quality is often peaceful, but may be boisterous in crowded seascape locations that are popular during tourist season.</p>
<p><b>Landscape Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>

<b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors _____
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b>
N/A



### Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors

**Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns**

**Memories and Association:**  Places of Meaning  Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)

**Observations and Notes:**

This striking, reflective landscape has meaning and importance to the many people who visit it.

**Perceptions:**  Sense of wildness  Developed  Remoteness  Tranquility  Harmony  Unity  Disorder  Natural  Managed  Beauty   
 Other

**Observations, Diagrams and Notes:**

This landscape setting is one of the rare places from which people can observe and contemplate the vast ocean. The constant motion of the water, as viewed from solid ground, is captivating. For many, this unique location is mesmerizing, mysterious, and beautiful.

**Sensory:**  Smell (**natural** vs unnatural)  Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, course)  Sounds (**natural** vs unnatural)

The nautical smell of the ocean and the sound of the crashing waves are present in this SCA.

<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>										
<p><b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b></p>										
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very compatible	Can’t really tell						
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible	Somewhat compatible	Compatible	Little change						
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very compatible	Can’t really tell						
Notes:										
<b>Project scale</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very Compatible	Can’t really tell						
Notes:										
<b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N										
If so – describe:										
<b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project 97.5%</b>										
<b>OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA</b>										
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>

<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b> <b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area</b> <b>INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey	Date: Various	Time: Various
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: Sarah Krisch	
Character Area: Undeveloped Beach	Evaluators: Sarah Krisch	
Narrative (Describe Area Context):		
<p>The undeveloped beach character area is defined by large, contiguous areas of natural beach with no or very few built structures or amenities in or around the beach. The undeveloped beach includes the ocean’s edge, the sandy area, and dunes, vegetated dunes, or scrub forest extending inland from the beach. This area is quiet, tranquil, uncrowded, and inhabited by wildlife.</p>		
<p>Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)</p> <p><b>■ Yes</b></p> <p>Although the undeveloped beach character area tends to be uncrowded in general, visitation increases during the summer tourist season when the weather is warm, and walking or sitting along the undeveloped beach is comfortable. Visitors specifically seeking out surf fishing and wildlife viewing are also more common during the warmer seasons.</p>		
<p>Weather:    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunny/Clear    <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny    <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy    <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy    <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy/Overcast    <input type="checkbox"/> Misty    <input type="checkbox"/> Cirrus    Haze    <input type="checkbox"/> Mist    <input type="checkbox"/> Fog    <input type="checkbox"/> Glare    <input type="checkbox"/> Frost    <input type="checkbox"/> Snow</p>		
<p><b>Please describe:</b> While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.</p>		
<b>Photo Record</b> <b>Representative Examples of Character Area</b>		
<p>Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin</p>		
Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)

1	Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge, Long Beach, NJ.	This photo shows the Undeveloped Beach character area at the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge during the winter. In this calm and serene view, a large, flat expanse of smooth sand slopes gently toward the ocean. The blue water of the ocean is punctuated with bands of white froth from gentle waves. Feathery dune grasses are situated behind sand fencing on the far right of the frame. The beach stretches for miles in front of the viewer, with no development in sight.
2	Barnegat Light, NJ	This photo is from Barnegat Lighthouse State Park. It shows an undeveloped beach with green grass-covered dunes to the right and a gray-blue ocean to the left. A small number of people are on the beach flying kites, sitting in chairs with beach umbrellas, and walking along the waters' edge. Although the scene is not totally absent of people, it is still calm and peaceful.
3	Sea Isle City, NJ	This photo is from the Undeveloped Beach at the south end of the Sea Isle City barrier Island. The image shows the sun rising over a smooth sandy beach that is completely void of people, or evidence of people. The sand, the ocean to its right, and the sky are glowing with the pink-orange hues of the sun. The scene is beautiful, striking and peaceful.
4	Berkley Township, NJ	This photo is from Island Beach State Park in Berkley Township. It shows tall dune plateaus capped with green vegetation rising from a remote sandy beach. The ocean can be seen between the dunes.

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities</h2> <p style="margin: 0;"><b>Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place</b></p>
<b>Ocean Character:</b>
<b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<p><b>Notes:</b></p> <p>Landform is not present within the OCA. However, landforms within the SCA (the commercial beachfront) may affect visibility of the OCA (extending from 3 nm to the Project). In these instances, the ocean character may influence the sense of place by revealing or hiding the ocean, but other sensory components are indicative of a seascape and the presence of the ocean, such as sound, smell, and visual cues.</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled   <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven   <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat   <input type="checkbox"/> Linear   <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular   <input type="checkbox"/> Dense   <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap   <input type="checkbox"/> Colors: brown</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b></p> <p>As viewed from the SCA, the ocean texture is typically flat and stippled due to the viewed distance.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing   <input type="checkbox"/> Developed   <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured   <input type="checkbox"/> Messy   <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape   <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b></p> <p>Land use within the ocean is exclusively associated with commerce, shipping, and recreation. The outer continental shelf (within the OCA) has specific areas reserved for potential renewable energy generation. However, within the SCA land use patterns and development can influence the visibility of the ocean in that some land uses within the beachfront commercial character area totally or partially block the view of the ocean.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear   <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular   <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical   <input type="checkbox"/> Erect   <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal   <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat   <input type="checkbox"/> Angular   <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b></p> <p>Although not a built structure, the line formed by the meeting point of the horizon and the sky represents a linear form in the OCA. The water surface is typically horizontal and flat. These lines and forms are occasionally interrupted by the presence of vessels which add a geometric</p>

<p>form, albeit temporary. However, within the SCA built structures of varying forms can influence the visibility of the ocean.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary</b></p> <p>Dominant elements of the ocean are the line formed by the horizon, the water surface, and occasional vessels. Waves and swells may result in temporary dominant elements.</p>
<p><b>Seascape Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  The landform geometry within the Undeveloped Beach SCA is flat and gently slopes toward the ocean. When dunes are present, steep or hilly landform geometry interrupts an otherwise gentle slope toward the sea.</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colors: green, brown</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  Landcover in the seascape includes sandy beach, dune vegetation, and development such as buildings, asphalt, and boardwalk. The beach is flat and linear. It may appear stippled under more severe lighting conditions and after periods of heavy use. When present, vegetation may be dense or patchy depending on its health. Development textures are variable and irregular due to a variety of building materials and styles; however, the consistent boardwalk feature is linear and smooth.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Land uses in the Undeveloped Beach are related to recreation activities and tend to be temporary. They include fishing, wildlife viewing, walking, and observing nature and the ocean. Some portions of the Undeveloped Beach SCA paved parking lots and used to accommodate cars, but otherwise land uses appear natural.</p>

<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  Structures are generally absent from the Undeveloped Beach SCA.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize the range of visual qualities and character within the character area.</b></p> <p>Dominant elements include sandy beaches absent of development or buildings, dunes and dune vegetation, and open views of the ocean and sky.</p>
<p><b>Landscape Character:</b> The LCA is rarely visible from the Undeveloped Beach,</p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors_____</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>

**Structure forms:**  Linear  Irregular  Vertical  Erect  Horizontal  Flat  Angular   
Geometric

**Notes:** Very occasionally, inland or beachfront residential buildings may be visible around the edges of the Undeveloped Beaches. When Present, these appear as vertical geometric structures rising behind the dunes.

**List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.**

N/A



<b>Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors</b>	
<b>Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns</b>	
<b>Memories and Association:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places of Meaning <input type="checkbox"/> Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)
<b>Observations and Notes:</b>	Undeveloped beaches are beautiful, peaceful places which many people visit for relaxation and reflection. This use is associated with personal meaning and importance for many people.
<b>Perceptions:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sense of wildness <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Remoteness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tranquility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Harmony <input type="checkbox"/> Unity <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Disorder <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Managed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beauty  <input type="checkbox"/> Other
<b>Observations, Diagrams and Notes:</b>	For the many people who are attracted to the Undeveloped Beach character, there is a universal sense of awe and appreciation for the beauty and tranquility of the natural setting.
<b>Sensory:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Smell (natural vs unnatural) <input type="checkbox"/> Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, course) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sounds (natural vs unnatural)  The smells and sounds of the ocean and wildlife are enhanced here because of the absence of other sounds, smells, and distractions.

<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>										
<b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b>										
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible			Somewhat compatible	Very compatible	Can’t really tell				
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible			Somewhat compatible	Compatible	Little change				
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	Not at all compatible			Somewhat compatible	Very compatible	Can’t really tell				
Notes:										
<b>Project scale</b>	Not at all compatible			Somewhat compatible	Very Compatible	Can’t really tell				
Notes:										
<b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N										
If so – describe:										
<b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project</b> 55.3%										
<b>OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA</b>										
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>

<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b> <b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area</b> <b>INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey		Date: Various
Time: Various		
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: Sarah Krisch	
Character Area: Undeveloped Bay	Evaluators: Sarah Krisch	
Narrative (Describe Area Context):		
The Undeveloped Bay character area is defined by open expanses of brackish water situated between the barrier island and the mainland. These may be bordered by salt marsh or forested land. They feel relatively remote, although boats occasionally visit for fishing and other recreational purposes.		
Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>		
<b>Please describe:</b> In the warmer seasons, lush vegetation and a higher frequency of wildlife such as nesting birds and insects are present. Although this character area is never heavily populated with humans, people are more likely to visit during warmer, more pleasant weather.		
Weather: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunny/Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy/Overcast <input type="checkbox"/> Misty <input type="checkbox"/> Cirrus   Haze <input type="checkbox"/> Mist <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> Glare <input type="checkbox"/> Frost <input type="checkbox"/> Snow		
<b>Please describe:</b> While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.		
<b>Photo Record</b> <b>Representative Examples of Character Area</b>		
Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin		
Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)

1	Giffordtown, NJ	This photo is from Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area in Giffordtown. It shows emergent marsh vegetation growing from a sandy landscape in the foreground with an open, undeveloped bay in the middle ground. The Rutgers University Marine Field Station is a white stately building with a red roof in the background.
2	Giffordtown, NJ	This photo is from Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area in Giffordtown. It shows the interplay between the sandy, vegetated shore and the open water of the undeveloped bay. An irregular shoreline creates small protected coves along the shoreline. On the distant horizon, other landmasses are just barely visible.
3	Giffordtown, NJ	This photo is from Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area in Giffordtown. Open water of the undeveloped bay is in the foreground. The water is framed small landmasses which emerge from the bay in the middle ground of the image. The landmasses are covered with bright green grasses. A wide-open view of a blue sky with wispy clouds fills half of the frame.
4	Little Egg Harbor, NJ	This photo is from the end of Dock Street in the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge. The image shows a wide expanse of open bay waters. A landmass which has homes on it sits parallel to the horizon in the background.

<p><b>Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities</b></p> <p><b>Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place.</b></p>
<p><b>Ocean Character:</b> The Ocean is not generally visible from this character area because the barrier islands buffer the Undeveloped Bay character areas from the Ocean and because the land around the Undeveloped Bay is flat, and the distance of the ocean from the landmasses is too great. In some parts of Great Bay and Great Egg Harbor where a large gap between barrier islands creates physical and visual access to the Ocean from the Bay, but even here, the ocean is difficult to distinguish from the water of the bay.</p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors_____</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b></p> <p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Seascape Character:</b> In rare instances, such as in Great Bay and Great Egg Harbor, a large gap between barrier islands creates physical and visual access to the Ocean from the Bay. However, even in these locations the ocean is difficult to distinguish from the water of the bay</p>

due to the flatness of the topography surrounding the bay, and the relatively long distance to the ocean.
<b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors_____
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character Area boundary.</b>
<b>Landscape Character:</b>

<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  The landforms that form the edges of the bay are gentle and curvilinear. The bay itself is water, and does not have a landform.</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dense <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors_____</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  The bay itself does not have landforms, however the surrounding land may be Salt Marsh or Forest. This land is flat, but covered in low vegetation which may be dense or patchy.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Land uses on the Undeveloped Bay primarily consist of anchored or drifting boats that are present for fishing, or moving boats which are touring or traveling.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Occasionally, signs, buoys, or habitat structures are installed in the Undeveloped Bay. Otherwise there are no structures present.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b></p> <p>The Undeveloped Bay Character is an open expanse of water bordered by salt marsh or forest. It is peaceful and serene. If observed for long periods of time, the diversity and activity of wildlife becomes very apparent.</p>

<b>Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors</b>	
<b>Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns</b>	
<b>Memories and Association:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places of Meaning <input type="checkbox"/> Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)
<b>Observations and Notes:</b>	<p>The tranquility, beauty, and presence of water in the Undeveloped Bay character area holds meaning for many people.</p>
<b>Perceptions:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sense of wildness <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Remoteness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tranquility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Harmony <input type="checkbox"/> Unity <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Disorder <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Managed <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beauty <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
<b>Observations, Diagrams and Notes:</b>	<p>The remoteness and tranquility of the Undeveloped Bay is special and important within the developed context of the GAA.</p>
<b>Sensory:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Smell (natural vs unnatural) <input type="checkbox"/> Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, course) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sounds (natural vs unnatural)
	<p>The Undeveloped Bay smells like a rich, marine environment. The sounds include birds, fish, and water lapping at the edges of a boat or shore.</p>





<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>										
<p><b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b></p>										
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible			Somewhat compatible	Very compatible			Can’t really tell		
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible			Somewhat compatible	Compatible			Little change		
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	Not at all compatible			Somewhat compatible	Very compatible			Can’t really tell		
Notes:										
<b>Project scale</b>	Not at all compatible			Somewhat compatible	Very Compatible			Can’t really tell		
Notes:										
<b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N										
If so – describe:										
<b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project 73.9%</b>										
<b>OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA</b>										
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>

<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b> <b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area</b> <b>INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey	Date: Various	Time: Various
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: Sarah Krisch	
Character Area: Residential Beachfront	Evaluators: Sarah Krisch	
Narrative (Describe Area Context):		
<p>The Residential Beachfront SCA is defined by year-round and seasonal homes, inns and hotels, and some large multi-unit buildings situated along the ocean shoreline. The SCA extends from the inland boundary of the residential property to the ocean shoreline. The defining characteristic of this area is a broad, often elevated view (particularly from multi-story residences) of the ocean from a residential setting, with direct access to an adjacent beach. However, in some instances, dunes or vegetation block views from the homes, and views of the ocean are only available from the beach portion of this character area. Beach, dunes, or coastal vegetation are the most common landscape elements that protect the residential properties from the ocean, however roads, boardwalks, or forest may also be located between residential properties and the ocean. When residences are separated from the beach by dunes, characterized by gently undulating sand features dominated by dune grasses and low shrubs, properties typically include boardwalk or sand paths to the beach, which traverse the dunes. Wooden slat fencing is often present in this setting to protect the dunes and paths from sand migration. Homes within this zone tend to be two to three-stories and are typically larger than the nearby homes further inland. However, smaller oceanfront beach cottages occur in older communities. Housing stock in this zone covers a wide range of styles including shingled cottage cape, Victorian, and modern. Common beachfront architectural elements include decks, awnings, skylights, extensive window banks, complex rooflines, and fencing that separates properties. Structures in this character area are universally situated and designed to take advantage of beach access and ocean views. Landforms in this character area are level to gently undulating, and surrounding vegetation includes a mix of coastal scrub, dunes, and maintained residential landscaping. Large trees are generally lacking. Typical user activity within this zone includes a combination of residential and recreational activities, such as home and yard maintenance, local travel, sight-seeing, and beach recreation by members of the public.</p>		
Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)		

<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>   <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b></p>		
<p><b>Please describe:</b> Because this area is inclusive of the beach, it is more active and busy with people in the warmer seasons.</p>		
<p>Weather:   <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunny/Clear   <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny   <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy   <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy   <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy/Overcast   <input type="checkbox"/> Misty   <input type="checkbox"/> Cirrus   Haze   <input type="checkbox"/> Mist   <input type="checkbox"/> Fog   <input type="checkbox"/> Glare   <input type="checkbox"/> Frost   <input type="checkbox"/> Snow</p>		
<p><b>Please describe:</b> While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.</p>		
<p>Photo Record Representative Examples of Character Area</p>		
<p>Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin</p>		
Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)
1	Long Beach Island, NJ	<p>This photo is from the top of the dunes on Long Beach Island. It shows a long stretch of coastline with two- and three-story homes behind a vegetated dune with beach on the opposite side. The homes, which seem to stretch on for miles, have porches and balconies on every floor. Large oceanside windows allow residents of the homes to see the ocean from floors where the dunes do not obstruct the view. Near the water, people play in the water and relax on the beach.</p>
2	Avalon, NJ	<p>This photo is from Avalon. It shows a view of the Residential Beachfront from within a low area of dunes. The undeveloped vegetated dune portion of the landscape is wide in this location. A row of three story homes with windows oriented toward the ocean extends from the middle ground to the background.</p>

3	Long Beach Island, NJ	<p>This photo is from Long Beach Island. It shows a row of oceanfront homes behind dunes and dune fencing. Again, porches, stairways, patios, and windows are oriented to allow views of the ocean.</p>
4	Long Beach Island, NJ	<p>This photo is from Long Beach Island. It shows a row of oceanfront homes and condos aligned behind the dunes and facing toward the ocean.</p>

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities</h2> <p style="margin: 5px 0 0 0;"><b>Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place.</b></p>
<p><b>Ocean Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  The ocean appears as a thin blue or grey band from the perspective of homes on the shoreline.</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors _____</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The ocean landcover is flat.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Land use in the ocean comprises occasional ships moving through the sea, but is otherwise natural looking.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  There are no structures in the ocean.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b></p>
<p>Ocean water, waves, and occasional ships. The visual quality is peaceful.</p>
<p><b>Seascape Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Landforms in this character area are level to gently undulating, and surrounding vegetation includes a mix of coastal scrub, dunes, and maintained residential landscaping.</p>

<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colors: multiple</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Landcover includes the homes and vegetation that make up the residential component, as well as dunes, dune vegetation, and the beach.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The homes appear developed, but the dunes and beach appear natural.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The homes in this character area are aligned to a regular setback but have variability in their heights and detailing. Rooflines, patios, and windows add geometric shapes to the otherwise boxy masses behind the dunes.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character Area boundary.</b></p> <p>Homes with windows, porches, patios behind vegetated dunes and beach.</p>
<p><b>Landscape Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>

<b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors _____
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b>
N/A



<b>Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors</b>	
<b>Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns</b>	
<b>Memories and Association:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places of Meaning <input type="checkbox"/> Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)	
<b>Observations and Notes:</b>  This area is inclusive of people's homes, and therefore it holds meaning.	
<b>Perceptions:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sense of wildness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Remoteness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tranquility <input type="checkbox"/> Harmony <input type="checkbox"/> Unity <input type="checkbox"/> Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Managed <input type="checkbox"/> Beauty <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
<b>Observations, Diagrams and Notes:</b>  This area is a mix of developed and natural landscape. The high-value homes and unique vantage point of the ocean make this a coveted private space.	
<b>Sensory:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Smell (natural vs unnatural) <input type="checkbox"/> Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, course) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sounds (natural vs unnatural)  The sound of the ocean waves is present in this character area.	

<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>										
<p><b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b></p>										
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible		Somewhat compatible		Very compatible			Can’t really tell		
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible		Somewhat compatible		Compatible			Little change		
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	Not at all compatible		Somewhat compatible		Very compatible			Can’t really tell		
Notes:										
<b>Project scale</b>	Not at all compatible		Somewhat compatible		Very Compatible			Can’t really tell		
Notes:										
<p><b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N</p>										
If so – describe:										
<p><b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project</b> 80.5%</p>										
<b>OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA</b>										
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>

<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b> <b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area</b> <b>INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey	Date: Various	Time: Various
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: Sarah Krisch	
Character Area: Bayfront Residential	Evaluators: Sarah Krisch	
Narrative (Describe Area Context):		
The Bayfront Residential LCA includes bays and other inland waterways lined with homes and natural landmasses such as marshes or low scrub forest. The homes typically are oriented toward the water and have features that facilitate water access and enjoyment including porches, docks, decks, boats, and piers. The area is somewhat heavily populated with people who live in the homes or visit the bay by boat.		
Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>		
<b>Please describe:</b> Although people live in the Bayfront Residential LCA year-round, there is increased boat traffic and outdoor activity in the warmer months. The natural parts of the bay are also more lush and wildlife is more active and present during the summer season.		
Weather: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunny/Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy/Overcast <input type="checkbox"/> Misty <input type="checkbox"/> Cirrus   Haze <input type="checkbox"/> Mist <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> Glare <input type="checkbox"/> Frost <input type="checkbox"/> Snow		
<b>Please describe:</b> While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.		
<b>Photo Record</b> <b>Representative Examples of Character Area</b>		
Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin		
Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)

1	Ventor City, NJ	<p>This photo is from Waymouth Avenue in Ventor City. It shows the channel of water between Ventor City on the barrier island and the Ventor Heights neighborhood. In this view the calm, blue waters of the bay are enclosed by developed landmasses. Most of the development are homes which are oriented for interaction with the bay. The bay-sides of the homes have decks, boat ramps, docks, watercraft, and patios which interact with the bay.</p>
2	Atlantic City, NJ	<p>This photo is from Winchester Avenue in Atlantic City. In the image, the calm, crystalline water of the bay is backed by a green marshy landmass and residential development. Homes are oriented to view and interact with the water. The appeal of the view can be seen in the swaying, lush marsh grasses.</p>
3	Long Beach, NJ	<p>This photo is from Bayview Park in Long Beach Island. In the view kayaks and paddle boards are aligned on a beach bordering the developed bay. A series of piers extend from the barrier island into the water. In the middle ground, a grid of homes cut into the bay.</p>
4	Ventor City, NJ	<p>This photo is from Winchester Avenue in Ventor City. It shows the street-side of the Developed Bay LCA. The view shows that while homes in the developed bay are focused on their water frontage, they also have a presence and access points on the city street grid. It also shows that views of the bay water and backdrop are often obscured from the street by densely aligned homes and other visual barriers erected by private property owners on the undeveloped bay.</p>

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities</h2> <p style="margin: 0;"><b>Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place.</b></p>	
<b>Ocean Character:</b>	The Ocean is not visible from the Undeveloped Bay LCA.
<b>Landform Geometry:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Landcover Textures:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors_____
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b>	
<b>Seascape Character:</b>	
<b>Landform Geometry:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Landcover Textures:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors_____

<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character Area boundary.</b>  N/A
<b>Landscape Character:</b>
<b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> The edges of the bay are formed by natural hydrologic processes and are often curvilinear.

<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colors: blue, gray</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The bay water itself is calm, but in windy conditions may be stippled with small waves. The land around the bay contributes to its visual character. It is usually a combination of 2-3 story homes, salt marsh, narrow beaches, piers, and boat docks. The textures of these are flat and linear.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Land use within the Bayfront Residential LCA includes boats which are either in transit or docked for fishing. The linear docks and piers, and the adjacent residential development also create developed or geometric patterns due to their architectural details.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Docks and piers are flat, linear structures in Bayfront Residential LCA. The adjacent residential development rises vertically from the sides of the bay to frame it. Its architecture may be geometric, or angular depending on design.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b></p> <p>The dominant elements in the Bayfront Residential LCA include the water of the bay surrounded by homes and natural landmasses such as marshes or low scrub forest. The homes typically are oriented toward the water and have features that facilitate water access and enjoyment including porches, docks, decks, boats, and piers. The area is somewhat heavily populated with people who live in the homes or visit the bay by boat.</p>

**Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors**  
**Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns**

**Memories and Association:**  Places of Meaning  Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)

**Observations and Notes:**

The Bayfront Residential LCA includes personal homes, which are important to the people who live in them, and where important life events occur. Many people feel a deep connection to their homes. These homes have the additional allure of being located on water, which is special to many people.

**Perceptions:**  Sense of wildness  Developed  Remoteness  Tranquility  Harmony  Unity  Disorder  Natural  Managed  Beauty   
 Other

**Observations, Diagrams and Notes:**

The Bayfront Residential LCA includes a mix of developed residential landscape and natural landscape including the bay and occasional marsh or forest border.

**Sensory:**  Smell (natural vs unnatural)  Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, course)  Sounds (natural vs unnatural)

Smells like saltwater and marine life emanate from the bay. Sounds include those associated with residential development and boat traffic such as people talking, and boat motors.



<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>										
<p><b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b></p>										
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very compatible	Can’t really tell						
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible	Somewhat compatible	Compatible	Little change						
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very compatible	Can’t really tell						
Notes: <b>Form is novel, but not completely incompatible.</b>										
<b>Project scale</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very Compatible	Can’t really tell						
Notes: Minimally visible and intervening development make the perceived project scale smaller.										
<b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N										
If so – describe:										
<b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project 6.8%</b>										
<b>OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA</b>										
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>

<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b> <b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area</b> <b>INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey	Date: Various	Time: Various
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: Sarah Krisch	
Character Area: Dredged Lagoon	Evaluators: Sarah Krisch	
Narrative (Describe Area Context): This LCA is characterized by residential neighborhoods with seasonal and year-round homes situated along an artificial dredged waterway. Neighborhoods are arranged along a tight, well-organized grid of local streets and water channels that run between the backyards of adjacent residences. Individual homes have private docks along these channels which provide access to the adjacent waterway. It is common to see people in and around their homes, as well as people boating and fishing in this LCA.		
Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
<b>Please describe:</b> People live in this LCA year-round so it is fairly active at all times, however people spend more time outdoors during the warmer months. While residential garden plantings and lawns may be lush and greener during warm weather, this is offset by the visual clutter associated with the homes and boating activities in this dense residential area.		
Weather: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunny/Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy/Overcast <input type="checkbox"/> Misty <input type="checkbox"/> Cirrus   Haze <input type="checkbox"/> Mist <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> Glare <input type="checkbox"/> Frost <input type="checkbox"/> Snow		
<b>Please describe:</b> While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.		
<b>Photo Record</b> <b>Representative Examples of Character Area</b>		
Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin		
Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)

1	Lacey Township, NJ	<p>This photo is from Sunrise Boulevard in Lacey Township. It shows a calm, glassy channel of water at sunrise between two rows of dense, linear housing. The homes are one to two stories and are set into thin, steel-reinforced strips of land which terminate at the water channel. Many of the homes have boats docked adjacent to their water-facing side. The boats, docks, and densely situated homes clutter the view on either side of the calm water.</p>
2	Lacey Township, NJ	<p>This photo is from the dredged Lagoon in the Sunrise Beach neighborhood of Lacey Township. The image shows a row of homes from the street side of the Dredged Lagoon LCA. From the street, the homes look similar to a typical small-lot subdivision, but it is obvious that there are between this row of homes and the next.</p>
3	Lacey Township, NJ	<p>This photo is from the Sunrise Beach neighborhood of Lacey Township. It shows a row of residential homes fronted by a channel of calm water. Each of the homes has one or more porches or patios on the ground and upper floors. The channel near the homes is filled with boats and piers. In the foreground a deck wraps around the edge of the channel, with outdoor seating and a firepit for sitting and enjoying the setting.</p>
4	Tuckerton, NJ	<p>This photo is from Kingfisher Road in the Tuckerton Beach neighborhood of Tuckerton. It shows a home on stilts in the densely developed Dredged Lagoon LCA. The surrounding homes are also elevated.</p>

<p><b>Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities</b></p> <p><b>Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place.</b></p>	
<b>Ocean Character:</b>	The ocean is not visible from the Dredged Lagoon LCA.
<b>Landform Geometry:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Landcover Textures:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors_____
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b>	
N/A	
<b>Seascape Character:</b>	
<b>Landform Geometry:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Landcover Textures:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors_____

<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character Area boundary.</b>  N/A
<b>Landscape Character:</b>
<b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> The Dredged Lagoon LCA is flat. It exists at sea level, and slightly above sea level.

<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors_____</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The calm water in the Dredged Lagoon is flat. The remainder of the LCA has an irregular mix of textures associated with the homes, docks, boating equipment, and personal items.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The Dredged Lagoon LCA is a developed landscape that is organized by a geometric grid of streets and channelized waterways.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The homes in the Dredged Lagoon LCA are erect and linear. Vertical elements include boat dock pilings and channel revetments.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b></p>
<p>This LCA is characterized by residential neighborhoods with seasonal and year-round homes situated along an artificial dredged waterway. Neighborhoods are arranged along a tight, well-organized grid of local streets and water channels that run between the backyards of adjacent residences. Individual homes have private docks along these channels which provide access to the adjacent waterway. It is common to see people in and around their homes, as well as people boating and fishing in this LCA. The visual quality of this area is cluttered due to the density of the homes and the amount of personal items that are present in the landscape.</p>

<b>Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors</b>	
<b>Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns</b>	
<b>Memories and Association:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places of Meaning <input type="checkbox"/> Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)
<b>Observations and Notes:</b>	<p>The Dredged Lagoon has meaning to the people whose homes are located within it. Homes and the activities that occur within them are important to people.</p>
<b>Perceptions:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sense of wildness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Remoteness <input type="checkbox"/> Tranquility <input type="checkbox"/> Harmony <input type="checkbox"/> Unity <input type="checkbox"/> Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Managed <input type="checkbox"/> Beauty <input type="checkbox"/> Other
<b>Observations, Diagrams and Notes:</b>	<p>The development of this LCA is a sharp contrast to the undeveloped bay and marsh that surrounds it.</p>
<b>Sensory:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Smell (natural vs unnatural) <input type="checkbox"/> Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, course) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sounds (natural vs unnatural)
	<p>The sounds in this LCA include those associated with daily life, and occasionally sounds associated with boating and water.</p>

<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>										
<b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b>										
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible		Somewhat compatible		Very compatible			Can’t really tell		
Notes: <b>Visibility is intermittent and does not detract significantly from the character area</b>										
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible		Somewhat compatible		Compatible			Little change		
Notes: <b>Will not affect or influence land use or activities</b>										
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	Not at all compatible		Somewhat compatible		Very compatible			Can’t really tell		
Notes: <b>The simple form of the WTGs contrasts with the blocky form of the homes.</b>										
<b>Project scale</b>	Not at all compatible		Somewhat compatible		Very Compatible			Can’t really tell		
Notes: <b>Scale contrast is minimal</b>										
<b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N										
If so – describe:										
<b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project</b> 6.3%										
<b>OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA</b>										
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>



<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b> <b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area</b> <b>INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey	Date: Various	Time: Various
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: Sarah Krisch	
Character Area: Inland Residential	Evaluators: Sarah Krisch	
Narrative (Describe Area Context):		
<p>The Inland Residential LCA is characterized by low-, medium-, and high-density residential neighborhoods which occur throughout the GAA. Development patterns include quaint walkable neighborhoods with sidewalks along streets which typically run perpendicular to the ocean or bays and abut the oceanfront, bayfront residential, or Dredged Lagoon character areas. This character area also includes sprawling suburban subdivisions which primarily occur within the mainland portions of the GAA. While residential structures such as homes and apartments are the main building type in this character area, schools and school grounds, and occasional commercial structures within a neighborhood may also be included. The common visual characteristics of this character area include relatively closely situated homes and limited outward views. Home types within this character area include single and multifamily residences which vary in size, age, and style.</p>		
<p>Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>   <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b></p> <p><b>Please describe:</b> Neighborhoods and residential properties are brighter in the warm weather season and people are more likely to be outside and activating the public spaces, however these places are populated year-round.</p>		
<p>Weather:   <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunny/Clear   <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny   <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy   <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy   <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy/Overcast   <input type="checkbox"/> Misty   <input type="checkbox"/> Cirrus   Haze   <input type="checkbox"/> Mist   <input type="checkbox"/> Fog   <input type="checkbox"/> Glare   <input type="checkbox"/> Frost   <input type="checkbox"/> Snow</p>		
<p><b>Please describe:</b> While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.</p>		
<b>Photo Record</b> <b>Representative Examples of Character Area</b>		
Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin		

Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)
1	Cape May, NJ	<p>Although just outside of the study area, this arial photo shows a typical street grid of single family homes that is typical of many New Jersey neighborhoods in the GAA. The photo shows a general pattern of a grid of paved streets. Homes of various sizes and designs are arranged on grassy lots within the street network. Gardens and trees grow in and around the homes.</p>
2	Wildwood, NJ	<p>This photo is from an interior street in Wildwood. It shows a two way neighborhood street with sidewalk. A row of townhomes is within the block formed by the street. The home in the foreground has patios on both the ground and top floor, while the home on the next block has a fenced lawn.</p>
3	Little Egg Harbor Township, NJ	<p>This phos is from Little Egg Harbor Township. It shows a suburban neighborhood with three-story, single family homes. The homes are aligned on a curving, quiet suburban road. The area in front of the homes has lawn or courtyard and a driveway. Most of the homes have two garages.</p>
4	Cape May, NJ	<p>This photo shows a single family residential neighborhood in Cape May. The homes have lush lawns and gardens. There is on-street parking on the quiet residential road.</p>

<p><b>Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities</b></p> <p><b>Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place.</b></p>	
<b>Ocean Character:</b>	The ocean is not visible from the Inland Residential LCA.
<b>Landform Geometry:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Landcover Textures:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors _____
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b>	
N/A	
<b>Seascape Character:</b>	
<b>Landform Geometry:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric

<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors_____
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character Area boundary.</b> N/A

<b>Landscape Character:</b>
<b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  Homes and apartments in inland residential neighborhoods are usually aligned to a street grid. While the homes themselves are level, the neighborhood pattern undulates in accordance with the underlying topography and other natural systems which may complicate or prohibit development.</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors _____</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  Landcover in this LCA includes homes, lawns, gardens, decks, sidewalks, and streets. The texture of these elements in aggregate is irregular.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> In this developed landscape, residents often take pride in their homes which is reflected in manicured lawns and gardens and maintained architectural details. The street grid and housing alignment can have curvilinear or straight geometry.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Structures include homes and garages which aligned to the setback grid but have different profiles, roof lines, and detailing.</p>

**List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.**

The Inland Residential LCA is characterized by low-, medium-, and high-density residential neighborhoods which occur throughout the GAA. Development patterns include quaint walkable neighborhoods with sidewalks along streets which typically run perpendicular to the ocean or bays and abut the oceanfront, bayfront residential, or Dredged Lagoon character areas. This character area also includes sprawling suburban subdivisions which primarily occur within the mainland portions of the GAA. While residential structures such as homes and apartments are the main building type in this character area, schools and school grounds, and occasional commercial structures within a neighborhood may also be included. The common visual characteristics of this character area include relatively closely situated homes and limited outward views. Home types within this character area include single and multifamily residences which vary in size, age, and style.

<b>Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors</b>	
<b>Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns</b>	
<b>Memories and Association:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places of Meaning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)
<b>Observations and Notes:</b>	Private residential property is meaningful to the people who live in it, and the homes and surrounding sites often have a feature of importance to the residents.
<b>Perceptions:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sense of wildness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Remoteness <input type="checkbox"/> Tranquility <input type="checkbox"/> Harmony <input type="checkbox"/> Unity <input type="checkbox"/> Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Managed <input type="checkbox"/> Beauty <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other
<b>Observations, Diagrams and Notes:</b>	This is a developed, managed landscape with many private property owners' interests and aesthetic priorities and preferences at play.
<b>Sensory:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Smell (natural vs unnatural) <input type="checkbox"/> Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, course) <input type="checkbox"/> Sounds (natural vs unnatural)

<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>										
<p><b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b></p>										
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible		<b>Somewhat compatible</b>		Very compatible		Can’t really tell			
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible		<b>Somewhat compatible</b>		Compatible		Little change			
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	<b>Not at all compatible</b>		Somewhat compatible		Very compatible		Can’t really tell			
Notes:										
<b>Project scale</b>	Not at all compatible		<b>Somewhat compatible</b>		Very Compatible		Can’t really tell			
Notes:										
<p><b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Y    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N</p>										
If so – describe:										
<b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project 0.3%</b>										
<b>OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA</b>										
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	<b>Low</b>	<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>



<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b> <b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area</b> <b>INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey	Date: Various	Time: Various
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: Sarah Krisch	
Character Area: Town-Village Center	Evaluators: Sarah Krisch	
Narrative (Describe Area Context):		
Town-Village Center character area includes contiguous, densely developed inland blocks which function as commercial and community centers. These areas typically include tightly massed buildings of a variety of ages, styles and functions, sidewalks, roads with on-street parking, street trees, public spaces such as parks, flags, banners, public art, and a mix of public and private uses. These areas are populated with residents and visitors who are drawn to the centers for business or social purposes.		
Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>		
<b>Please describe:</b> Although the Town-Village Center character areas are important and in-use during all times of year, the outdoor spaces including sidewalks and parks are more activated during the warmer seasons.		
Weather: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunny/Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy/Overcast <input type="checkbox"/> Misty <input type="checkbox"/> Cirrus   Haze <input type="checkbox"/> Mist <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> Glare <input type="checkbox"/> Frost <input type="checkbox"/> Snow		
<b>Please describe:</b> While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.		
<b>Photo Record</b> <b>Representative Examples of Character Area</b>		
Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin		
Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)

1	Cape May, NJ	<p>This photo is from Washington Street in Cape May. The image exemplifies the organized, diverse, and vibrant character of the Town-Village Center. In this view, two- and three-story buildings enclose a pedestrian thoroughfare. The buildings align to a rigid setback, however each facade features unique detailing in the materials, windows, doors, signage, and decoration. The mixed-use buildings primarily host retail and restaurants on the ground floor. In aggregate, the various storefronts invite foot traffic and opportunity for social interaction that are integral to the character area. Amenities such as benches, garbage cans seat walls, hanging baskets, street trees, and signage accommodate the needs of visitors to the area, and add to the charm and attraction of the Town-Village Center.</p>
2	Stone Harbor, NJ	<p>This photo is from 96<sup>th</sup> Street in Stone Harbor. It shows the streetscape from the vantage point of the sidewalk in front of Harbor Square. The view includes buildings, sidewalks, and diagonal on-street parking lining either side of a two way road. The wide sidewalks are designed to accommodate civic life- they include clusters of benches, space for open-air restaurant seating, pedestrian-scale lighting, branded banners, planted tree wells and street trees. The one- and two- story buildings have businesses on the ground floor, and each lends a unique character to the overall picture. On the left side of the frame, a semi-circular theater marquee juts into the tree canopy over a set of theater doors. The scene is inviting and interesting.</p>

3	Wildwood, NJ	<p>This photo is from Pacific Avenue in Wildwood. It is taken from the sidewalk, under the cover of an overhang which frames several storefronts along a village block. Strip and stand-alone buildings line the sides of Pacific Avenue. An intersection featured in the middle ground of the photo is painted with a whimsical design. On-street parking reduces space for driving on the already narrow road. Parking meters are regularly placed along the road boarder. Horizontal street lights reoccur at closely spaced intersections. Pedestrian-scale lighting and street trees are also regular, repeating elements. On the opposite block, a stylized mid-century modern sign advertises the Marvis Diner. In the background, this pattern repeats on subsequent village blocks.</p>
4	Asbury Park, NJ	<p>This photo is from Main Street in Asbury Park. It shows three storefronts: a tan color hair salon with large street-facing windows, a liquor store covered in neon lights, and a bright blue pet grooming business. In the scene, one person is parking a bicycle in front of the liquor store, while another walks a dog along the sidewalk. An asphalt driving lane and a painted bicycle lane on Main Street are in the foreground. The scene demonstrates the vareity of character, styles, and uses that are commonly grouped together in the Town-Village Center character area.</p>

## Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities

**Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place.**

**Ocean Character:** The ocean is not typically visible from the Town-Village Center LCA. In rare cases, if the Town-Village Center is on a narrow barrier island, the ocean may be visible from the street intersections, from which views could extend down streets through the Oceanfront Residential or Inland Residential character areas toward the ocean. Visibility in these cases is contingent on the absence of dunes or seaside development, which would block views of the water.

**Landform Geometry:**  Linear  Irregular  Curvilinear  Flat  Angular  Geometric

**Notes:** If the ocean is visible from Town-Village Center, landform geometry is not discernible.

**Landcover Textures:**  Stippled  Uneven  Flat  Linear  Irregular  Dense  Patch and Gap  Colors \_\_\_\_\_

**Notes:** If the ocean is visible from Town-Village Center, landcover geometry is not discernible.

**Land Use Patterns:**  Natural Appearing  Developed  Manicured  Messy  Working Landscape  Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)

**Notes:** If the ocean is visible from Town-Village Center, land use patterns on the water's surface are not discernible.

**Structure forms:**  Linear  Irregular  Vertical  Erect  Horizontal  Flat  Angular  Geometric

**Notes:**

If the ocean is visible from Town-Village Center, structures patterns on the water's surface are not discernible.

**List dominant elements and summarize the range of visual qualities and character within the character area.**

If visible the ocean appears as a grey or blue line in the distance from the Town-Village Center character area.

**Seascape Character:** The Town-Village Center LCA is not in the Seascape Character Area.

<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> n/a</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors _____</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> n/a</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> n/a</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> n/a</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize the range of visual qualities and character within the character area.</b> n/a</p>
<p><b>Landscape Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>

<p><b>Notes:</b>                  Town-Village Center character areas are historical town centers which developed over time in locations conducive to meeting, trade, and transportation. Landforms in these areas are typically flat, and are overlaid with a linear or geometric street grid.</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dense <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors _____</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  Landcover in the Town-Village Center character area is highly variable depending on the type of development that is present. Textures are derived from buildings, plant materials, road and sidewalk surfaces, lawns, and other human-made elements in the landscape. The textures could be uneven, flat, linear, irregular, dense, or patchy.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  The Town-Village Center is defined by development including buildings, streets, and public amenities. The overall patterns are developed and geometric because these elements tend to be set in a street grid.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  The most common structure in the Town-Village Center is a building. Buildings are typically between one and three stories in height, but may have components with other angles and geometric forms, such as roof lines, patios, or turrets.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize the range of visual qualities and character within the character area.</b></p>

The dominant elements in this character area are buildings with vibrant and open storefronts, streetscape components such as sidewalks, benches, and street trees, and people doing daily errands and activities along the streetscape.

<b>Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors</b>	
<b>Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns</b>	
<b>Memories and Association:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places of Meaning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)
<b>Observations and Notes:</b>	<p>Town-Village Center character areas hold places of civic and social importance. They are locations where civic life, cultural events, and daily activities take place. They are the location of many social interactions because of the types of places that are there including restaurants, bars, theaters, parks, homes, and businesses.</p>
<b>Perceptions:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sense of wildness <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Remoteness <input type="checkbox"/> Tranquility <input type="checkbox"/> Harmony <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Managed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Beauty <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
<b>Observations, Diagrams and Notes:</b>	<p>Town-Village Center character areas present as developed, and may inspire feelings of civic unity and togetherness as a society.</p>
<b>Sensory:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Smell (natural vs unnatural) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, course) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sounds (natural vs unnatural)
	<p>The diverse activity in the Town-Village Center is stimulating to all senses because of the variety of uses including restaurants, concerts, meetings, etc.</p>



<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>										
<p><b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b></p>										
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very compatible	Can’t really tell						
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible	Somewhat compatible	Compatible	Little change						
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very compatible	Can’t really tell						
Notes:										
<b>Project scale</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very Compatible	Can’t really tell						
Project is not Visible										
<b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N										
If so – describe:										
<b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project 0.3%</b>										
<b>OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA</b>										
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>

<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b> <b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area</b> <b>INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey	Date: Various	Time: Various
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: Sarah Krisch	
Character Area: Commercial Strip Development	Evaluators: Sarah Krisch	
Narrative (Describe Area Context):		
<p>The Commercial Strip Development LCA includes strip commercial development located along wide boulevards, around the edges of village centers, and sporadically throughout the offshore visual study area. The visual character of this area is generally defined by modern, unadorned strip or stand-alone building stock, on-site parking, and circulation patterns favoring vehicular modes of transportation. The building adornment, signage, and vehicular accommodation including multiple curb cuts and paved surfaces lends a cluttered aesthetic to this LCA. Vegetation is limited to landscaped grounds, sparse street tree plantings, narrow grassy medians, and tree plantings within and adjacent to paved areas. Properties within this area typically include retail businesses, restaurants, convenience stores, automobile dealerships, shopping centers, malls, and office buildings.</p>		
<p>Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>Please describe:</b> Due to the scarcity of vegetation in this LCA, there is little visual difference between seasons.</p>		
<p>Weather: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunny/Clear    <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny    <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy    <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy    <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy/Overcast    <input type="checkbox"/> Misty    <input type="checkbox"/> Cirrus    Haze    <input type="checkbox"/> Mist    <input type="checkbox"/> Fog    <input type="checkbox"/> Glare    <input type="checkbox"/> Frost    <input type="checkbox"/> Snow</p>		
<p><b>Please describe:</b> While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.</p>		
<b>Photo Record</b> <b>Representative Examples of Character Area</b>		
Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin		
Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)

1	Egg Harbor Township, NJ	<p>This photo is from Fire Road in Egg Harbor Township. It shows a developed landscape which is largely functioning to facilitate vehicles and driving. The image shows the intersection of a 7 lane boulevard with a gas station and car dealership on the adjacent parcel. More development continues along the development. A series of traffic lights, power lines, and signage can be seen along the intersecting road (Tilton Rd.). The quality of development, signage, and infrastructure create a cluttered and busy visual character.</p>
2	Brigantine, NJ	<p>This photo is from the intersection of 32<sup>nd</sup> Street and Revere Boulevard in Brigantine, NJ. The image shows a large paved intersection with commercial development on either side of the street. Despite the presence of sidewalks, crosswalks, and a park, the width of the paved area and general unattractiveness of the surrounding development are uninviting.</p>
3	Rio Grande, NJ	<p>This photo is from Delesa Drive and Route 47 in Rio Grande. It shows a wide paved intersection with a gas station on the corner and commercial development on the sides of the road.</p>
4	Rio Grande, NJ	<p>This photo is from Route 9 S. in Rio Grande. It shows an asphalt boulevard with cars in front of a shopping plaza with multiple stores and restaurants. A parking lot surrounds the stores, and large flood lights extend from the lot.</p>

<p><b>Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities</b></p> <p><b>Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place.</b></p>	
<b>Ocean Character:</b>	The ocean is not usually visible from the Commercial Strip Development LCA.
<b>Landform Geometry:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Landcover Textures:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors _____
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b>	
<b>Seascape Character:</b>	
<b>Landform Geometry:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A

<b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors _____
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character Area boundary.</b>
<b>Landscape Character:</b>
<b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> The geometry of the Commercial Strip Development LCA is organized along linear road corridors which are usually flat in this GAA.

<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dense <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colors: multiple</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  The overall texture of this LCA is busy, cluttered, and irregular due to the overt commercial nature of the buildings and other built elements of the landscape including signage, utility infrastructure, and traffic lights. Although many of these elements are repeated, their patterns in aggregate along with the irregular gaps between them are chaotic, overwhelming, or unpleasant.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> This LCA is heavily developed and has a messy aesthetic, as described above.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Structures are aligned along the road and usually one or two stories.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b></p>
<p>The Commercial Strip Development LCA includes strip commercial development located along wide boulevards, around the edges of village centers, and sporadically throughout the offshore visual study area. The visual character of this area is generally defined by modern, unadorned strip or stand-alone building stock, on-site parking, and circulation patterns favoring vehicular modes of transportation. The building adornment, signage, and vehicular accommodation including multiple curb cuts and paved surfaces lends a cluttered aesthetic to this LCA. Vegetation is limited to landscaped grounds, sparse street tree plantings, narrow grassy medians, and tree plantings within and adjacent to paved areas. Properties within this area typically include retail businesses, restaurants, convenience stores, automobile dealerships, shopping centers, malls, and office buildings.</p>

<b>Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors</b>	
<b>Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns</b>	
<b>Memories and Association:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Places of Meaning <input type="checkbox"/> Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)	
<b>Observations and Notes:</b>  Places here are not generally considered to be special or meaningful.	
<b>Perceptions:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Sense of wildness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Remoteness <input type="checkbox"/> Tranquility <input type="checkbox"/> Harmony <input type="checkbox"/> Unity <input type="checkbox"/> Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Managed <input type="checkbox"/> Beauty <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
<b>Observations, Diagrams and Notes:</b>  This is a developed landscape that is not special or pleasant, despite containing many goods and services that are in demand.	
<b>Sensory:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Smell (natural vs unnatural) <input type="checkbox"/> Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, course) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sounds (natural vs unnatural)  The most common sounds are those associated with traffic	

<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>										
<b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b>										
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible			Somewhat compatible		<b>Very compatible</b>		Can’t really tell		
Notes: <b>Minimal visibility and unnoticeable in this type of landscape. Movement may draw attention, briefly.</b>										
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible			Somewhat compatible		<b>Compatible</b>		Little change		
Notes: <b>The land use and activity is not at all reliant on scenic quality</b>										
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	Not at all compatible			Somewhat compatible		<b>Very compatible</b>		Can’t really tell		
Notes: <b>The architectural features of this LCA are not unique or special. The project can not detract from them.</b>										
<b>Project scale</b>	Not at all compatible			<b>Somewhat compatible</b>		Very Compatible		Can’t really tell		
Notes: <b>May be large a times, but will not detract or draw attention.</b>										
<b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N										
If so – describe:										
<b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project 1.1%</b>										
<b>OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA</b>										
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	<b>Low</b>	<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>



<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b> <b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area</b> <b>INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey	Date: Various	Time: Various
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: Sarah Krisch	
Character Area: Atlantic City	Evaluators: Sarah Krisch	
Narrative (Describe Area Context):		
<p>The Atlantic City SCA is defined by an eclectic mix of large casino/hotel properties, single family homes, multi-family residential complexes, large and small commercial properties, traditional mixed use downtown structures, vacant lots, boardwalk, and beach. A wide range of urban uses are present in a variety of conditions, however, the proximity of the ocean integral to the character of the area and activities within it. This is exemplified by the boardwalk and surrounding area, which has a prominent commercial component that not only lines the inland beach front, but also extends across beaches and over the ocean in the form of large adventure piers/amusement parks containing midway areas and a variety of carnival rides accented by flashing and colorful light features. Outside of the boardwalk, traditional or expected city center patterns of development are frequently interrupted by urban renewal demolition, poorly maintained structures, or new construction. There is a general gradient in which casinos located closer to the boardwalk and beach, are backed by large chain hotels and motels, which give way to mixed use commercial buildings, then residential townhouses and apartments and then small lot single-family residences. Casinos and affiliated tourist accommodations/attractions such as hotels, shopping, and amusement areas are scattered throughout this character area. The resulting scene is visually complicated as multiple land uses and building styles are observable from almost any viewpoint, a condition exacerbated by a high concentration of vacant lots scattered throughout the zone.</p>		
<p>Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>   <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b></p> <p><b>Please describe:</b> The Atlantic City SCA is both a working city and a tourist destination with seaside attractions. While the urban component experiences minimal seasonal effects, the scenic quality of the seaside is impacted by the weather and seasons. Many of the seaside</p>		

amusement attractions are more activate during the warm-weather seasons, when tourism is at its peak. Rides are lighted and moving, storefronts are open, and crowds are present on the boardwalk more often during the warm seasons.

Weather:  Sunny/Clear    Mostly Sunny    Partly Cloudy    Mostly Cloudy    Cloudy/Overcast    Misty    Cirrus   Haze    Mist    Fog    Glare    Frost    Snow

**Please describe:** While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.

**Photo Record**  
**Representative Examples of Character Area**

Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin

Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)
1	Atlantic City, NJ	This photo is from the Boardwalk in Atlantic City. It shows a gradient of development that moves from relatively untouched dunes on the left, to a wood boardwalk in the center, to a tightly aligned mass of decorated storefronts on the right. While some buildings encroach into the dunes, this seaside portion of the scene is relatively open and natural. By contrast, the developed storefronts are a dense and eclectic backdrop to the seascape. On this side, most buildings are one to three stories, however some casinos and hotels tower
2	Atlantic City, NJ	This photo is from Bellevue Avenue in Atlantic City. It shows an urban interior street on the north side of the boardwalk. The view shows a narrow street and two sidewalks bordered on one side by a row of three story apartments, and on the other side by a vacant lot enclosed with a chain link fence. Cars, power lines, and street lamps run up and down the street and there is evidence that residents occupy the apartments. In contrast to the occupied nature of the apartments, the vacant, overgrown lot to the right looks desolate and abandoned. This combination of proximate occupied and unoccupied settings is common in Atlantic City.

3	Atlantic City, NJ	<p>This photo is from the southeast corner of the boardwalk in Atlantic City. It shows the Ocean Casino Resort, a behemoth 57 story glass structure which occupies four city blocks on the boardwalk. The hotel dwarfs a three-story apartment building which stands alone on an otherwise vacant lot in front of the hotel. In the background, a ferris wheel and other amusement rides of one of the boardwalk piers is visible. This disjointed, dystopian scene is common in Atlantic City, particularly where large casino boardwalk properties and inland urban properties can be seen in the</p>
4	Atlantic City, NJ	<p>This photo is from the top of Absecon Lighthouse in Atlantic City. It shows the view looking southwest from the top of the lighthouse. In this scene the city grid, with its patchwork of intact buildings and demolished, vacant lots is visible. In the background, some tall hotel properties can be seen immediately in front of the ocean, which appears as a blue and silver band in the distance. The photo shows the wide extent of the results of the practice of building removal during urban renewal.</p>

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities</h2> <p style="margin: 0;"><b>Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place.</b></p>
<p><b>Ocean Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The ocean is part of the seascape view. It appears as a flat, linear component of views.</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors: grey, blue, silver</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The ocean is flat and linear when calm or distant. From up close it may appear stippled due to wave action.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Land use on the ocean is limited to ships, fishing boats, and pleasure boats. These vessels appear in the scene temporarily.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> There are no structures in the ocean.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b></p>
<p>The ocean is a linear band of water which has different intensities of wave activity depending on weather. It has a generally calming effect on its viewers.</p>
<p><b>Seascape Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The seascape landform is generally flat, as the land slopes gently toward the ocean. The dunes between the boardwalk and the beach are an exception, they may be curvilinear or irregular.</p>

<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dense <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colors: multiple</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  Landcover textures in the Atlantic City SCA include beach, dunes, boardwalk, and the developed boardwalk interior edge. These components have a very wide range of textures, including all of those listed above.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The wide variety of uses and large number of visitors in the Atlantic City SCA results in an overall messy, developed aesthetic, despite the presence of some natural features including the beach and dunes.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The structures in the Atlantic City SCA include the buildings on the north side of the boardwalk, which have a very wide range of scale and style.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character Area boundary.</b></p> <p>Dominant elements include large hotel and casino buildings, small boardwalk buildings, storefronts, the boardwalk, the dunes, the beach, and the water’s edge. Crowds of people and their belongings are also a dominant visual element. In aggregate, all of these components have a busy, cluttered visual character.</p>

<p><b>Landscape Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> The landform geometry of the Atlantic City LCA is flat.</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dense <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colors: multiple</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> The Atlantic City LCA is a dynamic urban environment with all of the textures listed above.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> The Atlantic City LCA is a developed landscape with all the place-types typical of an urban environment including residential, commercial, and public service areas. Atlantic City has many vacant lots and blocks mixed with developed areas.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> The buildings in the Atlantic City LCA are aligned along a city street grid. They are highly variable in height, scale, and design.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b></p>
<p>Dominant elements in the Atlantic City LCA are streets and sidewalks, vacant lots, residential buildings, commercial corridors with storefronts, public buildings, parks, transportation infrastructure, and people.</p>

<b>Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors</b>	
<b>Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns</b>	
<b>Memories and Association:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places of Meaning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)
<b>Observations and Notes:</b>	<p>Atlantic City is a city and a vacation destination with an array of individual features and places which may be meaningful to people who have developed memories from growing up, living life, and visiting during reoccurring vacations.</p>
<b>Perceptions:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sense of wildness <input type="checkbox"/> Remoteness <input type="checkbox"/> Tranquility <input type="checkbox"/> Harmony <input type="checkbox"/> Unity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Managed <input type="checkbox"/> Beauty <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
<b>Observations, Diagrams and Notes:</b>	<p>The Atlantic City character area has long history of development and evolution. It is currently a city that is showing scars from urban renewal in the form of vacant lots and out-of-character seaside development. Despite its complicated history and current state of development, it is loved and visited by many each year.</p>

**Sensory:**  Smell (natural vs unnatural)  Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, coarse)  Sounds (natural vs unnatural)

Again, this is a city with many smells and sounds, however those that are unique to the boardwalk and seascape include the smells of fried food along the boardwalk and the smell of the ocean air, and the sounds of the amusement attractions including rides and games.



<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>										
<p><b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b></p>										
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very compatible	Can’t really tell						
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible	Somewhat compatible	Compatible	Little change						
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very compatible	Can’t really tell						
Notes: <b>The architectural styles are variable and at time overwhelming.</b>										
<b>Project scale</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very Compatible	Can’t really tell						
Notes:										
<b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N										
If so – describe:										
<b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project</b> 13.3%										
<b>OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA</b>										
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>

<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b> <b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area</b> <b>INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey	Date: Various	Time: Various
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: Sarah Krisch	
Character Area: Limited Access Highway	Evaluators: Sarah Krisch	
Narrative (Describe Area Context):		
The Limited Access Highway character area is dominated by automobiles, pavement, guardrails, and signs. Views from within this LCA are generally focused on the roadway and associated traffic. The surrounding scenery is variable but dominated by adjacent buildings/structures and trees, with limited elevated long-distance views available.		
Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>		
<b>Please describe:</b> The Limited Access Highway LCA is often bordered by trees or other vegetation, which are fuller and greener during the spring and summer. In some locations, traffic volumes are seasonally influenced.		
Weather: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunny/Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy/Overcast <input type="checkbox"/> Misty <input type="checkbox"/> Cirrus   Haze <input type="checkbox"/> Mist <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> Glare <input type="checkbox"/> Frost <input type="checkbox"/> Snow		
<b>Please describe:</b> While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.		
<b>Photo Record</b> <b>Representative Examples of Character Area</b>		
Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin		
Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)

1	Pleasantville, NJ	<p>This photo is from the Atlantic City Expressway in Pleasantville. It shows a six lane highway passing under a series of concrete bridges. Dense vegetation line both sides of the highway, confining the views forward down the highway. Signage showing mile markers, exit information, and destination information stands between the road and the trees. A concrete jersey barreir separates the north- and south-bound traffic. Cars and trucks, but not people, are in the scene.</p>
2	Atlantic City, NJ	<p>This photo is from the Atlantic City Expressway in Atlantic City. It shows the vantage point of a person in a vehicle approaching Atlantic City. In the view, a six lane highway divided by a concrete jersey barrier cuts through a salt marsh with low vegetation. Large signs and billboards advertising attractions in Atlantic City repeat regularly along both sides of the highway. Power lines and the Atlantic City skyline are visible in the distance.</p>
3	Galloway, NJ	<p>This photo is from the Garden State Parkway in Galloway New Jersey. It shows a three-lane-wide single-direction highway. A wide shoulder, a thin strip of mowed grass, and mature trees are on both sides. Nothing but the highway, cars, trees, and sky are visible.</p>
4	Middle Township, NJ	<p>This photo is from North Wildwood Boulevard in Middle Township. It shows a four-lane highway with a jersey barrier separating the directional traffic. The highway cuts through a salt marsh with low vegetation on one side of the view, and mid-height vegetation on the other. Tall power lines run parallel to the roadway on one side.</p>

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities</h2> <p style="margin: 0;"><b>Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place.</b></p>	
<b>Ocean Character:</b>	The Ocean is not visible from the Limited Access Highway LCA.
<b>Landform Geometry:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Landcover Textures:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors_____
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b> N/A	
<b>Seascape Character:</b>	N/A
<b>Landform Geometry:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Landcover Textures:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors_____

<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character Area boundary.</b>  N/A
<b>Landscape Character:</b>
<b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> The Limited Access Highway is generally flat, thin and linear.

<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors: green, gray</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Landcover includes the relatively smooth asphalt surface of the highway, grass, trees, and occasional signate.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> This land use is designed for safe, efficient flow of traffic. Although the surroundings of the highway are natural, the highway itself is has a developed, unnatural aesthetic. It appears manicured due to safety measures and adjacent lawn clearing and maintenance.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The highway itself is linear, flat, and horizontal. Adjacent elements such as signage, billboards, and trees are vertical. Intersecting bridges are linear and usually perpendicular to the highway. Power lines are vertical and run in a parallel line to the highway.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b>                  The Limited Access Highway character area is dominated by automobiles, pavement, guardrails, and signs. Views from within this LCA are generally focused on the roadway and associated traffic. The surrounding scenery is variable but dominated by adjacent buildings/structures and trees, with limited elevated long-distance views available.</p>

<b>Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors</b>	
<b>Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns</b>	
<b>Memories and Association:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Places of Meaning <input type="checkbox"/> Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)	
<b>Observations and Notes:</b>	Most people do not associate meaning or importance to the Limited Access Highway.
<b>Perceptions:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Sense of wildness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Remoteness <input type="checkbox"/> Tranquility <input type="checkbox"/> Harmony <input type="checkbox"/> Unity <input type="checkbox"/> Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Managed <input type="checkbox"/> Beauty <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
<b>Observations, Diagrams and Notes:</b>	Limited access highway is a developed landscape. It may traverse through a variety of landscapes including forest, marsh, urban, or residential settings, however, the highway itself is uninteresting.
<b>Sensory:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Smell (natural vs unnatural) <input type="checkbox"/> Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, course) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sounds (natural vs <b>unnatural</b> )	Traffic sounds are prevalent on the Limited Access Highway.

<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>											
<b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b>											
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very compatible			Can’t really tell					
Notes:											
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible	Somewhat compatible	Compatible			Little change					
Notes:											
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very compatible			Can’t really tell					
Notes:											
<b>Project scale</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible		Very Compatible			Can’t really tell				
Notes:											
<b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N											
If so – describe:											
<b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project</b> 1.4%											
OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA											
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	Low		<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>



<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b> <b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area</b> <b>INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey	Date: Various	Time: Various
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: Sarah Krisch	
Character Area: Forest	Evaluators: Sarah Krisch	
Narrative (Describe Area Context):		
<p>Within this character area two primary forest types are represented; the New Jersey Pine Barrens (including the Atlantic Coastal pine barrens ecosystem) and the coastal scrub (maritime) forests which typically occur in association with the Salt Marsh character area and provide a transition into the pine barrens. The New Jersey Pine Barrens typically include pitch pine and scrub oak forests. The forest understory is made-up of mixed shrubs, saplings, and herbaceous vegetation including orchids and other unique plant species. Due to environmental protections or lack of development suitability, these forest areas typically occur between Inland Residential areas and the Undeveloped Bay character area. The Forest character area also frequently coincides with protected lands such as the Tuckahoe WMA and Manahawkin WMA which occur within a small portion of the offshore visual study area. Larger tracts of forestland with public access points typically include maintained recreation areas, such as state parks or nature preserves. Scattered residences, local roads, small fields, and wetlands may occur within this character area but are subordinate to the visual dominance of the surrounding forest. Landform within this zone is relatively flat, although gently rolling topography is present in places. The maritime forest is characterized by dense woody and herbaceous vegetation, typically less than 20 ft in height, providing a transition between bayfront salt marshes and taller inland forests. Long-distance views within the Forest character area are generally partially to fully screened by the forest overstory. Occasional observation towers situated within the forest also provide opportunities for sweeping views from above the treetops over the bays and to the ocean. Users within the Forest character area include recreationalists and tourists who enjoy activities including hiking, fishing, birdwatching, hunting, and sightseeing.</p>		
<p>Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>   <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> </p> <p><b>Please describe:</b> The forest is fuller and more green during the growing season.</p>		

Weather: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunny/Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy/Overcast <input type="checkbox"/> Misty <input type="checkbox"/> Cirrus    Haze <input type="checkbox"/> Mist <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> Glare <input type="checkbox"/> Frost <input type="checkbox"/> Snow		
<b>Please describe:</b> While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.		
<b>Photo Record</b> <b>Representative Examples of Character Area</b>		
Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin		
Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)
1	Tuckerton, NJ	This photo is from the Edwin B Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge in Tuckerton. It shows a dense, green deciduous forest with a dirt walking path.
2	Tuckahoe, NJ	This photo is from The Tuckahoe-Corbin City Fish and Wildlife Management Area. It shows a sandy path with low shrubby vegetation on the side, and an inland waterbody in the background.

3	Tuckahoe, NJ	<p>This photo is from The Tuckahoe-Corbin City Fish and Wildlife Management Area. It shows a sandy path with taller deciduous vegetation. The vegetation is not dense so there is a view of the open blue sky in the background.</p>
4	Tuckahoe, NJ	<p>This photo is from The Tuckahoe-Corbin City Fish and Wildlife Management Area. It shows dense understory vegetation that is deep green and in shade.</p>

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities</h2> <p style="margin: 5px 0 0 0;"><b>Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place.</b></p>
<p><b>Ocean Character:</b>    The ocean is not visible from this LCA.</p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Linear   <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular   <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear   <input type="checkbox"/> Flat   <input type="checkbox"/> Angular   <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled   <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven   <input type="checkbox"/> Flat   <input type="checkbox"/> Linear   <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular   <input type="checkbox"/> Dense   <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap   <input type="checkbox"/> Colors_____</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing   <input type="checkbox"/> Developed   <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured   <input type="checkbox"/> Messy   <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape   <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear   <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular   <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical   <input type="checkbox"/> Erect   <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal   <input type="checkbox"/> Flat   <input type="checkbox"/> Angular   <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b></p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Seascape Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear   <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular   <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear   <input type="checkbox"/> Flat   <input type="checkbox"/> Angular   <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled   <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven   <input type="checkbox"/> Flat   <input type="checkbox"/> Linear   <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular   <input type="checkbox"/> Dense   <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap   <input type="checkbox"/> Colors_____</p>

<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character Area boundary.</b>  N/A
<b>Landscape Character:</b>
<b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b>  Landform within this zone is relatively flat, although gently rolling topography is present in places.

<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dense <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors _____</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Texture is dependent on the density and type of vegetation present, but it is often stippled and either dense or patchy.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b></p> <p>Land use in the forest is undeveloped. The forest may be used for logging, hiking, general wildlife observation, hunting, and reflection. The natural setting is attractive to many people.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> There are generally no structures in the Forest LCA.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b></p> <p>Trees and wildlife. The overall character is peaceful.</p>
<p>Dominant elements include deciduous and coniferous trees, shrubs, understory vegetation, sand, wood, or gravel surfaces, wildlife, and occasionally people.</p>

**Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors**  
**Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns**

**Memories and Association:**  Places of Meaning  Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)

**Observations and Notes:**

Many people feel deeply appreciative of the peace and solitude of the forest, and there may be specific features or places where people are drawn to.

**Perceptions:**  Sense of wildness  Developed  Remoteness  Tranquility  Harmony  Unity  Developed  Disorder  Natural  Managed  Developed  Beauty   
 Other

**Observations, Diagrams and Notes:**

The natural forest landscape is considered to be beautiful and tranquil.

**Sensory:**  Smell (natural vs unnatural)  Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, course)  Sounds (natural vs unnatural)

<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>										
<b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b>										
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very compatible	Can’t really tell						
Notes: <b>Project not visible</b>										
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible	Somewhat compatible	Compatible	Little change						
Notes: <b>Project not visible</b>										
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very compatible	Can’t really tell						
Notes: <b>Project not visible</b>										
<b>Project scale</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very Compatible	Can’t really tell						
Notes: <b>Project not visible</b>										
<b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N										
If so – describe:										
<b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project 0.2%</b>										
<b>OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA</b>										
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>



<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b> <b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area</b> <b>INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey	Date: Various	Time: Various
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: John Hecklau	
Character Area: Salt Marsh	Evaluators: John Hecklau	
Narrative (Describe Area Context):		
<p>Salt marshes generally occur in association with sheltered bays and estuaries that represent a transition from terrestrial to marine environments. Within the GAA, they occur primarily in the bays between the barrier islands and the mainland, and around the confluence of the bays and larger freshwater systems. Adjacent character areas include Undeveloped Bay, Dredged Lagoon, Bayfront Residential, and Forest. The salt marsh SCA is characterized by a mix of emergent, herbaceous vegetation and pockets of open water. Open water areas typically occur as small pockets and channels surrounded by areas of emergent vegetation. This vegetation protects the water from strong winds and wave action, which generally results in a relatively calm, reflective surface. The surrounding vegetation can be expansive or patchy, but is uniformly low, allowing long-distance views across the marsh that may include Forest, Bayfront Residential, Dredged Lagoon, Beachfront Commercial, or Atlantic City, and other Salt Marsh character areas in the distance. Because this SCA is dominated by undeveloped natural vegetation and water, it provides habitat for a variety of fish and wildlife species that draw visitors and add to the viewer experience. Because many of the salt marshes within the GAA are protected public resources, they often offer basic visitor amenities such as access roads, parking areas, viewing platforms, and interpretive signage that enhance the visitor experience.</p>		
<p>Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>   <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b></p> <p><b>Please describe:</b> The salt marsh is most attractive during the growing season, when the vegetation is green and breeding or migratory birds are present. This season is also when the majority of viewers visit these areas due to favorable weather conditions and enhanced wildlife viewing opportunities.</p>		

Weather: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunny/Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy/Overcast <input type="checkbox"/> Misty <input type="checkbox"/> Cirrus   Haze <input type="checkbox"/> Mist <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> Glare <input type="checkbox"/> Frost <input type="checkbox"/> Snow		
<b>Please describe:</b> While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.		
<b>Photo Record</b> <b>Representative Examples of Character Area</b>		
Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin		
Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)
1	Brick Township, NJ	This photo is from Edwin B. Forsytne National Wildlife Refuge in Brick Township. It is distinguished by a vast expanse of low herbaceous vegetation that allows for unobstructed long-distance views across the marsh. The lack of screening features gives this view an expansive, panoramic feel. In the distant background, a low tree line defines the horizon in the right half of the view, while the tall buildings of Atlantic City can be seen on the left.
2	Lacey Township, NJ	This photo is from Sunrise Boulevard in Lacey Township. The view across this marsh includes a mix of irregular channels and pockets of open water interspersed with fingers and larger expanses of green emergent vegetation. An osprey nesting platform is a prominent focal point in the center of the view. The soft colors of the sky at sunrise is reflected on the still surface of the water. Beyond the marsh, a portion of Barnegat Bay is visible in the background. The bay is backed by a distant, hazy land mass that includes Island Beach State Park.

3	Galloway, NJ	<p>This photo is from Wildlife Drive in the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge in Galloway. The photo was taken from an elevated viewing platform and overlooks a mix of open water impoundments interspersed with fingers of low marsh vegetation. The view is expansive, with marsh extending almost to the horizon line. An unpaved access road and small parking pull-off are the only developed features in the view. Despite the presence of these visitor amenities, lack of human activity and the abundance of undeveloped habitat define the character of this view.</p>
4	Little Egg Harbor Township, NJ	<p>This photo is from Great Bay Boulevard State Conservation Area in Little Egg Harbor Township. This view features a mowed shoulder of Great Bay Boulevard in the immediate foreground, backed by a band of relatively tall herbaceous vegetation. Beyond this vegetation, an expanse of light green emergent marsh vegetation extends unbroken to a band of trees interspersed with structures at the horizon. These distant background features include residential buildings of the Mystic Island Dredged Lagoon SCA. The low vegetation, broad expanse of sky, and billowing clouds, give this view an open, expansive feel.</p>

<p><b>Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities</b></p> <p><b>Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place.</b></p>
<p><b>Ocean Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The ocean is generally not visible in this SCA due to screening provided by marsh vegetation or vegetated islands or peninsulas in the background.</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colors gray/blue</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Any view of the ocean from this SCA would be a narrow horizontal line in the distant background with no apparent texture.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Any view of the ocean would be far enough away that evidence of human use/development on the water surface would be would not be visible.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A. See notes above.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize the range of visual qualities and character within the character area.</b></p>
<p>See notes above.</p>
<p><b>Seascape Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>

<p><b>Notes:</b> Salt marsh topography is level and vegetation is very uniform in height, which accentuates the flatness of the marsh. The edge of open water areas within the marsh typically adds curvilinear lines to the flat landform.</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dense <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colors: green, tan, and blue</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Dense, uniform green herbaceous vegetation dominates the salt marsh. This vegetation transitions to tan/brown in the dormant season. In places the vegetation is broken into patches by pockets and fingers of open water.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Most salt marshes within the GAA are protected natural areas that provide habitat for wildlife. Evidence of development is limited to basic user amenities, such as access roads, viewing platforms, and interpretive signage that are provided to facilitate viewer access and appreciation of these natural areas, and do not detract from the natural appearing land use.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Structures, if present, are limited to viewing platforms, nest platforms, and signs. These are minor vertical elements in a landscape dominated by flat topography and horizontal lines.</p>

**List dominant elements and summarize the range of visual qualities and character within the character area.**

This SCA is dominated by broad, flat expanses of herbaceous emergent vegetation punctuated by pockets of open water. The marsh vegetation protects the open water areas from strong winds and wave action, which generally results in a relatively calm, reflective water surface. The vegetation is uniformly low, which accentuates the level landform and allows uninterrupted long-distance views across the marsh. These areas are characterized by natural, undeveloped fish and wildlife habitat, and attract viewers who enjoy the birds and other wildlife that reside there. The marshes appear peaceful and undeveloped. They are often bordered by Undeveloped Bay, Dredged Lagoon, Bayfront Residential, and Forest character areas which typically appear as distant background features that do not alter the natural character of the view.

**Landscape Character:**

**Landform Geometry:**  Linear  Irregular  Curvilinear  Flat  Angular  Geometric

**Notes:** Adjacent LCA's include forest and Recreation. When close to the border, landform of these adjacent LCAs appears relatively flat, although treetops and buildings result in an irregular horizon line. When viewed at a distance, adjacent LCA's generally appear as relatively flat, linear features at the horizon, although distant buildings can add some irregular geometry to the horizon line.

**Landcover Textures:**  Stippled  Uneven  Flat  Linear  Irregular  Dense  Patch and Gap  Colors: hazy blue gray.

**Notes:** Texture of the adjacent LCAs is highly variable based on viewer proximity and character area type. These include the flat/stippled or uneven and dense textures of different types of background forest LCAs. Background textures may also include the uneven and dense textures of nearby areas of Dredged Lagoon and Bayfront Residential, which are dominated by man-

made structures. Textures of LCAs in the distant background are obscured by haze and loss of color clarity.

**Land Use Patterns:**  Natural Appearing  Developed  Manicured  Messy  Working Landscape  Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)

**Notes:** Adjacent LCAs present variable patterns of land use, ranging from open water to forest to develop neighborhoods and communities.

**Structure forms:**  Linear  Irregular  Vertical  Erect  Horizontal  Flat  Angular  Geometric

**Notes:** Structures within the LCAs that border the salt marshes appear as an irregular geometric forms. These forms are often part of a horizontal band of vegetation along the horizon line when viewed at a distance. In closer views, these structures provide a more dominant irregular and geometric border to the largely natural, undeveloped salt marsh SCA.

**List dominant elements and summarize the range of visual qualities and character within the character area.**

Dominant elements and visual quality of adjacent LCAs are highly variable based on character area type and distance from the viewer. In general, these features are in the background or outside the primary direction of view for visitors to the salt marshes. As such, they do not substantially alter the natural, undeveloped character of the adjacent salt marsh.

### Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors

**Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns**

**Memories and Association:**  Places of Meaning  Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)

**Observations and Notes:** Salt marshes are preferred locations for viewing wildlife and undeveloped natural communities. For bird watchers and other nature enthusiasts, these areas are important destinations, and are repeatedly visited. Because they are generally protected from development, viewer expectations are that they will remain relatively unchanged and available as peaceful destinations that can be revisited again and again.

**Perceptions:**  Sense of wildness  Developed  Remoteness  Tranquility  Harmony  Unity  Developed  Disorder  Natural  Managed  Developed  Beauty   
 Other

**Observations, Diagrams and Notes:**

The natural character and peaceful beauty of the salt marshes are particularly important and unique within an area of substantial development and human activity such as the Jersey Shore. Although not of interest to all viewers, for those seeking a sense of wildness and tranquility, the salt marshes represent a refuge from surrounding areas of development and human activity.



**Sensory:**  Smell (natural vs unnatural)  Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, course)  Sounds (natural vs unnatural)

The smell of low tide and the sounds of wind and bird calls are distinctive features of the salt marsh that add to the viewer experience.

<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>										
<b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b>										
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible			Somewhat compatible	Very compatible	Can’t really tell				
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible			Somewhat compatible	Compatible	Little change				
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	Not at all compatible			Somewhat compatible	Very compatible	Can’t really tell				
Notes:										
<b>Project scale</b>	Not at all compatible			Somewhat compatible	Very Compatible	Can’t really tell				
Notes:										
<b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N										
If so – describe:										
<b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project</b> 50.9%										
<b>OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA</b>										
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>

<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b> <b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area</b> <b>INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey	Date: Various	Time: Various
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: Sarah Krisch	
Character Area: Commercial Beachfront	Evaluators: Sarah Krisch	
Narrative (Describe Area Context):		
<p>The Commercial Beachfront character area is located parallel to the beach in areas with a relatively high occurrence of development which includes stores, restaurants, residences, hotels, and recreational attractions. A publicly accessible boardwalk typically runs between the developed area and the beach. Stores and restaurants conduct business along the boardwalk, attracting significant foot traffic during both day and night, especially during tourist season. Bright signage, lighting, and recreational features such as amusement park rides contribute to the vibrancy and busyness of the area.</p>		
<p>Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b></p> <p>There is significantly more activity in this character area during the summer tourist season than during the off-season. The summer season is appealing to visitors who wish to enjoy the beach and boardwalk attractions in warm, pleasant weather. Commercial Beachfront businesses take advantage of the seasonal crowds and, in turn, attract additional activity to the area.</p>		
<p>Weather: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunny/Clear    <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny    <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy    <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy    <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy/Overcast    <input type="checkbox"/> Misty    <input type="checkbox"/> Cirrus    Haze    <input type="checkbox"/> Mist    <input type="checkbox"/> Fog    <input type="checkbox"/> Glare    <input type="checkbox"/> Frost    <input type="checkbox"/> Snow</p>		
<p><b>Please describe:</b> While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.</p>		
<b>Photo Record</b> <b>Representative Examples of Character Area</b>		
Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin		
Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)

<p>1</p>	<p>Ocean City, NJ</p>	<p>This view shows the Ocean City Boardwalk on a warm summer day. The wooden boardwalk includes groups of people walking, visiting shops and restaurants, moving to and from the beach, and finding refuge from the intense sun under shade structures. Vegetated dunes and beach stretch over a relatively flat plane toward the ocean from the east edge of the boardwalk. These elements are a peaceful aspect of the scene. By contrast the west edge of the boardwalk is lined with a busy mix of storefronts, restaurants, and other tourism-oriented commercial properties. This developed edge comprises several small, tightly aligned, one- and two-story buildings with a haphazard variety of styles, colors, materials, and ornamentation. Signage, merchandise, flags, umbrellas, and amenities such as tables, chairs, and trash receptacles spill from the open storefronts toward the boardwalk. The boisterousness of the storefronts and crowds in combination with beach activities and the calming influence of the ocean define this character area.</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>Asbury Park, NJ</p>	<p>This view looks toward the Asbury Park boardwalk and historic convention hall from the third story of a boardwalk-adjacent property. Because this image was captured during the off-season, the boardwalk is sparsely populated. The image demonstrates a relationship between the boardwalk, beach, and ocean which is typical of the Commercial Beachfront character area. The cluttered components associated with the commercial activity on one side of the boardwalk (dining, shopping, and recreation), gives way to a wide stretch of sandy beach which slopes toward the open water on the other side. In this view, a rocky breakwater creates a barrier between the beach and the water. A convention hall interrupts the otherwise continuous sandy beach. Historically significant structures such as this building are typical of the Commercial Beachfront character area. They contribute to a sense of nostalgia for new and returning visitors.</p>

3	Wildwood, NJ	<p>This view shows the Wildwood boardwalk during the morning hours of the summer season. Even though the boardwalk businesses are not yet open for the day, this image demonstrates the clashing elements of the Commercial Beachfront character area. Signage of varying size, color, and position is arranged haphazardly on the boardwalk building facades. Lighting, electrical lines, kiosks, benches, and more signage line the beach-side of the boardwalk. Even in the morning hours, people are starting to fill the boardwalk, and crowds will grow in density throughout the day.</p>
4	Ocean City, NJ	<p>This view shows the beach component of the Commercial Beachfront character area during the height of the summer season. Dense crowds of people with their beach-going equipment fill the sandy beach between the ocean's edge and the boardwalk. Tight clusters of people are surrounded by beach chairs, colorful umbrellas, towels, toys, bags, coolers, food and drinks, clothing, suntan lotion, and other items, which are strewn about the beach. In the background, irregular rooftops, fluttering flags, and tangled waterslides further clutter the view and suggest the experiences and activities available on the adjacent boardwalk.</p>

<p><b>Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities</b></p> <p><b>Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place</b></p>
<p><b>Ocean Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b></p> <p>Landform is not present within the OCA. However, landforms within the SCA (the Commercial Beachfront) may affect visibility of the OCA (extending from 3 nm to the Project). In these instances, the ocean character may influence the sense of place by revealing or hiding the ocean, but other sensory components are indicative of a seascape and the presence of the ocean, such as sound, smell, and visual cues.</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors: brown</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b></p> <p>As viewed from the SCA, the ocean texture is typically flat and stippled with small waves and swells due to the viewed distance.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b></p> <p>Land use within the ocean is exclusively associated with commerce, shipping, and recreation. The outer continental shelf (within the OCA) has specific areas reserved for potential renewable energy generation. However, within the SCA land use patterns often take advantage of ocean views and development can influence the visibility of the ocean in that some land uses within the Commercial Beachfront character area totally or partially block the view of the ocean.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b></p> <p>Although not a built structure, the line formed by the meeting point of the horizon and the sky represents a linear form in the OCA. The water surface is typically horizontal and flat. These lines and forms are occasionally interrupted by the presence of vessels which add a geometric</p>

<p>form, albeit temporary. However, within the SCA built structures of varying forms can influence the visibility of the ocean.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize the range of visual qualities and character within the character area.</b></p>
<p>Dominant elements of the ocean are the line formed by the horizon, the water surface, and occasional vessels. Waves and swells may result in temporary dominant elements.</p>
<p><b>Seascape Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The landform geometry within the seascape is flat and gently slopes toward the ocean. In some Commercial Beachfront character areas, dunes separate the boardwalk from the beach. When dunes are present, steep or hilly landform geometry interrupts an otherwise gentle slope toward the sea.</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colors: green, brown</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Landcover in the seascape includes sandy beach, adjacent portions of the ocean development such as buildings, asphalt, and boardwalk, and occasional dune vegetation. The beach is flat and linear. It may appear stippled under more severe lighting conditions and after periods of heavy use. The nearshore ocean includes bands of smooth water which are regularly interrupted by frothy waves. When present, vegetation may be dense or patchy depending on its health. Development textures are variable and irregular due to a variety of building materials and styles; however, the consistent boardwalk feature is linear and smooth.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Land uses are arranged in a linear pattern that is parallel to the shore’s edge. Typically in the Commercial Beachfront an expanse of beach and adjacent ocean are used for recreation and relaxation by vacationers and tourists. The beach is bordered by a narrow, linear</p>

<p>boardwalk, which is lined on the opposite side with buildings of differing sizes. While the straight boardwalk could be described as manicured, the pattern of the buildings along it and the adjacent beach often appear messy because of intense human activity and the varying height, openings, and ornamentation on the structures. Land uses on the beach include temporary recreational encampments which are established and removed daily by people enjoying a day at the beach. These sporadic, colorful collections of items litter the beach and are entwined with people moving between the water and the boardwalk. Land use within the ocean includes people swimming and wading, and the collective texture of this use is a stippling of the ocean surface. Complimenting land uses including inland commercial corridors, networks of residential blocks, and recreational such as parks surround the Commercial Beachfront character area in a grid pattern.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                  Buildings in the Commercial Beachfront character area align to a linear setback along the boardwalk, however they are variable in height, ornamentation, and openings for ingress, egress, and commercial interactions. Patterns within the developed area can be irregular, vertical, or geometric, depending on their design and materials.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize the range of visual qualities and character within the character area.</b></p> <p>Dominant elements include buildings situated on one side of a linear boardwalk with the beach and ocean on the other side. Signage, seating, lighting, recreational features including rides and games, shop inventory items, and the activity of multiple vendors and customers are present. Non-visual qualities include the sounds of rides and games, the smell of food (particularly fried foods), and the bustle of people moving in groups up and down the boardwalk. The beach and ocean are also prominent and important elements that accommodate numerous users involved in a variety of recreational and social activities. These elements combine to give the area a sense of busyness and visual clutter.</p>
<p><b>Landscape Character:</b> The LCA is generally not visible from this character area except where there are openings between buildings.</p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>



**Notes:** When visible, landform geometry of adjacent landscape character areas is usually flat, as it is a continuation of the gentle slope of the land toward the sea.

**Landcover Textures:**  Stippled  Uneven  Flat  Linear  Irregular  Dense  Patch and Gap  Colors \_\_\_\_\_

**Notes:** Inland residential and commercial strip development are landscape character areas commonly adjacent to the Commercial Beachfront character area. Overall, the textures of these developed areas are irregular and dense due to building components such as windows, doors, porches, patios, entryways, awnings, signage, and varying rooflines. Landscape vegetation, although often least partially screened by built structures and street trees are also a common component. Adjacent vegetation generally has a stippled texture.

**Land Use Patterns:**  Natural Appearing  Developed  Manicured  Messy  Working Landscape  Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc)

**Notes:** Adjacent LCAs are organized within a geometric street grid.

**Structure forms:**  Linear  Irregular  Vertical  Erect  Horizontal  Flat  Angular  Geometric

**Notes:** Homes and businesses of the adjacent LCAs are vertically oriented (typically one to four stories) and have geometric features including windows, rooflines, and porches.

**List dominant elements and summarize the range of visual qualities and character within the character area.**

The dominant elements of the adjacent landscape character areas are streets, sidewalks, homes, apartments, and businesses. These are organized within a geometric street grid but have irregular or angular individual elements within them.

<b>Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors</b>	
<b>Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns</b>	
<b>Memories and Association:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places of Meaning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)
<b>Observations and Notes:</b>	<p>Many individuals and families make repeated annual visits to the New Jersey Shore. These visits commonly include trips to Commercial Beachfront areas. During these trips, people bond with friends and family and develop memories of favorite attractions, restaurants, beach locations, and experiences.</p>
<b>Perceptions:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sense of wildness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Remoteness <input type="checkbox"/> Tranquility <input type="checkbox"/> Harmony <input type="checkbox"/> Unity <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Managed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Beauty <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
<b>Observations, Diagrams and Notes:</b>	<p>The perceptions of the Commercial Beachfront character area differ based on individual preference. Commercial Beachfront is a developed landscape which can be very busy during the tourist-season. While some interpret this setting as vibrant and fun, others see it as chaotic, overwhelming, and out of character with the natural seaside landscape.</p>

**Sensory:**  Smell (natural vs unnatural)  Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, course)  Sounds (natural vs unnatural)

Smells and sounds strongly influence the experience of the Commercial Boardwalk character area. Smells include both the soft yet pervasive aroma of the ocean, and a variety of human-made smells associated with foods and activities on the boardwalk. The sounds in this area are also defined by the combination of the natural ocean waves, the hum of human activity, and the rides, games, and commerce of the boardwalk.

<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>										
<b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b>										
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very compatible	Can’t really tell						
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible	Somewhat compatible	Compatible	Little change						
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very compatible	Can’t really tell						
Notes:										
<b>Project scale</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very Compatible	Can’t really tell						
Notes:										
<b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N										
If so – describe:										
<b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project</b> 62.1%										
OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA										
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>

<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b> <b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area</b> <b>INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey	Date: Various	Time: Various
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: Sarah Krisch	
Character Area: Agriculture	Evaluators: Sarah Krisch	
Narrative (Describe Area Context):		
Agriculture LCAs are found inland within the GAA. They are defined by the production of crops, and appear as cultivated fields or orchards covering several acres, usually bordered by a forested hedgerow. They are found in quiet, rural locations and are typically viewed from rural roadways. Fencing is sometimes installed as a barrier between the roadway and the field. Structures such as barns, homes, farmstands and agricultural equipment are common elements of this LCA.		
Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>		
<b>Please describe: Fall color, snow, ice</b>		
Weather: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunny/Clear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy/Overcast <input type="checkbox"/> Misty <input type="checkbox"/> Cirrus   Haze <input type="checkbox"/> Mist <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> Glare <input type="checkbox"/> Frost <input type="checkbox"/> Snow		
<b>Please describe:</b> While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.		
<b>Photo Record</b> <b>Representative Examples of Character Area</b>		
Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin		
Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)

1	Egg Harbor City, NJ	This photo is from Odessa Avenue in Egg Harbor City. It shows an open field with low crop coverage during a dry summer season. Agricultural fencing is installed between the road and the field. The field is bordered by a mature forest in the background. There are also a series of barns or warehouses in the middle ground of the photo. The scene is quite and agrarian.
2	Egg Harbor City, NJ	This photo is from S. Geona Avenue in Egg Harbor City. It shows a relatively small, linear blueberry farmfield which is bound by forest on three sides. A dirt access road cuts into the field in the foreground.
3	Egg Harbor City, NJ	This photo is also from S. Geona Avenue in Egg Harbor City. It shows another view of the blueberry patch on a bright, sunny summer day. Rows of lush, green blueberry bushes are separated by slightly overgrown pathways. Green forest surrounds the field on three sides. A road is in the foreground.
4	Egg Harbor City, NJ	This photo is from Moss Mill Road in Egg Harbor City. It shows the residential portion of an agricultural property in winter. The view includes a fenced agricultural field in front of a farmhouse surrounded by smaller barns and sheds. A small farm stand is situated next to the driveway. There is a small solar array in the front yard and a small scale wind turbine in the backyard.

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities</h2> <p style="margin: 5px 0;"><b>Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place.</b></p>
<p><b>Ocean Character:</b>    The Ocean is not visible from the Agriculture LCA.</p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Linear   <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular   <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear   <input type="checkbox"/> Flat   <input type="checkbox"/> Angular   <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled   <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven   <input type="checkbox"/> Flat   <input type="checkbox"/> Linear   <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular   <input type="checkbox"/> Dense   <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap   <input type="checkbox"/> Colors _____</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing   <input type="checkbox"/> Developed   <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured   <input type="checkbox"/> Messy   <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape   <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear   <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular   <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical   <input type="checkbox"/> Erect   <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal   <input type="checkbox"/> Flat   <input type="checkbox"/> Angular   <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Seascape Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear   <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular   <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear   <input type="checkbox"/> Flat   <input type="checkbox"/> Angular   <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled   <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven   <input type="checkbox"/> Flat   <input type="checkbox"/> Linear   <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular   <input type="checkbox"/> Dense   <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap   <input type="checkbox"/> Colors _____</p>



<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character Area boundary.</b>  N/A
<b>Landscape Character:</b>
<b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> Farm fields within this GAA are usually flat and rectangular. Their edges are often defined by forest or fencing, which creates lines in the landscape.

<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colors: brown, green</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The texture of the Agriculture LCA is influenced by the type of crop being grown and the distance the viewer is from the crop. When viewed from close proximity, the some crops can be patchy, irregular or stipples. At farther distance they begin to look more smooth and regular.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Land in the Agriculture LCA is used for food production. The machinery that facilitates this production leaves manicured, geometric patterns in the landscape.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Structures in this LCA include homes, barns, silos, farm stands, and equipment. These are vertical, erect, and sometimes linear.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b></p>
<p>Dominant elements include crops, houses, barns, fields, fencing, and occasionally animals. These elements are set in open, quiet spaces.</p>

<b>Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors</b>	
<b>Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns</b>	
<b>Memories and Association:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Places of Meaning <input type="checkbox"/> Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)	
<b>Observations and Notes:</b>  Agricultural LCA properties are private, therefore members of the public rarely get to develop memories or derive meaning from specific sites.	
<b>Perceptions:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Sense of wildness <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Remoteness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tranquility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Harmony <input type="checkbox"/> Unity <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Managed <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beauty <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
<b>Observations, Diagrams and Notes:</b>  It is generally agreed that the agricultural landscape is beautiful and important. Large crop fields are quiet, tranquil, and a source of pride for many. When agricultural properties are aggregated in one area, the effect is compounded, and the experience of driving, cycling, or walking through the Agriculture LCA is enjoyed by most people.	

**Sensory:**  Smell (natural vs unnatural)  Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, coarse)  Sounds (natural vs unnatural)

Odors associated with the Agriculture LCA include hay, manure, and other crop or animal production odors. Sounds include agricultural equipment such as tractors and occasionally animals, however the general quiet and peacefulness associated with the Agriculture LCA is one of its defining characteristics.

<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>										
<b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b>										
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very compatible	Can't really tell						
Notes: Project not visible										
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible	Somewhat compatible	Compatible	Little change						
Notes: Project not visible										
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very compatible	Can't really tell						
Notes: Project not visible										
<b>Project scale</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very Compatible	Can't really tell						
Notes: Project not visible										
<b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N										
If so – describe:										
<b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project</b> Less than 0.1 %										
<b>OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA</b>										
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>

<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b> <b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area</b> <b>INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey	Date: Various	Time: Various
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: Sarah Krisch	
Character Area: Recreation	Evaluators: Sarah Krisch	
Narrative (Describe Area Context):		
<p>The Recreation character area encompasses a range of areas intended primarily for outdoor leisure and play. In the LCA, these areas include golf courses, sports fields, athletic complexes, campgrounds, and inland beaches. In the SCA, these areas include community parks, small athletic complexes and their parking areas, and developed areas within barrier island state parks. This character area typically contains landscaped or human-made features which support recreational activities. While the visual character of these features varies widely, they typically include a manicured landscape, paved access points, and parking facilities. Large recreation areas such as golf courses feature long, sweeping views of contoured lawns, water features, and sand traps, intentionally framed by forest edge. These are viewed by golfers or adjacent residents. Smaller parks and athletic complexes tend to be more visually cluttered with parking lots, baseball diamonds, tennis and basketball courts, restroom facilities, benches, pavilions, gardens, bike racks, and other auxiliary park structures. These are viewed by a variety of residents and tourists who use or pass by the site.</p>		
<p>Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>   <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b></p> <p><b>Please describe:</b> Most locations within the Recreation character area are more attractive during warmer because plants are in their growing season, and maintenance such as mowing and gardening is underway. In addition, most recreation sites experience heavier use during the late spring, summer, and early fall.</p>		
<p>Weather:   <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunny/Clear   <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny   <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy   <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy   <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy/Overcast   <input type="checkbox"/> Misty   <input type="checkbox"/> Cirrus   Haze   <input type="checkbox"/> Mist   <input type="checkbox"/> Fog   <input type="checkbox"/> Glare   <input type="checkbox"/> Frost</p>		

<input type="checkbox"/> Snow		
<b>Please describe:</b> While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.		
<b>Photo Record</b>		
<b>Representative Examples of Character Area</b>		
Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin		
Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)
1	Northfield, NJ	This photo is from the Atlantic City Country Club in Northfield. It shows the peaceful, sprawling green lawn of a golf course fairway. Sand traps and trees dot the landscape, and the scene is bound by a hedgerow of deciduous trees on the sides and in the background. A blue sky with faint clouds hangs above.
2	Tuckerton, NJ	This photo is from South Green Street Park in Tuckerton. It shows a water-side town park on Tuckerton Bay and Little Egg Harbor. The park's two primary features are a playground with slides, ladders, and climbing tubes, and a pier and pavilion oriented for viewing the bay. An asphalt parking lot accommodates visitors who arrive by car. The landscape is open, lacking overhead enclosure or vegetation other than the pavilion.
3	Beach Haven, NJ	This photo is from Veteran's Memorial Park in Beach Haven. It shows a municipal park with a wide open lawn, border garden plantings, and benches. The park is surrounded by a concrete sidewalk and a gridded street network. Residential properties enclose the park and look onto the greenspace from the periphery. This image shows the Recreation character area during the winter condition.
4	Egg Harbor City, NJ	This photo is from the Tartaglio Sports Complex in Egg Harbor City. It shows a sports complex with soccer fields. Multiple fields are set into a flat, green, expansive lawn with some trees and tall lighting structures between the fields. A gravel parking lot is in the foreground. There is a split-rail fence between the parking lot and the fields. A forest lines the complex in the background.

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities</h2> <p style="margin: 5px 0 0 0;"><b>Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place.</b></p>
<p><b>Ocean Character:</b> Although not the typical condition, some Seascape Recreation character areas will have full or partial views of the Ocean if they are situated on a barrier island and not blocked by other development such as that of the Beachfront Residential or Beachfront Commercial character areas.</p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b>   <input type="checkbox"/> Linear   <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular   <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear   <input type="checkbox"/> Flat   <input type="checkbox"/> Angular   <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b>   <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled   <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven   <input type="checkbox"/> Flat   <input type="checkbox"/> Linear   <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular   <input type="checkbox"/> Dense   <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap   <input type="checkbox"/> Colors _____</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b>   <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing   <input type="checkbox"/> Developed   <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured   <input type="checkbox"/> Messy   <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape   <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b>   <input type="checkbox"/> Linear   <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular   <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical   <input type="checkbox"/> Erect   <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal   <input type="checkbox"/> Flat   <input type="checkbox"/> Angular   <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b></p> <p>If visible, the ocean looks like a horizontal band of gray or blue in the distance.</p>
<p><b>Seascape Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b>   <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear   <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular   <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear   <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat   <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angular   <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>



<p><b>Notes:</b> When in the Seascape, Recreation character area typically consists of small municipal parks, playgrounds, and other recreational activities. They are typically on flat ground but may incorporate any of the above listed geometry.</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dense <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colors: multiple</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> As noted above, there is a wide variety of design in the parks and recreation attractions within this SCA, and any of the textures above may be found.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Parks and other recreation areas contain both natural appearing, and developed features, but are often maintained and therefore look manicured.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Buildings, sports and play equipment, public art, and other structures in the Recreation SCA may have any of the forms listed above.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character Area boundary.</b></p> <p>Recreation SCA elements include a mix of human-made items and nature-like settings. They also usually have a gravel or asphalt parking area, or are situated within a street grid with asphalt roads or sidewalks. Common elements include lawns, gardens, benches, play equipment, sports equipment, pathways, garbage cans, signage, and other amenities.</p>

<p><b>Landscape Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Recreation character areas within the LCA tend to be larger, sprawling features such as golf courses and large sports complexes. These are linear and flat.</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dense <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colors: multiple</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Any of the textures listed above may be found in the Recreation LCA when it is in the LCA.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The recreation LCA may be natural appearing or developed. It is frequently manicured or maintained.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> There is a lot of variety in the Recreation LCA, and any of the structure forms listed above may be found within it.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b></p> <p>Dominant elements include open grassy lawns, parking areas, trees, and equipment. The visual character is open and pleasant.</p>

<b>Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors</b>
<b>Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns</b>
<p><b>Memories and Association:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places of Meaning <input type="checkbox"/> Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)</p>
<p><b>Observations and Notes:</b></p> <p>Recreation brings people joy, so they are most likely forming positive memories in the Recreation LCA and SCA. This is probably particularly true for playgrounds.</p>
<p><b>Perceptions:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sense of wildness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Remoteness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tranquility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Harmony <input type="checkbox"/> Unity <input type="checkbox"/> Disorder <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Managed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beauty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
<p><b>Observations, Diagrams and Notes:</b></p> <p>There is a wide range of types of Recreation LCAs and SCAs, but most have some component with open space that is managed, and many are designed to be beautiful or natural, with the intention of relaxation or enjoyment.</p>
<p><b>Sensory:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Smell (natural vs unnatural) <input type="checkbox"/> Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, course) <input type="checkbox"/> Sounds (natural vs unnatural)</p> <p>N/A</p>

<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>										
<b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b>										
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible		<b>Somewhat compatible</b>		Very compatible		Can’t really tell			
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible		<b>Somewhat compatible</b>		Compatible		Little change			
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	Not at all compatible		<b>Somewhat compatible</b>		Very compatible		Can’t really tell			
Notes:										
<b>Project scale</b>	<b>Not at all compatible</b>		Somewhat compatible		Very Compatible		Can’t really tell			
Notes:										
<b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N										
If so – describe:										
<b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project 1.7%</b>										
<b>OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA</b>										
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	<b>High</b>	Moderate	Low	<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>

<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b> <b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area</b> <b>INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey	Date: Various	Time: Various
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: Sarah Krisch	
Character Area: Inland Open Water	Evaluators: Sarah Krisch	
Narrative (Describe Area Context):		
<p>The dominant visual feature of the Inland Open Water LCA is an open expanse of flat water that is enclosed by a vegetated shoreline. The shorelines are typically dominated by deciduous and coniferous trees but are occasionally interrupted by human-made features, such as homes, boat launches, bridges, and roads. Human activity on these waterbodies and along the shoreline includes boating, kayaking, fishing, and swimming. Shoreline trees define the visible background in most views from inland lakes and ponds.</p>		
<p>Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>Please describe:</b></p> <p>Weather: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunny/Clear   <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny   <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy   <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy   <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy/Overcast   <input type="checkbox"/> Misty   <input type="checkbox"/> Cirrus   Haze   <input type="checkbox"/> Mist   <input type="checkbox"/> Fog   <input type="checkbox"/> Glare   <input type="checkbox"/> Frost   <input type="checkbox"/> Snow</p>		
<p><b>Please describe:</b> While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.</p>		
<b>Photo Record</b> <b>Representative Examples of Character Area</b>		
Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin		
Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)

1	Landing, NJ	<p>This photo is from Great Egg Harbor River in Landing. IT shows a calm and peaceful open waterbody surrounded by homes along the shoreline. Green trees of the forest LCA are behind the homes. A layer of shrubs is in the foreground between the viewer and the water body. The scene is peaceful and pretty.</p>
2	Tuckerton, NJ	<p>This photo is from a swamp waterbody in the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge in Tuckerton. It shows a large pond of standing water with the spires of dead trees extending from the surface. The surface of the water is marked with lily pads, and there are also several fallen trees cutting through the surface. In the background, the waterbody is surrounded by forest. The scene looks remote and peaceful.</p>
3	Cape May, NJ	<p>This photo is from Lighthouse Pond in Cape May. Although just outside of the study area, the image shows a waterbody and context similar to other inland water bodies within the study area. In this scene, a small blue waterbody is surrounded by grasses, low scrub vegetation, and taller trees. Homes can be seen in the distance, but there is not any development immediately in adjacent to the waterbody. The overall picture is peaceful, calm, and looks remote.</p>
4	Galloway, NJ	<p>This photo is from Lake Fred near Stockton University in Galloway. It shows a remote lake which has a glassy blue surface on one side, and a vegetated surface on the other. The image is completely void of development. Green forest grows along the shoreline immediately adjacent to and beyond the water surface. The scene is beautiful and remote.</p>

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities</h2> <p style="margin: 5px 0;"><b>Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place.</b></p>
<p><b>Ocean Character:</b> Given their inland locations and extensive vegetative screening, views of the ocean from this character area are rare.</p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors _____</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b></p>
<p><b>Seascape Character:</b></p>
<p><b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> N/A</p>

<b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors _____
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character Area boundary.</b>
<b>Landscape Character:</b>
<b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> The surface of the water is flat and linear, but the edges where waterbodies meet the land may be straight or curvilinear.



<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors _____</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The water or vegetation on the top surface of the inland open water is flat and linear. When there is wind or dense vegetation, the surface may appear stippled.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> The Inland Open Water appears natural, particularly when there is not development along the shore.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Other than an occasional linear dock, there are no structures on the Inland Open Water LCA.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b></p> <p>The dominant visual feature of the Inland Open Water character area is an open expanse of flat water that is enclosed by a vegetated shoreline.</p>
Empty space for additional notes or observations

<b>Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors</b>	
<b>Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns</b>	
<b>Memories and Association:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places of Meaning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)
<b>Observations and Notes:</b>	<p>Inland Open Water LCA is often beautiful, peaceful, and tranquil, which facilitates reflection and appreciation for the natural landscape. Time spent here is high in quality, and elements of the landscape may become important to people.</p>
<b>Perceptions:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sense of wildness <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Remoteness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tranquility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Harmony <input type="checkbox"/> Unity <input type="checkbox"/> Disorder <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Managed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beauty <input type="checkbox"/> Other
<b>Observations, Diagrams and Notes:</b>	<p>Inland Open Waterbodies are often very beautiful, remote, and tranquil. Even when there is residential or commercial development nearby, this development often takes on some of the harmonious character of the LCA.</p>
<b>Sensory:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Smell ( <b>natural</b> vs unnatural) <input type="checkbox"/> Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, course) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sounds ( <b>natural</b> vs unnatural)
<p>Depending on the type of waterbody, the smell can range from boggy to fresh. Sounds include wildlife sounds and water gently lapping at the shores.</p>	

<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>										
<p><b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b></p>										
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible			Somewhat compatible		Very compatible		Can’t really tell		
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible			Somewhat compatible		Compatible		Little change		
Notes:										
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	Not at all compatible			Somewhat compatible		Very compatible		Can’t really tell		
Notes:										
<b>Project scale</b>	Not at all compatible			Somewhat compatible		Very Compatible		Can’t really tell		
Notes:										
<p><b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Y    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N</p>										
If so – describe:										
<p><b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project</b> 0.3%</p>										
<b>OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA</b>										
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>

<b>OSLCA Survey Form</b> <b>Provide all relevant information associated with the Character Area</b> <b>INVENTORY</b>		
Location: New Jersey	Date: Various	Time: Various
Study Area Name: Offshore GAA	Recorder: Sarah Krisch	
Character Area: Industrial	Evaluators: Sarah Krisch	
Narrative (Describe Area Context):		
Industrial character areas are working landscapes that are defined by processes involved in the goods, products, or materials they produce. There are many types and aesthetics of industrial sites including quarries, airports, factory buildings, commercial marinas, and others. Common elements include machinery, visual evidence of industrial processes, and workers and their equipment.		
Are seasonal effects contributing to the scenic quality (weather, summer tourist season etc?)  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  <b>Please describe:</b> Industrial uses occur regardless of season or weather, and do not tend to be in locations where scenic quality is prioritized.		
Weather: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunny/Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy/Overcast <input type="checkbox"/> Misty <input type="checkbox"/> Cirrus    Haze <input type="checkbox"/> Mist <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> Glare <input type="checkbox"/> Frost <input type="checkbox"/> Snow		
<b>Please describe:</b> While all the weather conditions listed above may occur within this character area, observations were generally made during sunny/clear conditions.		
<b>Photo Record</b> <b>Representative Examples of Character Area</b>		
Photographers: Sarah Krisch, Gordon Perkins, Kiva Vandergeest, Jake Loughlin		
Photo Point Number(s)	Location	Notes (Describe character area feature in the photo, describe the transition between character areas)

1	Egg Harbor, NJ	This photo is from an industrial building on Fire Road in Egg Harbor, NJ. The photo shows a series of industrial buildings surrounded by trucks and concrete mixers.
2	Pleasantville, NJ	This photo is from Washington Avenue in Pleasantville. It shows rail road tracks in the foreground with a warehouse and storage yard in the middle ground.
3	Egg Harbor, NJ	This photo is from Fire Road in Egg Harbor. It shows a warehouse building, driveway, and road in an industrial area.
4	Landing, NJ	This photo is from Tilton Road in Landing near the Atlantic City Airport. It shows two runways field enclosed by a chain link fence with cars running between them on a road. In the background, the property is bordered by forest.

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Ocean/Seascape/Landscape Elements and Qualities</h2> <p style="margin: 0;"><b>Identify the dominant physical patterns, colors and textures and visual qualities that present a sense of place.</b></p>	
<b>Ocean Character:</b>	The ocean is not visible from the most Industrial LCAs.
<b>Landform Geometry:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Landcover Textures:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors_____
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b>	
<b>Seascape Character:</b>	N/A
<b>Landform Geometry:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b>	N/A
<b>Landcover Textures:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors_____

<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input type="checkbox"/> Messy <input type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> N/A
<b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character Area boundary.</b>
<b>Landscape Character:</b>
<b>Landform Geometry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric
<b>Notes:</b> Flat landscape typically support industrial processes and transportation most efficiently. Mines and quarries will have more variability in terrain due to the extractive processes of the sites.

<p><b>Landcover Textures:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Stippled <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Patch and Gap <input type="checkbox"/> Colors_____</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Textures are irregular in Industrial character areas. They may include equipment, materials, buildings, natural or unnatural surfaces.</p>
<p><b>Land Use Patterns:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Appearing <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manicured <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Messy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Working Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric Patterns (Grid, Linear, Circular etc.)</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b></p> <p>Land use may appear manicured or messy, or highly ordered. People who are working and their associated equipment are usually present.</p>
<p><b>Structure forms:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Linear <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erect <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Common structures include warehouses, and factory buildings, which are usually simple buildings.</p>
<p><b>List dominant elements and summarize visual qualities and character area boundary.</b></p>
<p>Dominant elements include buildings, people working, equipment, materials, and transportation mechanisms such as trucks, trains, and rail lines. Generally, these landscapes are not considered to be aesthetically pleasing.</p>



<b>Perceptual and Aesthetic Factors</b>	
<b>Assess in the field through informal public engagement and observation of interactions and behavior patterns</b>	
<b>Memories and Association:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Places of Meaning <input type="checkbox"/> Features of Importance (the oak tree, the hidden trail to special place, a place where a personal event occurred etc.)
<b>Observations and Notes:</b>	These are working landscapes, and memories and feelings are associated with workplace activities and relationships.
<b>Perceptions:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sense of wildness <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Remoteness <input type="checkbox"/> Tranquility <input type="checkbox"/> Harmony <input type="checkbox"/> Unity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Managed <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Beauty <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
<b>Observations, Diagrams and Notes:</b>	Some people feel a sense of pride because about Industrial character areas because they are productive and economically important. Other people associate them with pollution, greed, or unsightly use of land. The range or reaction to these landscapes is highly variable.
<b>Sensory:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Smell (natural vs <b>unnatural</b> ) <input type="checkbox"/> Touch (Material textures: fine, rough, smooth, soft, course) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sounds (natural vs <b>unnatural</b> )
	Some Industrial character area properties produce odors and sounds related to their processing capabilities and others do not.

<b>COMPATIBILITY WITH OCA, SCA, or LCA CHARACTER</b>											
<b>Assess the compatibility (e.g., fit, intactness) of the project’s character with the existing landscape character. Consider if the project seems appropriate for the landscape character; if any existing landscape elements might be affected; and if the landscape character actually might change.</b>											
<b>Compatibility with Character area</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very compatible			Can’t really tell					
Notes:											
<b>Compatibility with Activities Land use activities</b>	Not compatible	Somewhat compatible	Compatible			Little change					
Notes:											
<b>Compatibility with project with Architectural Features Design/Style</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very compatible			Can’t really tell					
Notes:											
<b>Project scale</b>	Not at all compatible	Somewhat compatible	Very Compatible			Can’t really tell					
Notes:											
<b>Would any existing features be directly affected or change to due to the presence of the project?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N											
If so – describe:											
<b>Percentage of Character Area Affected by the Project 3.5%</b>											
OVERALL EFFECT and COMPATIBILITY OF PROJECT WITH EXISTING CHARACTER AREA											
<b>Adverse:</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	Low		<b>No Effect</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	<b>Beneficial</b>

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> AC02	<b>Name KOP:</b> Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall (Atlantic City Convention Center NHL)	<b>Date</b> 07/29/2020	<b>Time:</b> 11:45	<b>Weather</b> Sunny and Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> This view is from the Chicken Bone Beach near the Jim Whalen Boardwalk Hall (formerly known as Historic Atlantic City Convention Hall) in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1987, it is one of the only surviving buildings from the city’s heyday as a popular seaside resort.				
<b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b>  Designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1987, Jim Whalen Boardwalk Hall is one of the only surviving buildings from the city’s heyday as a popular seaside resort. The selected viewpoint is located on an area of open sand directly in front of the Hall and is representative of the Commercial Beachfront Character Area. The area is highly developed and visually cluttered, due to the various colors, materials, forms, and scale of the man-made structures of the Playground Pier and on the beach which capture the viewers’ attention. The existing structures on the Pier, which jut out into the ocean, interrupts the view, and attracts attention away from the sandy beach, ocean, and sky, which become a secondary element in this view. This KOP was noted as having scenic/recreational value due to the proximity to a highly populated area, large hotel developments, and the historic Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall.		<b>Scenic Integrity:</b>  The existing view from this location features an expanse of level, maintained beach in the foreground, bordered by a row of high-rise buildings on the left and interrupted by a low modern structure (the Playground Pier owned by Caesars) that projects onto the beach from the adjacent urban area. Breaking waves at the shoreline angle across the foreground and middle ground of the view and are interrupted in several places by the remnants of former piers or breakwaters. Beyond the surf, the silver blue ocean extends to the horizon line where it meets a hazy white sky. The beach includes some people but appears relatively unoccupied. Despite the broad expanse of open sand and water, tire tracks in the sand and the eclectic mix of nearby built structures give the view a highly modified developed character. Due to the presence of the large pier extending into the ocean, the view is significantly compromised, and the integrity is relatively low.		
<b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b> <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b> This view has a relatively high visual absorption capability due to the on-water development. The ocean is typically expressed as a pristine and undeveloped expanse, but the playground pier changes that sense by foreshortening the view of the scenic shoreline and ocean horizon.				
<b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Tourists and Recreational Users	<b>Viewer Context:</b> The context is composed of the ocean, sand, and commercial high-rises.		<b>Viewer Position:</b> Viewer position is inferior to the high-rise buildings but on plane with the ocean.	
<b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> The Project has minimal overlap with the primary field of view, which is southeast. While some amenities provide accommodation to the east-northeasterly view, the majority of gathering areas are situated to view southeast.			<b>Viewing distance:</b> 17.7 miles 28.4 km	

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Gently sloping beach and somewhat rolling dunes.	Smooth with large swells and white frothy waves	NA	NA	Large, geometric, rectangular, stacked blocks
<b>Line</b>	The beach forms horizontal lines at the shoreline and with the inland buildings/boardwalk. Tire Tracks form lines.	Shoreline interface and water/sky horizon form horizontal lines.	NA.	NA.	Buildings protrude into the sky and a multitude of lines are formed on edges, windows, horizontal and vertical.
<b>Color</b>	Tan/Light Grey	Blue and white frothy waves.	NA	NA	Brown, grey, blue, teal, red, white
<b>Texture</b>	Smooth	Smooth and Stippled	NA	NA	Smooth

**Summary**  
**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**  
 This is an example of the Commercial Beachfront SCA is near the Historic Atlantic City Convention Hall in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Built in 1926 in the Art Deco style, and designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1987, it is one of the only surviving buildings from the city’s heyday as a popular seaside resort. The Commercial Beachfront is this area is unique in that the commercial and retail spaces jut out into the ocean, enclosing specific sections of natural beach.

**C. Contrast Rating**     Short Term     Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																				
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures				
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	
<b>Elements</b>	Form			■				■					■				■				■	
	Line			■				■					■				■				■	
	Color			■				■					■				■				■	
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)			■				■					■				■				■	
	Vertical Scale			■				■					■				■				■	
	Motion		■				■						■				■			■		
	Lighting			■				■					■				■				■	

**Overall Visual Contrast Rating:**  
**Weak**                      Moderate                      Strong                      None                      Not Applicable

**Visual Prominence Rating**  
 1                      2                      **3**                      4                      5                      6                      Not Applicable

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>	■	3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.		■	
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.	■		
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. The following criteria are suggested in the SLVIA Methodology (Sullivan, 2021). Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.	■		
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  The area receives a large number of visitors in the summer.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;	■		
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;	■		
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;	■		
Describe other aspects that may influence value:			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <span style="color: red; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">High</span> <span style="color: gray; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Medium</span> <span style="color: gray; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Low</span> </div>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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Despite the high sensitivity, the nature of the sensitivity does not justify elevating the impact level to moderate. The value and susceptibility factors are based on high visitation, but this is a heavily developed area with existing seascape intrusions. Additionally, the Project is partially screened by shoreline development.



<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> AC04	<b>Name KOP:</b> Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden	<b>Date:</b> 08/18/2020	<b>Time:</b> 06:31	<b>Weather:</b> Cloudy and Clear Sunny and Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> This view is from the Sky Garden on the 11th floor of the Ocean Casino Resort in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The Sky Garden is a 3-acre landscaped patio overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.				

<p><b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b></p> <p>The view from the Sky Garden offers an approximate 180 degree of unobstructed, undeveloped ocean which extends out to the horizon. To the left, right, and behind the viewer, 172 degrees of the view from this location is immediately obstructed by the presence of tall buildings and the horizon is entirely obscured. Ground level views from the immediate shoreline are likely to exhibit a similar panorama view of unobstructed horizon. However, views from the boardwalk will include a greater degree of obstructed horizon. In fact, in some locations on the boardwalk the ocean is completely obscured from view (as indicated by the viewshed analysis and field review). As such, this view from Atlantic City represents an elevated, open, and unobstructed view of the ocean under high contrast lighting conditions.</p>	<p><b>Scenic Integrity:</b></p> <p>Although viewed from an urbanized setting, the existing view is a relatively pristine, uninterrupted vista of the open ocean that will be experienced by visitors to the casino’s Sky Garden. The orange band of color in the sky and its contrast with the dark ocean, along with the general lack of competing landscape features, enhances the expansive feel of the view and draws the viewer’s eye to the horizon. Although viewed from an urbanized setting, the existing view is a relatively pristine, uninterrupted vista of the open ocean that will be experienced by visitors to the casino’s Sky Garden. The orange band of color in the sky and its contrast with the dark ocean, along with the general lack of competing landscape features, enhances the expansive feel of the view and draws the viewer’s eye to the horizon. Despite the high integrity of the ocean and horizon, the overall view has moderate scenic integrity due to the lack of orderly development around the Casino. Empty lots surrounded by chain link fence, large stone groins, standalone buildings with highly variable, and uninteresting architectural styles detract from the ocean view.</p>
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**Visual Absorption Capability:**  
**Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:**  
 The Ocean is the only redeeming quality of this view and therefore the absorption capability is low.

<b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Tourists and Recreational Users	<b>Viewer Context:</b> The context is composed of the ocean, and the manicured deck of the Ocean Casino. The Casino itself completely encloses inland views and directs the viewer out to the ocean view.	<b>Viewer Position:</b> Viewer position is superior to all elements within the view.
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<b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> The Project has minimal overlap with the primary field of view, which is southeast. While some amenities provide accommodation to the east-northeasterly view, the majority of gathering areas are situated to view southeast.	<b>Viewing distance:</b> 16.2 miles 26.1 km
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<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Flat, slopes are not perceivable when viewed from above.	Smooth with large swells and white frothy waves	NA	Patchy, stippled	NA
<b>Line</b>	The shoreline itself is a sinuous, horizontal line sharply interrupted by the stone groins.	Shoreline interface and water/sky horizon form horizontal lines.	NA.	NA	Boardwalk and ramps create curvilinear and angular lines.
<b>Color</b>	Grey/green	Dark grey/blue/light blue	NA	Green to greenish yellow	Brownish grey, yellow, white
<b>Texture</b>	Smooth and patchy	Smooth and stippled	NA	Stippled, smooth, patchy.	smooth

**Summary**  
**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**  
 This view is from the Sky Garden on the 11th floor of the Ocean Casino Resort in Atlantic City, New Jersey in the Atlantic City SCA. The Sky Garden is a 3-acre landscaped patio overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. During the summer season, it is used by hotel guests and visitors for relaxing, drinking, and dining. The selected view to the east-southeast from this location provides an elevated perspective of the adjacent shoreline and ocean. The boardwalk and parking lots in the immediate foreground below give way to crescents of sandy beach separated by stone jetties/breakwaters. White surf and foam at the shoreline transition to a broad expanse of silver-grey ocean that darkens as it extends to the distant horizon.

**C. Contrast Rating**     Short Term     Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																			
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures			
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
Elements	Form		■			■							■		■				■		
	Line		■			■							■		■				■		
	Color		■			■							■		■				■		
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)		■			■							■		■				■		
	Vertical Scale		■			■							■		■				■		
	Motion	■				■							■		■			■			
	Lighting		■			■							■		■				■		

**Overall Visual Contrast Rating:**  
 Weak      Moderate      **Strong**      None      Not Applicable

**Visual Prominence Rating**  
 1      2      3      **4**      5      6      Not Applicable

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
	■	4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.		■	
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
	High	Moderate	Low
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. The following criteria are suggested in the SLVIA Methodology (Sullivan, 2021). Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.			
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.		■	
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  The Sky Garden receives a large number of visitors in the summer and fall. Typically, people are patrons of the hotel and therefore, this only includes a small portion of AC visitors. No other highly elevated hotels in Atlantic City have this viewing opportunity in this direction.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence value:			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <span style="color: red; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">High</span> <span style="color: gray; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Medium</span> <span style="color: gray; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Low</span> </div>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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Large geographic extent and large scale results in large magnitude. Susceptibility and value is high, and view of the Project may occur within a portion of the primary field of view and the overall impact is major.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> AC06	<b>Name KOP:</b> Atlantic City Beach	<b>Date:</b> 08/18/2023	<b>Time:</b> 13:13	<b>Weather:</b> Sunny and Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> This view is nearby AC02 which included Playground Pier in the foreground. This view is just south of Playground Pier and offers a more open vantage point from an Atlantic City Beach.				

<p><b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b></p> <p>This KOP is located in the approximate center of an expansive white sand beach. The beach slopes gently to the calm ocean which offers a view to the horizon, occasionally interrupted by beach umbrellas or pier development. On the west side of the beach, a thin strip of dunes and dune vegetation undulates in front of the boardwalk, which is minimally visible from this vantage point. Beyond the boardwalk, high rise buildings extend into the sky. In the distance a Ferris wheel, billboards, and amusement rides can be seen extending out into the ocean on Central Pier Arcade. The buildings form a dramatic bookend to the view, but the width of the beach somewhat reduces their perceived scale.</p>	<p><b>Scenic Integrity:</b></p> <p>The existing view from this location features an expanse of level, maintained beach in the foreground, bordered by a row of high-rise buildings on the left. The froth of light waves extends along the waters edge and the calm, blue ocean extends to the horizon line where it meets a whitish blue sky. There are a number of vacationers sunbathing nearer to the water’s edge. Despite the broad expanse of open sand and water, the eclectic mix of nearby built structures give the view a highly modified developed character. The view of the shoreline is foreshortened by the Central Pier Arcade. Despite the incongruous development patterns, the view has moderate scenic integrity due to the presence of the ocean and beach.</p>	
<p><b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b></p> <p><b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b></p> <p>Dominant features include the Central Pier Arcade and the high-rise buildings. Even when viewing the ocean, these features spill out into the ocean, essentially segmenting views up and down the shoreline. As such, the view has moderate absorption capability.</p>		
<p><b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b></p> <p>Tourists and Recreational Users</p>	<p><b>Viewer Context:</b></p> <p>The context is composed of the ocean, sand, and commercial high-rises.</p>	<p><b>Viewer Position:</b></p> <p>Viewer position is inferior to the high-rise buildings but on plane with the ocean.</p>
<p><b>Visual Connection to Project:</b></p> <p>The Project (to the east) has minimal overlap with the primary field of view, which is southeast. While some amenities provide accommodation to the east-northeasterly view, the majority of gathering areas are situated to view southeast.</p>		<p><b>Viewing distance:</b></p> <p>17.7 miles 28.4 km</p>

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Gently sloping beach. Dunes form undulations at the base of the development	Smooth and flat with minimal swells	NA	Dune vegetation accentuates the undulations	Large, geometric, rectangular, stacked blocks
<b>Line</b>	The beach forms horizontal lines at the shoreline and with the inland buildings/boardwalk.	Shoreline interface and water/sky horizon form horizontal lines.	NA.	Dune grasses form a horizontal line at the boardwalk	Building protrude in to the sky and a multitude of lines are formed on edges, windows, horizontal and vertical.
<b>Color</b>	Tan/Light Grey	Blue and white frothy waves.	NA	Green	Brown, grey, blue, teal, red, white
<b>Texture</b>	Smooth/grainy	Smooth and Stippled	NA	Patchy	Smooth



<b>Summary</b>																							
<b>Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:</b>																							
This is an example of the Commercial Beachfront SCA is near the Historic Atlantic City Convention Hall in Atlantic City, New Jersey. As with many of the Commercial Beachfronts in the GAA, the beach is very wide, extending some 500 feet from the dunes and boardwalk. The wide, wooden boardwalk serves as the frontage for hundreds of commercial enterprises including, hotels, casinos, restaurants, and bars. There are also several vacant spaces at the boardwalk level. Most buildings are multistory and many are high-rises with shiny, sometimes reflective surfaces. Landscape and natural vegetation is sparse in this area and restricted to the dune or in small pockets where businesses have placed landscaping in containers. False vegetation is also fairly common along this commercial beachfront.																							
<b>C. Contrast Rating</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Short Term <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Term																							
<b>Degree of Contrast</b>		<b>Features</b>																					
		<b>Landform</b>				<b>Ocean</b>				<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>				<b>Vegetation</b>				<b>Structures</b>					
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None		
<b>Elements</b>	Form			■			■						■					■		■			
	Line			■				■					■					■				■	
	Color			■				■					■					■				■	
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)			■				■					■					■				■	
	Vertical Scale		■					■					■					■				■	
	Motion		■				■						■					■		■			
	Lighting			■				■					■					■				■	
<b>Overall Visual Contrast Rating:</b>																							
Weak <b>Moderate</b> Strong      None      Not Applicable																							
<b>Visual Prominence Rating</b>																							
1      2      3 <b>4</b> 5      6      Not Applicable																							

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
	■	4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.		■	
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.	■		
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. The following criteria are suggested in the SLVIA Methodology (Sullivan, 2021). Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.	■		
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  The area receives a large number of visitors in the summer.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;	■		
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;	■		
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;	■		
Describe other aspects that may influence value:			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<p><b>High</b>                      Medium                      Low</p>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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Despite the high sensitivity, the nature of the sensitivity does not justify elevating the impact level to moderate. The value and susceptibility factors are based on historic value and high visitation, but this is a heavily developed area with existing seascape intrusions. Additionally, the Project is partially screened by shoreline development.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> ACP02	<b>Name KOP:</b> Asbury Park Convention Center	<b>Date</b> 8/18/2023	<b>Time:</b> 0944	<b>Weather</b> Sunny and Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> KOP is located about 900 feet from the Convention Hall (NRHP listed structure) and about 200 feet from the main boardwalk in the center of Asbury Park.				

<p><b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b></p> <p>Three to four story buildings line the west side of the boardwalk and some taller (up to 15 story) buildings hosting apartments and condos appear further inland along the main road (Ocean Avenue) which parallels the shoreline. Beach access from the boardwalk occurs frequently in this section and summer crowds are substantial. Development is an apparent feature along the boardwalk as viewed from the KOP. Restaurants and bars take advantage of water views and place ample seating outdoors. There are no sand dunes, so water views from the boardwalk are uninterrupted. On the water, the large stone groins are the most apparent features near-shore. Beyond, frequent ships at anchor or in transit are visible on the horizon. This offshore setting is at the mouth of NY Harbor, so vessel traffic is relatively heavy.</p>		<p><b>Scenic Integrity:</b></p> <p>The unnatural shape and dark color of the groins does minimally detract from the ocean views but given the context of this view and the intactness of historic buildings along the shoreline, the scenic integrity from this KOP is very high. The light color of the sand, blue green color of the water contrasts pleasantly with the low-profile buildings along the shoreline. The depth of the beach is vast, gently sloping up to 400 feet to the ocean interface. This setback from the shoreline development diminishes the apparent scale of the buildings and makes the view feel open. The area is clean and well maintained.</p>		
<p><b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b></p> <p><b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b></p> <p>While the ocean does have apparent signs of human activity, most of this (i.e. boat traffic) is temporary and transient. The smooth horizon line with the ocean is essentially empty and any interruptions would draw the viewer’s eye. The seascape consists of developed areas which include a mix of new and historic buildings. The styles are well balanced and appear to respect the historic integrity of the area.</p>				
<p><b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b></p> <p>Tourists, Seasonal and Full-Time Residents, Recreational Users</p>	<p><b>Viewer Context:</b></p> <p>The viewer context includes a vast sandy beach. In the summer (at the time of this rating) beach crowds limit views of the water because beach umbrellas, canopies, and tents create a visual barrier. During the offseason, the beach feels vast and extensive. Shoreline development extends inland and up the beach beyond the visible horizon.</p>		<p><b>Viewer Position:</b></p> <p>The KOP is positioned around the middle of the beach in a popular area</p>	
<p><b>Visual Connection to Project:</b></p> <p>Viewers looking south while walking or sunbathing would experience this view of the Project. While the primary view of the ocean is due east, which would not include the Project</p>			<p><b>Viewing distance:</b></p> <p>37.98 Miles 61.12 (KM)</p>	

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Gently sloping beach	Flat plane with minimal surface chop	NA	NA	Various rectangular forms protrude into the sky when viewing inland (south or west)
<b>Line</b>	Curvilinear shoreline	Flat horizon line is a focal point	NA	NA	The buildings form a jagged, sawtooth pattern on the inland horizon
<b>Color</b>	Tan sand, dark stone groins	Dark blue offshore, blue green inshore. Contrasts with sand and sky	NA	Some distant inland vegetation adds yellow-green, but very subtle	Mostly browns, greys, and whites. Historic structures also add reddish browns.
<b>Texture</b>	Fine grainy	Smooth	NA	NA	Smooth

**Summary**

**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**

Asbury Park’s Commercial Beachfront Seascape Character Area includes a deep (wide) beach that provides a buffer between the shoreline development and the natural waterfront. While the development is very visible and apparent, the wide sandy beach and slight drop in elevation minimizes the apparent scale and visual dominance of the development. As such, views over the water feel natural, particularly given that the sound of the ocean drowns out any noise from the city. The seascape also has several buildings that are clearly repurposed historic structures. The incorporation of modern awnings on old brick structures with exposed iron support structures gives the setting a sense of revival. New development is low profile and does not compete heavily with the historic structures. The boardwalk is wide and expansive with 1-3 story structures lining the west side. Several open lots separate the buildings along the boardwalk, so the viewer does not feel “penned in” by a continuous barrier. Ocean views from the boardwalk are typically unscreened except when looking toward two tall historic buildings that extend out onto the beach north and south of the KOP. Taller buildings west of the boardwalk mark the transition to the Village Town Center LCA where views of the ocean diminish very quickly due to the dense development.

**C. Contrast Rating**    Short Term    Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																			
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures			
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
<b>Elements</b>	Form				■				■				■				■				■
	Line			■				■				■				■				■	
	Color			■				■				■				■				■	
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)			■				■				■				■				■	
	Vertical Scale				■			■				■				■				■	
	Motion			■				■				■				■				■	
	Lighting			■				■				■				■				■	
<b>Overall Visual Contrast Rating:</b>		<b>Weak</b>				Moderate				Strong				None				Not Applicable			
<b>Visual Prominence Rating</b>		1      2      3      4      5      6						<b>Not Applicable</b>													

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>	■	NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	>	=	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.	■		
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.	■		
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.			■
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
Along with being a popular beach/boardwalk destination, Asbury Park is a popular arts and entertainment city and has a yearly event called the "Sea.Hear.Now Festival" which can draw up to 35,000 people to the event as well as others that come to the city during the event. This KOP occurs in the center of the event grounds, which takes place directly on the beach.			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	



<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Medium	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.	■		
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation. Asbury Park is a commonly known destination on the New Jersey Shore. The Monmouth County public information department suggests Asbury Park receives between 6.7 to 8 million visitor a year. It is anticipated that at one point or another many tourists venture to the beach or boardwalk in proximity to this KOP.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;	■		
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;	■		
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;	■		
Describe other aspects that may influence value: The preservation and rehabilitation of historic buildings and placement of commemoration plaques honoring moments in history is evidence that the city places great value in this seaside communities' historic assets.			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<p><b>High</b>                      Medium                      Low</p>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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At 38 miles the WTGs will be nearly impossible to see even under the clearest viewing conditions. During the majority of viewing conditions, the WTGs will not be visible. Therefore, the impact level is negligible.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> BC02	<b>Name KOP:</b> North Brigantine Natural Area	<b>Date</b> 08/18/2020	<b>Time:</b> 10:58	<b>Weather</b> Sunny and Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> This view is from the North Brigantine State Natural Area, between developed portions of the City of Brigantine, New Jersey and Brigantine Inlet.				
<b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b> This view includes an undeveloped sandy beach at low tide. An expanse of relatively level exposed sand extends from the wrack line in the immediate foreground to a line of breaking waves in the middle ground. Shorebirds can be seen on the beach at the water's edge. Beyond the surf line, the dark blue grey ocean extends without interruption to the horizon line where it meets the light blue sky. The action and texture of the breaking waves in the middle ground contrast with the smoothness of the sand and sky. The existing view lacks any man-made features other than some old pilings at the water's edge outside the selected field of view (to the right). This, along with the lack of people on the beach, gives the view an undeveloped natural character.		<b>Scenic Integrity:</b> The North Brigantine Natural area is part of the longest stretch of undeveloped barrier island beach along the New Jersey coast. The existing view is a relatively pristine water view with a clean simple organization of line in form, that lacks strong focal points. Waves and bird activity at the shoreline may draw some viewer attention, but the primary focus is the uninterrupted expanse of open ocean and the distant horizon line. Scenic integrity is high.		
<b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b> <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b> Natural, Undeveloped Beach SCAs are few and far between. Given the condition and state of the natural environment and seashore, this area has minimal capacity to absorb visual change.				
<b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Tourists and Recreational Users	<b>Viewer Context:</b> The context is composed of the ocean, sand, and vegetated dunes. The dunes make the viewer feel cut-off from the mainland development and "away from it all".		<b>Viewer Position:</b> Viewer is on plane with the water, and positionally inferior to the large rolling (sometimes steep) sand dunes.	
<b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> Viewers come to this location to view the ocean and the natural environment as well as recreate on the beach. Ocean viewing is important to the users.			<b>Viewing distance:</b> 11.3 miles 18.2 km	

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Sand dunes are rolling to steep. Beach is mildly sloping.	Smooth with white frothy waves	NA	Dune vegetation is patchy.	NA
<b>Line</b>	The shoreline itself is a sinuous line extending to the background. Tire tracks in the beach.	Shoreline interface and water/sky horizon form horizontal lines.	NA.	NA	NA.
<b>Color</b>	Grey.	Blue to grey	NA	Green to greenish yellow	NA
<b>Texture</b>	Smooth and patchy resulting from dabs of seaweed.	Smooth and stippled	NA	Stippled, smooth, patchy.	NA

**Summary**

**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**

This view is from the Undeveloped Beach SCA in North Brigantine State Natural Area, between developed portions of the City of Brigantine, New Jersey and Brigantine Inlet. The North Brigantine Natural Area was acquired by the state in 1967 and is managed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. The purpose of the State’s Natural Areas System is to protect and preserve ecologically significant lands and resources found on them, including endangered and threatened wildlife and important vegetative communities. The North Brigantine Natural area is part of the longest stretch of undeveloped barrier island beach along the New Jersey coast. It includes approximately 2.5 miles of undeveloped beach, along with coastal dunes, maritime forest and tidal marsh, that provide habitat for several rare species of birds and plants. It is used by the public for bird watching, walking, jogging, sunbathing, and surf fishing.

**C. Contrast Rating**    Short Term    Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																			
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures			
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
<b>Elements</b>	Form		■			■							■				■				■
	Line		■			■							■				■				■
	Color	■				■							■				■				■
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)		■			■							■				■				■
	Vertical Scale	■				■							■				■				■
	Motion	■				■							■				■				■
	Lighting	■				■							■				■				■

**Overall Visual Contrast Rating:**

Weak   Moderate   **Strong**   None   Not Applicable

**Visual Prominence Rating**

1   2   3   4   **5**   6   Not Applicable

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>	■	5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.		■	
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:  As one of the rare undeveloped areas on the barrier islands, this location susceptible.			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
	High	Moderate	Low
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.			
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.		■	
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  It was noted during the height of the tourism season that this beach does not host large crowds. The lack of frequent amenities compared to other beaches is the likely reason. Most visitors here drive to the water line and fish.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;	■		
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;	■		
Describe other aspects that may influence value:			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<p><b>High</b>                      Medium                      Low</p>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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Large geographic extent and large scale results in large magnitude. Susceptibility and value is high and view of the Project may occur within a portion of the primary field of view and the overall impact is major.



<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> BHB01 & BHB02	<b>Name KOP:</b> Beach Haven Historic District	<b>Date</b> BHB01 9/22/2020 BHB02 3/2/2022	<b>Time:</b> BHB01 15:45  BHB02 Sunrise Noon Sunset	<b>Weather</b> Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> An elevated view (18 feet) from the top of the dunes on a dune access path at the end of Centre Street in Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey. BHB01 and BHB02 are very nearby each other. However, when producing the time-of-day variations, the former position was undergoing construction.				
<b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b> This KOP is in the Residential Beachfront SCA and is one of many beach access paths that occur at the end of roads leading to the shoreline. This area is mostly comprised of typical single family residential vacation or permanent homes, but there are also three hotels and a condominium complex sandwiched between the homes. The dunes are large as with most in this area, angular paths traverse the dunes to provide beach access. Centre Street also has a large comfort station at the start of the beach path. At high tide, the beach is relatively narrow, and the ocean appears to occasionally encroach on the dunes. However, the dune structure is relatively healthy as evidenced by the established grasses.			<b>Scenic Integrity:</b> The residential beachfront SCA is typically characterized by modest single family residential homes. In this case there are some large hotel and condominium complexes that appear out of scale with other structure types. However, the view toward the ocean includes a quintessential beach scene with vegetated dunes, sand, and pristine ocean horizon. The dune and beach view has high scenic integrity. The inland view is compromised by the development patterns.	
<b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b> <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b> The residential development can be a dominant feature from elevated vantage points such as the KOP. However, the beach and ocean appear natural and pristine when viewing toward ocean. The absorption capability is low.				
<b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Residents, Seasonal Residents, Tourists and Recreational Users	<b>Viewer Context:</b> Context consists of ocean, sand, vegetated dunes, and residential/commercial development. The general area is heavily residential which extends for miles north, south, and inland.		<b>Viewer Position:</b> The view position is superior to the beach and ocean and on plane with the upper story of beachfront homes.	
<b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> This KOP is facing the primary field of viewer for users approaching the beach and once they arrive at the beach, many viewers will be faced a similar direction, looking out to the ocean horizon.			<b>Viewing distance:</b> 9.9 miles 15.9 km	

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Flat beach and steep undulating dunes	Flat	NA	Softens the form of the dunes and provides a little verticality	Rectangular, boxy, angular.
<b>Line</b>	Dune base and shoreline interface form curvilinear horizontal lines	Strong horizontal line formed with the horizon	NA	No linear patterns in vegetation	Fencing produces multiple vertical elements. Hotels and home have horizontal, vertical, and curvilinear line.
<b>Color</b>	Grey sand	Greenish blue, blueish grey, depending on time of day.	NA	Green to greenish yellow	Browns, green, whites, and beige
<b>Texture</b>	Smooth and stippled	Smooth, choppy, frothy waves	NA	Patchy, stippled	Smooth

**Summary**  
**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**  
 This view is from the edge of the Beach Haven Historic District in the Borough of Beach Haven and is within the Residential Beachfront SCA. A portion of this area was added to the National Register of Historic Places on July 14, 1983, for its significance in architecture and history as a beachfront resort during the 19th century. The district's boundary was increased on November 19, 2014, to cover 30 square blocks, with its boundary running from 5th Street to Chatsworth Avenue and from Bay Avenue to Atlantic Avenue. It now includes 149 contributing buildings. The adjacent Beach Haven Borough Public Beach is a popular swimming and sunbathing destination on Long Beach Island. In-season access requires a beach badge, and lifeguard and beach patrol services are provided.

**C. Contrast Rating**    Short Term    Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																			
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures			
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
Elements	Form	■				■							■			■		■			
	Line	■				■							■			■			■		
	Color		■			■							■			■		■			
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)			■		■							■			■		■			
	Vertical Scale	■				■							■			■			■		
	Motion	■				■							■	■				■			
	Lighting	■				■							■			■		■			

**Overall Visual Contrast Rating:**  
 Weak   Moderate   **Strong**   None   Not Applicable

**Visual Prominence Rating**  
 1   2   3   4   5   **6**   Not Applicable

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Very Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
<b>Weak</b>		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
	■	6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.	■		
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.	■		
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.		■	
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  There is some on-street parking accommodation in this area, but the beaches are primarily visited by homeowners or vacationers renting homes. Therefore, the capacity for high visitation is relatively limited when compared to beaches with large public parking areas.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;	■		
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;		■	
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;	■		
Describe other aspects that may influence value:  The residents of LBI requested specific views from three locations in Beach Haven, including Centre Street, suggesting that these represent locations with high value to the residents.			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<p><b>High</b>                      Medium                      Low</p>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

Matrix For Determining Magnitude									
Size and Scale Rating	Geographic Extent Rating								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small
Small (1-2)	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small
Negligible	Magnitude Negligible								
Duration/Reversibility Rating									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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As a result of the large magnitude impacts and the high value and susceptibility rating, along with the view importance and direction of the primary view, the overall impact level is Major.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> BHB03	<b>Name KOP:</b> Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven	<b>Date</b> 3/2/2022	<b>Time:</b> Morning Noon Evening	<b>Weather</b> Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> An elevated view (27 feet) from the top of the dunes on a dune access path at the end of Holyoke Avenue, in Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey. This view is close the BHB01 and BHB02 and therefore, has a very similar description.				
<b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b> This KOP is in the Residential Beachfront SCA and is one of many beach access paths that occur at the end of roads leading to the shoreline. This area is mostly comprised of large, modern single family residential vacation or permanent homes. The dunes are large and have angular paths traversing them to provide beach access. Unlike Centre Street the Holyoke Avenue access point does not include a comfort station. At high tide, the beach is very narrow, and the ocean appears to regularly encroach on the dunes creating steep gouges at the toe of the dune.			<b>Scenic Integrity:</b> This example of the residential beachfront SCA is characterized by large, modern residential homes that rise well above the large dunes. The architecture is incongruous with the natural beach environment. The view toward the ocean includes a quintessential beach scene with partially vegetated dunes, sand, and pristine ocean horizon. The dune and beach view has high scenic integrity. The inland view is compromised by the development patterns.	
<b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b> <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b> The residential development can be a dominant feature from elevated vantage points such as the KOP. However, the beach and ocean appear natural and pristine when viewing toward ocean. The absorption capability is low.				
<b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Residents, Seasonal Residents, Tourists and Recreational Users	<b>Viewer Context:</b> Context consists of ocean, sand, vegetated dunes, and residential development. The general area is heavily residential which extends for miles north, south, and inland.		<b>Viewer Position:</b> The view position is superior to the beach and ocean and on plane with the upper story of beachfront homes.	
<b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> This KOP is facing the primary field of viewer for users approaching the beach and once they arrive at the beach, many viewers will be faced a similar direction, looking out to the ocean horizon.			<b>Viewing distance:</b> 9.6 miles 15.4 km	

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Relatively steep drop from the dunes to the ocean. The dunes undulate near the base.	Flat	NA	Softens the form of the dunes and provides a little verticality	Rectangular, boxy, angular.
<b>Line</b>	Shoreline interface with water forms a curvilinear horizontal line	Strong horizontal line formed with the horizon	NA	Recent plantings of dune grasses results in horizontal/diagonal lines	Fencing produces multiple horizontal and vertical elements. Hotels and home have horizontal, vertical, and curvilinear line.
<b>Color</b>	Grey sand	Greenish blue, blueish grey, depending on time of day.	NA	Brown	Browns, green, whites, and beige
<b>Texture</b>	Smooth and stippled	Smooth, choppy, frothy waves	NA	Patchy, stippled	Smooth



**Summary**  
**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**  
 This example of the residential beachfront SCA is characterized by large, modern residential homes that rise well above the large dunes. The architecture is incongruous with the natural beach environment. The view toward the ocean includes a quintessential beach scene with partially vegetated dunes, sand, and pristine ocean horizon.

**C. Contrast Rating**     Short Term     Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																			
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures			
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
Elements	Form	■				■							■			■		■			
	Line	■				■							■			■		■			
	Color		■			■							■			■		■			
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)	■				■							■			■		■			
	Vertical Scale	■				■							■			■			■		
	Motion	■				■							■	■				■			
	Lighting	■				■							■			■		■			

**Overall Visual Contrast Rating:**  
 Weak      Moderate      **Strong**      None      Not Applicable

**Visual Prominence Rating**  
 1      2      3      4      5      **6**      Not Applicable

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Very Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
<b>Weak</b>		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
	■	6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>					
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.			Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.			■		
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing			■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.				■	
View is important to user experience.			■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).				■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.				■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:					
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>					
<b>High</b>		Medium		Low	

<b>Value</b>			
	High	Moderate	Low
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.			
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.		■	
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  There is some on-street parking accommodation in this area, but the beaches are primarily visited by homeowners or vacationers renting homes. Therefore, the capacity for high visitation is relatively limited when compared to beaches with large public parking areas.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;		■	
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;	■		
Describe other aspects that may influence value:  The residents of LBI requested specific views from three locations in Beach Haven, including Centre Street, suggesting that these represent locations with high value to the residents.			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<p><b>High</b>                      Medium                      Low</p>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

Matrix For Determining Magnitude									
Size and Scale Rating	Geographic Extent Rating								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small
Small (1-2)	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small
Negligible	Magnitude Negligible								
Duration/Reversibility Rating									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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Large geographic extent and large scale results in large magnitude. Susceptibility and value is high and view of the Project may occur within a portion of the primary field of view and the overall impact is major.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> BLB02	<b>Name KOP:</b> Barnegat Lighthouse State Park	<b>Date</b> 09/20/2018	<b>Time:</b> 11:35	<b>Weather</b> Mostly Cloudy
<b>Location Description:</b> This view is from the outdoor viewing platform 155.7 above sea level. The lighthouse is with the Barnegat Lighthouse State Park and offers views over Barnegat Bay, Long Beach Island, Island Beach State Park, and the ocean.				
<b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b> A rare, elevated view of the village of Barnegat Light, Inlet, and the State Park. The foreground is composed of a mix of modern and traditional residential structures of modest scale. The residences are setback from the ocean and intermittent pockets of low scrub/shrub vegetation leads up to the dunes. These vegetated areas are bisected by beach trails to accommodate vehicle and pedestrian beach access. The middle ground is composed of higher density homes and businesses lining the main road (Ocean County Route 607) which presents as more of a village town center feel with larger multi-story buildings. The Inland Bay makes up a portion of the middle ground and is interspersed with islands and peninsulas, some of which are developed, and others are salt marsh remnants.			<b>Scenic Integrity:</b> Much of view contains a mix of natural and developed features. The village center presents a degree of visual clutter, but the undeveloped portion of the view presents a natural scrub shrub forest, sandy areas, beach, and then the ocean. Between these two land use patterns there are modest homes nestled into forested areas. Overall, the view has moderate scenic integrity	
<b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b> <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b> The development patterns within the seascape and landscape do not appear orderly and often draw viewer attention from the more natural scenery. Because the development patterns appear a little haphazard, it is anticipated that visual absorption capability might be moderate.				
<b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Tourists and Recreational Users	<b>Viewer Context:</b> These viewers are a captive audience to the scenery on any portion of the 360-degree platform. The context may include natural features such as ocean, bay, or forest and it may include developed features such as the village or working waterfront.		<b>Viewer Position:</b> The view position is superior to all elements within the landscape and seascape.	
<b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> Viewers are likely to focus on ocean views for at least a portion of their experience on the viewing platform and the lighthouse itself has a strong connection to ocean and maritime history.			<b>Viewing distance:</b> 10.1 miles 16.3 km	

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Flat. Minimal topographic change is apparent from this height	Flat	Flat	Undulating in forests, rounded orbs when single trees are detectable	Rectangular, boxy, angular
<b>Line</b>	Breakwater forms a very strong horizontal line. Shoreline	Horizon with sky makes strong horizontal line	Shoreline presents as an angular and jagged lines	none	Vertical lines from towers. Horizontal at building facades/color changes
<b>Color</b>	Most land is covered in vegetation or houses, but beige sand and grey roads are apparent	Reflective grey	Blue, grey	Dark green	Whites and blues stand out
<b>Texture</b>	Smooth, patchy, stippled, and rough	Smooth	Smooth	Stippled, smooth, patchy.	Rough and jagged

Degree of Contrast		Features																			
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures			
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
Elements	Form		■			■							■			■				■	
	Line		■			■							■			■				■	
	Color		■			■							■			■				■	
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)			■		■							■			■				■	
	Vertical Scale		■			■							■			■				■	
	Motion	■				■							■	■				■			
	Lighting	■				■							■			■				■	
<b>Overall Visual Contrast Rating:</b>																					
Weak                      Moderate <b>Strong</b> None                      Not Applicable																					
<b>Visual Prominence Rating</b>																					
1                      2                      3                      4                      5 <b>6</b> Not Applicable																					

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Very Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
<b>Weak</b>		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
	■	6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible



<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
View is important to user experience.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <span style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; color: red;">High</span> <span style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; color: gray;">Medium</span> <span style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; color: gray;">Low</span> </div>			

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.		■	
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  The lighthouse is open only in the summer and receives steady visitation during that time. However, the view is inaccessible to many due to the climb and a set number of people can be on the platform at any given time.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;	■		
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;	■		
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;	■		
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;	■		
Describe other aspects that may influence value:			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <span style="color: red; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">High</span> <span style="color: gray; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Medium</span> <span style="color: gray; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Low</span> </div>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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Large geographic extent and large scale results in large magnitude. Susceptibility and value is high, and view of the Project could occur within a portion of the primary field of view and the overall impact is major. However, the primary view from this location is also 360 degrees and therefore, portions will be unaffected by the Project.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> BRT01	<b>Name KOP:</b> Bass River State Forest	<b>Date</b> 09/22/2020	<b>Time:</b> 11:37	<b>Weather</b> Sunny and Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> This view is near a hiking trail in Bass River State Forest which is located in Bass River Township, New Jersey. It is located approximately 25 miles north of Atlantic City and 6 miles West of Tuckerton.				
<b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b> The selected KOP is located at the edge of a large salt marsh. The view to the east-southeast from this location includes a broad expanse of marsh grass and low shrubs that extend to the horizon, where some clumps of distant trees and low hills are visible. The horizon line is slightly irregular but basically flat. The sky overhead is open and visible man-made features are limited to distant structures on the low hills in the background. This, along with the lack of tall vegetation, gives the viewer an open, expansive, and undisturbed character.		<b>Scenic Integrity:</b> The existing view is a combination of highly textured marshland with groupings of low scrub vegetation scattered throughout the view; however, there is limited visual complexity to the composition of the grasses, shrubs, and sky. The wide-open view across the marshland will be experienced by visitors over a short period of time as they move along the walking trails. The band of man-made structures in the background view contrasts with the deep greens of the low, undulating topography and the light green tones of the middle ground vegetation. The general lack of competing landscape features enhances the expansive feel of the view and draws the viewer's eye to the horizon. The scenic integrity is high.		
<b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b> <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b> The shoreline development creates a multitude of vertical elements on the horizon and the seascape, while an implied character element, is not an obvious or readily visible component. As such, it is anticipated that this view has a moderate absorption capacity.				
<b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Full-Time Residents, Recreational Users	<b>Viewer Context:</b> The observation tower puts the viewer in the middle of a highly scenic marsh and inland bay, surrounding the viewer with natural elements.		<b>Viewer Position:</b> Viewer position is superior to all landscape and seascape features.	
<b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> Despite the open vista to the barrier islands, this KOP occurs along a trail that is largely surrounded by shrubby vegetation. This view is would not be experienced by typical users of the trail and generally most viewers will be focused on the direction of travel, north.			<b>Viewing distance:</b> 17.4 miles 28.0 km	

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Flat with mild undulation at the barrier island. Low, sweeping landform.	NA	NA	Creates a minimally undulating surface on the salt marsh.	Blocky and angular homes on the barrier island
<b>Line</b>	Irregular line formed at the horizon with the barrier island.	NA	NA	Horizon	Minimal. Just a few radio and cellular towers form weak vertical lines
<b>Color</b>	All color comes from the vegetation, which is tan, yellow, green, and dark green.	NA	NA	tan, yellow, green, and dark green.	Dark Grey/white
<b>Texture</b>	Stippled to smooth	NA	NA	Stippled and Smooth	Smooth

**Summary**  
**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**  
 The Bass River State Forest in Bass River Township, Burlington County, New Jersey is highly representative of a healthy, well-established salt marsh which is void of development or apparent intervention. Despite being advertised in local and DEP publications, the amenities are scant, and the trails are not well maintained. At the time of the field visit, the woodland trails were overgrown with blow down blocking the barely visible trail. Signage was non-existent and the parking areas were in a state of disrepair. Aside from that, the forest and salt marsh landscape appear pristine and the pockets of open water, forest canopy, and then open, expansive salt marsh make for a dynamic and interesting landscape. Once out of the forest canopy, the view opens up to a dramatic sight of the dense residential development on the barrier island. While this detracts minimally from the LCA, the landscape is large and can absorb the presence of a conflicting land use.

**C. Contrast Rating**     Short Term     Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																			
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures			
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
<b>Elements</b>	Form			■					■				■		■				■		
	Line			■					■				■		■				■		
	Color			■					■				■		■					■	
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)			■					■				■		■					■	
	Vertical Scale			■					■				■		■					■	
	Motion		■						■				■	■				■			
	Lighting			■					■				■			■				■	

**Overall Visual Contrast Rating:**  
 Weak                      **Moderate**                      Strong                      None                      Not Applicable

**Visual Prominence Rating**  
 1                      2                      **3**                      4                      5                      6                      Not Applicable

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>	■	3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.		■	
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.		■	
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  Rating completed during the spring migration and the area seemed to have a moderate number of viewers during the weekday. The observation tower was lightly used, and most users appear to drive the roads and stop occasionally to photograph. The roads would not support very large crowds of people.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence value:			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <span style="color: red; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">High</span> <span style="color: gray; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Medium</span> <span style="color: gray; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Low</span> </div>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>



<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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The high susceptibility and value result in high sensitivity. Medium size/scale and geographic extent result in medium magnitude. However, the nature of the view sensitivity does not relate to the OCA, nor does the OCA contribute to the view’s sensitivity. The Project does not appear in the primary field of view. In fact, few hikers will be afforded this particular view. Therefore, the overall impact level is Moderate.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> BT01	<b>Name KOP:</b> Island Beach State Park	<b>Date</b> 08/21/2020	<b>Time:</b> 09:35	<b>Weather</b> Sunny and Party Cloudy
<b>Location Description:</b> Island Beach State Park near a beach access point and a 50-car parking area.				

<b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b> A long, sandy beach stretching as far as the eye can see. Large, natural dunes in various states of wear with patchy to full dune grass coverage. Tire tracks in sand area the only real indication of human presence.		<b>Scenic Integrity:</b> The views from this location are largely intact and show the signs of the relentless ocean environment. Natural dunes appear weather beaten, but reasonably healthy dune grasses are holding strong. This location is indicative of a natural shoreline without immediate or apparent development pressures.
<b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b> <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b> Natural, Undeveloped Beach SCAs are few and far between. Given the condition and state of the natural environment and seashore, this area has minimal capacity to absorb visual change.		
<b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Tourists and Recreational Users	<b>Viewer Context:</b> The context is composed of the ocean, sand, and vegetated dunes. The dunes make the viewer feel cut-off from the mainland development and "away from it all".	<b>Viewer Position:</b> Viewer is on plane with the water, and positionally inferior to the large rolling (sometimes steep) sand dunes.
<b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> Viewers come to this location to view the ocean and the natural environment as well as recreate on the beach. Ocean viewing is important to the users.		<b>Viewing distance:</b> 11.7 miles 18.8 km

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Sand dunes are rolling to steep. Beach is mildly sloping.	Smooth and rolling	NA	Reinforces the form of the dunes. When the dunes are steep, vegetation becomes sparse.	NA
<b>Line</b>	A line is formed by the rolling dunes with the sky. The shoreline itself is a sinuous line extending to the background. Tire tracks in the beach.	Shoreline interface and water/sky horizon form horizontal lines.	NA.	NA	NA.
<b>Color</b>	Grey, beige, yellow, and green	Greenish blue, to dark blue/grey	NA	Green to greenish yellow	NA
<b>Texture</b>	Smooth and patchy	Smooth and stippled	NA	Stippled, smooth, patchy.	NA

**Summary**  
**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**

Island Beach State Park is a preserved barrier island with the Undeveloped Beach SCA that protects a variety of natural shoreline and nearshore habitats. The park contains close to 10 miles of sandy beach, an extensive shoreline along Barnegat Bay, dense maritime forests, rolling sand dunes, and tidal marshes.

**C. Contrast Rating**     Short Term     Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																															
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures															
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None												
<b>Elements</b>	Form		■			■																											■
	Line		■			■																											■
	Color			■		■																											■
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)		■			■																											■
	Vertical Scale	■				■																											■
	Motion	■				■																											■
	Lighting	■				■																											■

**Overall Visual Contrast Rating:**  
 Weak                  Moderate                  **Strong**                  None                  Not Applicable

**Visual Prominence Rating**  
 1                  2                  3                  4                  **5**                  6                  Not Applicable

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>	■	5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.		■	
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
New Jersey State Park Service is charged with promoting thriving natural and historic resources. Many of these resources, including Island Beach State Park are also open for public enjoyment. While visual resources are not specifically mentioned, the ocean and natural environment are important visual resources in these areas.			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.		■	
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  It was noted during the height of the tourism season that this beach does not host large crowds. The lack of frequent amenities compared to other beaches is the likely reason. Most visitors here drive to the water line and fish.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence value: Parking areas are provided, but other comfort stations are few and far between.			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <span style="color: red; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">High</span> <span style="color: gray; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Medium</span> <span style="color: gray; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Low</span> </div>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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As a result of the large magnitude impacts and the high value and susceptibility rating, along with the view importance and the direction of the primary view, the overall impact level is Major.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> BYB01	<b>Name KOP:</b> Bay Head Historic District	<b>Date</b> 08/18/2023	<b>Time:</b> 14:15	<b>Weather</b> Sunny, Partly Cloudy and Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> KOP is located on the beach access point on an elevated portion of the dunes at the end of Bridge Avenue in Bay Head Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey.				

<p><b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b>                      This KOP is located at the top of the engineered dunes at a beach access path. This particular access path is unique in that the properties to the west are nearly at grade with the tops of the dunes. As such, the dune paths approach head on, rather than at an angle. Bridge Avenue has a small staircase at the terminus of the road which allows access to the beach. There is some access to parking on the road, but the majority of users tend to access this area from nearby vacation homes or residences. The homes are a mix of modern colonial and Victorian styles and range from 2-4 stories. The engineered dunes are very tall, towering about 24 feet above the beach. Once on the beach, the dunes screen a large portion on the shoreline residences, giving the impression of a natural seascape.</p>		<p><b>Scenic Integrity:</b>                      Generally, the engineered dunes have taken on a more natural appearance due to the forces of nature and the residential area is composed of an interesting mix of architectural styles that do not contrast heavily with the natural features in the view. From the beach, this area has relatively high integrity due to the sandy beach, waves, and strong, simple horizon. This backed by the towering dunes cuts the viewer off from the developed area, making it a serene and scenic experience.</p>
<p><b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b>  <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b>                      The smooth horizon line between the sky and the ocean is essentially empty and any interruptions would draw the viewer’s eye. The seascape includes thoughtful residential development that is somewhat in harmony with the natural features. As such this view would be sensitive to changes and has minimal absorption capacity/capability.</p>		
<p><b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b>                      Tourists, Seasonal and Full-Time Residents, Recreational Users</p>	<p><b>Viewer Context:</b>                      Viewers experiencing the visual environment from this elevated position have the ability to see more context over a greater distance than viewers on the beach. It is likely representative of viewers in the nearby residences who have decks and large windows facing the ocean.</p>	<p><b>Viewer Position:</b>                      Viewer superior position relative to the beach and on-plane with the inland developed areas.</p>
<p><b>Visual Connection to Project:</b>                      Viewers may experience this view when approaching the beach, but it would be fleeting because it is not in the direction of travel. At a lower elevation (on the beach) viewers walking south may also look toward the project. In the summertime sunbathers typically turn their chairs to follow the sun, so at noontime, they would be facing the project.</p>		<p><b>Viewing distance:</b>                      28.0 Miles                      45.10 KM</p>



<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Steep geometrically rounded mounds leading to the shallowly sloped beach.	Flat plane with minimal chop and white breaks approaching shore.	NA	NA	Forms create an irregular and angular horizon.
<b>Line</b>	Paths traverse straight across the dunes	Flat horizon line is a focal point	NA	Horizontal lines still apparent in the planting rows.	Fencing creates a clutter of vertical lines near the ground plane. Not enough to distract.
<b>Color</b>	Tan sand, yellow/green dunes	Dark blue offshore, blue green inshore. Contrasts with sand and sky	NA	Subtle yellow green of dune grasses	Grey, white, blue
<b>Texture</b>	Fine grainy	Smooth	NA	Stippled/regular and repeated patterns formed by grass	Patchwork of textures, mostly smooth.

**Summary**  
**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**  
 The KOP characterizes a typical view of a residential/beach vacation destination and the Residential Beachfront SCA. The closely positioned beachfront homes foreshorten inland views and the mix of heights and architectural styles form a highly variable horizon line with the sky. West of the dunes and a few houses inland, views of the ocean are typically eliminated and therefore, just the first row of homes has uninterrupted views of the ocean. The dunes were engineered, but have been influenced by natural forces, which is apparent in the vegetation patterns and wear near the base of the dunes. Wooden slat fencing and split rail mark the boundaries of the dune paths designed for beach access. The SCA begins to feel more natural and undisturbed once the viewer is on the beach and below the large dunes.

**C. Contrast Rating**     Short Term     Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																				
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures				
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	
<b>Elements</b>	Form			■			■						■								■	
	Line			■			■						■								■	
	Color		■					■					■								■	
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)			■				■					■								■	
	Vertical Scale			■				■					■								■	
	Motion		■				■						■								■	
	Lighting			■				■					■								■	
<b>Overall Visual Contrast Rating:</b>																						
<span style="font-size: 1.2em; color: red;"><b>Weak</b></span> <span style="color: gray;">Moderate</span> <span style="color: gray;">Strong</span> <span style="color: gray;">None</span> <span style="color: gray;">Not Applicable</span>																						
<b>Visual Prominence Rating</b>																						
<span style="font-size: 1.2em; color: red;"><b>2</b></span> 1      3      4      5      6 <span style="color: gray;">Not Applicable</span>																						

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
	■	2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	>	≥	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.	■		
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.		■	
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation. <i>This area is intended exclusively for homeowners and vacationers who rent beach houses. There is a lack of large lot parking accommodation. As such this area receives moderate visitation in comparison to beachfronts with public access and public parking.</i>	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence value:			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<p><b>High</b>                      Medium                      Low</p>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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The nature of the sensitivity does not warrant increase the impact level to Moderate due to the viewing circumstances. The primary field of view is not coincident with the Project and the variety of users present will be engaged in activities that may or may not include concentrated ocean viewing. While users may see WTGs during very clear weather conditions, they will not be a dominant feature of the primary view.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> GT01	<b>Name KOP:</b> Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge	<b>Date:</b> 09/23/2020	<b>Time:</b> 15:19	<b>Weather:</b> Sunny and Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> View from Sunrise Boulevard in the Woodmansee Estate, which is a former salt marsh that has been drained and paved to make way for a residential development.				

<p><b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b></p> <p>This view is representative of the Salt Marsh character area. Within this larger context, the selected photo features a gently curving, unpaved road that proceeds away from the viewer. The road is flanked on either side by a band of marsh vegetation and sizeable bodies of open water. The open water areas in the middle ground are interspersed with areas of low herbaceous vegetation and small patches of shrubs. The road follows a causeway that extends into the background and carries the viewer’s eye to a developed area on the horizon that includes numerous buildings and water towers.</p>	<p><b>Scenic Integrity:</b></p> <p>The open water, low vegetation, and broad expanse of unbroken sky give the view an open, panoramic character. The landscape appears largely undeveloped, giving this view high scenic integrity.</p>	
<p><b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b></p> <p><b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b></p> <p>The shoreline development creates a multitude of vertical elements on the horizon and the seascape, while an implied character element, is not an obvious or readily visible component. As such, it is anticipated that this view has a moderate absorption capacity.</p>		
<p><b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b></p> <p>Full-Time Residents, Recreational Users</p>	<p><b>Viewer Context:</b></p> <p>The observation tower puts the viewer in the middle of a highly scenic marsh and inland bay, surrounding the viewer with natural elements.</p>	<p><b>Viewer Position:</b></p> <p>Viewer position is superior to all landscape and seascape features.</p>
<p><b>Visual Connection to Project:</b></p> <p>Given the panorama view offered from this location, the primary view is difficult to identify. However, if we assume that the primary view is across the marsh and toward the barrier island, it is possible that the Project may occupy a portion of that.</p>		<p><b>Viewing distance:</b></p> <p>16.2 miles 26.1 km</p>

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	The marsh and islands provide the only topographic relief, which is minimal	NA	Flat, the only relief occurs at the patches of salt marsh	Creates a minimally undulating surface on the salt marsh.	Blocky and round, structures on the barrier island
<b>Line</b>	Where the barrier island and the pockets of salt marsh meet the water, horizontal lines become apparent.	NA	Shorelines form horizontal in the distance.	NA	Radio antennas, water towers introduce vertical lines while the roof lines form a jagged, sawtooth pattern on the horizon
<b>Color</b>	All color comes from yellow, green, and brownish red vegetation	Glimpses of white caps may be visible on rough days	Very dark grey to blue	yellow, green, and brownish red vegetation	Dark Grey/white
<b>Texture</b>	Lumpy	NA	Ripples	Stippled and Smooth	Smooth

**Summary**  
**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**  
 This view is from the Edwin B. Forsythe NWR in Galloway Township, New Jersey in the Salt Marsh LCA. This NWR protects more than 48,000 acres of southern New Jersey coastal habitats, primarily salt marsh interspersed with shallow coves and bays. The refuge’s location in one of the Atlantic Flyways most active flight paths makes it an important link in seasonal bird migration. The refuge includes several scenic trails that pass through coastal wetlands, freshwater ponds, early successional fields, and woodlands. The refuge offers a non-motorized boat launch on Lily Lake, and motorized boat access at Scotts Landing boat launch. The refuge also features a Visitor Information Center, from which visitors can access the Wildlife Drive, an 8-mile auto tour through one of the best birding areas in the region. The Wildlife Drive features two wildlife observational towers, a boardwalk extending over the salt marsh with views of the Atlantic City skyline, and links to a network of trails, providing opportunities for hiking, wildlife observation, and photography.

**C. Contrast Rating**    Short Term    Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																			
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures			
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
Elements	Form		■						■		■					■					■
	Line		■						■		■					■					■
	Color			■					■		■				■						■
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)		■						■		■				■				■		
	Vertical Scale		■						■		■				■						■
	Motion		■						■		■				■				■		
	Lighting		■						■			■				■					■

**Overall Visual Contrast Rating:**  
 Weak   **Moderate**   Strong   None   Not Applicable

**Visual Prominence Rating**  
 1   2   3   **4**   5   6   Not Applicable



Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
	■	4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.			Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.		■	
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:  Platform specifically designated for viewing.			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.		■	
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  Rating completed during the spring migration and the area seemed to have a moderate number of viewers during the weekday. The observation tower was lightly used and most users appear to drive the roads and stop occasionally to photograph. The roads would not support very large crowds of people.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;	■		
Describe other aspects that may influence value:			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <span style="color: red; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">High</span> <span style="font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Medium</span> <span style="font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Low</span> </div>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

Matrix For Determining Magnitude									
Size and Scale Rating	Geographic Extent Rating								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small
Small (1-2)	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small
Negligible	Magnitude Negligible								
Duration/Reversibility Rating									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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As a result of the large magnitude impacts and the high value and susceptibility rating, along with the view importance and direction of the primary view, the overall impact level is Major.

# KOP Inventory and Analysis Form

## A. Project Information

<b>KOP Number:</b> ACP02	<b>Name KOP:</b> Asbury Park Convention Center	<b>Date</b> 8/18/2023	<b>Time:</b> 0944	<b>Weather</b> Sunny and Clear
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**Location Description:** KOP is located about 900 feet from the Convention Hall (NRHP) and about 200 feet from the main boardwalk in the center of Asbury Park.

**Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:**  
Three to four story buildings line the west side of the boardwalk and some taller (up to 15 stories) buildings hosting apartments and condos appear further inland along the main road (Ocean Avenue) which parallels the shoreline. Beach access from the boardwalk occurs frequently in this section and summer crowds are substantial. Development is an apparent feature along the boardwalk as viewed from the KOP. Restaurants and bars take advantage of water views and place ample seating outdoors. There are no sand dunes, so water views from the boardwalk are uninterrupted. On the water, the large stone groins are the most apparent features near-shore. Beyond, frequent ships at anchor or in transit are visible on the horizon. This offshore setting is at the mouth of NY Harbor, so vessel traffic is relatively heavy.

**Scenic Integrity:**  
The unnatural shape and dark color of the groins does minimally detract from the ocean views but the given the context of this view and the intactness of historic buildings along the shoreline, the scenic integrity from this KOP is very high. The light color of the sand, blue green color of the water contrasts pleasantly with the low-profile buildings along the shoreline. The depth of the beach is vast, gently sloping up to 400 feet to the ocean interface. This setback from the shoreline development makes diminishes the apparent scale of the buildings and makes the view feel open. The area is clean and well maintained.

**Visual Absorption Capability:**  
**Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:**  
While the ocean does have apparent signs of human activity, it is temporary and transient. The smooth horizon line with the ocean is essentially empty and any interruptions would draw the viewers eye. The seascape consists of developed areas which include a mix of new and historic buildings. The styles are well balanced and appear to respect the historic integrity of the area.

<b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Tourists, Seasonal and Full-Time Residents, Recreational Users	<b>Viewer Context:</b> The view context includes a vast sandy beach. In the summer (at the time of this rating) beach crowds limit views of the water because beach umbrellas, canopies, and tents create a visual barrier. During the offseason, the view feels vast and extensive. Shoreline development extends beyond the visible horizon.	<b>Viewer Position:</b> The KOP is positioned around the middle of the beach in a very popular area
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<b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> Viewers looking south while walking or sunbathing would experience this view of the Project. While the primary view of the ocean is due east, which would not include the Project	<b>Viewing distance:</b> 37.98 Miles 61.12 (KM)
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<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/ Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Gently Sloping Beach	Flat plane with minimal surface chop	NA	NA	Various rectangular forms protrude into the sky when viewing south or west
<b>Line</b>	Curvilinear Formed by Shoreline	Horizon line is a focal point	NA	NA	The building form a jagged, sawtooth pattern on the inland horizon
<b>Color</b>	Tan sand, Dark Stone Groins	Dark blue offshore, Blue green inshore. Contrasts with sand and sky	NA	Some distant inland vegetation adds yellow-green, but very subtle	Mostly browns, greys, and whites. Historic structures also add reddish browns.
<b>Texture</b>	Fine grainy	Smooth	NA	NA	Smooth



Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> LAT01	<b>Name KOP:</b> Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at the Woodmansee Estate	<b>Date</b> 08/21/2020	<b>Time:</b> 06:24	<b>Weather</b> Sunny and Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> View from Sunrise Boulevard in the Woodmansee Estate, which is a former salt marsh that has been drained and paved to make way for a residential development.				
<b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b> This KOP is taken from the edge of a curbed road that serves the residential development. The development occurs on fingers of land (fill material) separated by water channels for boat access. This development is surrounded on three sides by vast salt marshes and on the east side by the open waters of Barnegat Bay.			<b>Scenic Integrity:</b> The patchwork of marsh grasses, scrub shrub, and open water create a serene, natural environment with high scenic integrity. The eye is occasionally drawn to distant development which competes somewhat with natural scenery. Behind the viewer, opposite the salt marsh, the view is completely altered and presents a heavily modified landscape which is completely at odds with the viewed seascape.	
<b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b> <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b> The Dredged Lagoon LCA is made up of dense residential development, but the view over the salt marsh is relatively natural and appears pristine in some directions. Residential developments within the salt marsh are a regular occurrence in this region and therefore additional buildout is probably anticipated by the users of this landscape. However, for the very few individuals that have this view, there is likely minimal capacity for visual absorption.				
<b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Full-Time Residents, Recreational Users	<b>Viewer Context:</b> The viewer context is at the threshold of two juxtaposed seascape character areas. The KOP photograph suggests a pristine natural environment, but at 180 degrees there is a developed residential community.		<b>Viewer Position:</b> Viewer is on plane with the water, houses, and the distant barrier island.	
<b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> A few select residents have this particular view. In fact, only residences on this particular stretch of road will view in this direction from their front yards. The few homes that have the opportunity for this view have oriented their spaces, windows, and outdoor activities to take advantage of this view.			<b>Viewing distance:</b> 15.3 miles 24.6 km	



<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	The saltmarsh is very flat and minimal landform is visible from this location.	NA	Flat, no relief	Creates a minimally undulating surface on the salt marsh.	Blocky structures in the distance draw the eye.
<b>Line</b>	The barrier island forms a distinct line on the horizon. Lines formed by channels in the salt marsh.	NA.	The channels in the salt marsh form distinct lines. Nesting platform is a vertical element.	Foreground vertical elements	Distant lighthouses, water towers and radio towers create vertical lines extending into the sky.
<b>Color</b>	Distant landform is dark grey. Salt marsh is greenish yellow to brownish red.	NA	Very dark grey to blue	Salt marsh is greenish yellow to brownish red.	White and Grey
<b>Texture</b>	smooth	NA	Very Dark and reflective in the foreground and becoming smooth in the background.	Stippled and Smooth	Smooth

**Summary**

**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**

The Woodmansee Estate is one of the oldest homesteads in the township and was formerly operated as a state game farm throughout much of the 20th century. The NWR includes more than 47,000 acres of southern New Jersey coastal habitats and is actively managed for migratory birds. More than 82 percent of Forsythe Refuge is wetlands, of which 78 percent is salt marsh, interspersed with shallow coves and bays. Facilities include a visitor information center, trails, boardwalks and overlooks, and popular recreational activities include birding, hunting, fishing, photography, and environmental education. The Dredged Lagoon LCA, adjacent to this KOP and adjacent to the Salt Marsh is characterized by residential neighborhoods with seasonal and year-round homes situated along an artificial dredged waterway. Depending on a residence’s position within the zone, outward views across open expanses of water may be available, but in general views from this character area are screened or tightly framed by nearby residences and moored boats.

		C. Contrast Rating <input type="checkbox"/> Short Term <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Term																				
		Features																				
Degree of Contrast		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures				
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	
Elements	Form	■							■		■							■				
	Line		■						■	■									■			
	Color			■					■		■									■		
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)		■						■		■									■		
	Vertical Scale	■							■		■								■			
	Motion	■							■	■									■			
	Lighting			■					■		■										■	
<b>Overall Visual Contrast Rating:</b>		Weak				<b>Moderate</b>				Strong				None				Not Applicable				
<b>Visual Prominence Rating</b>																						
		1          2          3 <b>4</b> 5          6          Not Applicable																				

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
	■	4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.	■		
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing		■	
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility: The view is not representative of tourists and recreationalists because it is viewed from an upland coastal location that is situated in a residential estate. While the view is important to a few residences on the outside curve of the development, it is not seen by the majority of the development. Additionally, water views from this location will be lower, and have multiple distractions while navigating the channels.			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
High	<b>Medium</b>	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.			■
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  Exclusive area specifically for residents and very few have this view of the bay.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;		■	
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence value: The specific KOP will have a very low number of viewers when compared to other KOPs in the region.			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <span style="color: red; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">High</span> <span style="color: gray; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Medium</span> <span style="color: gray; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Low</span> </div>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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The value was rating high due to the presence of the NWR and residential viewers and susceptibility was rated as medium, (due to the lack of historic or cultural features, very low visitation, and difficulty of access) resulting in high sensitivity. While the sensitivity of this resource is considered high, this does not warrant an elevation to major impacts. Therefore, the impact remains moderate.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> LBT03	<b>Name KOP:</b> Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation for the Arts and Sciences	<b>Date:</b> 9/22/2020	<b>Time:</b> 17:17	<b>Weather:</b> Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> This view is from the beach accessed via East Coast Avenue off Long Beach Boulevard on Long Beach Island in the township of Long Beach.				
<b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b> The KOP occurs along a narrow ocean shoreline with dunes to the west which rise abruptly from the beach. The dunes substantially screen the residential area to the west which in turn directs views to the east over the ocean or along the beach to the north or south. The dune grasses appear to be well established and beginning to grow together compared to other locations within this GAA. Sand fencing, wooden posts, and access points are visible intermittently. Groups of beach goers are also present.		<b>Scenic Integrity:</b> The established dunes have been weathered by the waves and take on a more natural appearance than those that were constructed more recently throughout the GAA. Additionally, the dune grasses are in a more advanced state of establishment. The development beyond the dunes is low profile and consists of interesting architecture that does not dominate the natural setting of the beach. The more natural setting gives this area high integrity.		
<b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b> <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b> While there is dense development visible from here, it is not dominant. The beach and ocean appear untouched and pristine when viewing the ocean. Therefore this area has relatively low absorption capability.				
<b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Residents, Seasonal Residents, Tourists and Recreational Users	<b>Viewer Context:</b> Context consists of ocean, sand, vegetated dunes, and residential development. The area is heavily residential which extends for miles north, south, and inland.		<b>Viewer Position:</b> The view position is on plane with the beach and ocean and inferior to the dunes and inland development.	
<b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> Viewers are enclosed behind the massive dunes which reveal occasional beachfront homes (windows, decks, and roof lines). This essentially directs viewers to look out over the ocean or up the beach, which is the primary view.			<b>Viewing distance:</b> 9.35 miles 15.0 km	

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Flat beach and steep undulating dunes	Rolling and steep in the foreground and flat beyond.	NA	Reinforces the form of the dunes	Rectangular, boxy, angular
<b>Line</b>	Line formed by the top of the dunes and shoreline is curvilinear	Strong horizontal line formed with the horizon	NA	Some linear planting patterns present	Roofline are collectively jagged
<b>Color</b>	Grey Sand	Blue Green, becoming dark at the horizon	NA	Green and Yellow	Browns, whites, and beige
<b>Texture</b>	Smooth and stippled	Smooth, choppy, frothy waves	NA	Patchy	Smooth

C. Contrast Rating <input type="checkbox"/> Short Term <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Term																					
Degree of Contrast		Features																			
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures			
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
Elements	Form		■			■							■			■				■	
	Line		■			■							■			■				■	
	Color		■			■							■			■				■	
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)			■		■							■			■				■	
	Vertical Scale		■			■							■			■				■	
	Motion	■				■							■	■					■		
	Lighting	■				■							■			■				■	
<b>Overall Visual Contrast Rating:</b>																					
Weak                      Moderate <b>Strong</b> None                      Not Applicable																					
<b>Visual Prominence Rating</b>																					
1                      2                      3                      4                      5 <b>6</b> Not Applicable																					



Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Very Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
<b>Weak</b>		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
	■	6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.	■		
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.			■
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.		■	
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  Unlike many other beaches along the NJ coast, this area is intended exclusively for homeowners and vacationers who rent beach houses. This is evidenced by the lack of large lot and streetside parking accommodation. As such this area receives moderate visitation in comparison to beachfronts with public access and public parking.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;		■	
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence value:			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
High	<b>Medium</b>	Low	

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

Matrix For Determining Magnitude									
Size and Scale Rating	Geographic Extent Rating								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small
Small (1-2)	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small
Negligible	Magnitude Negligible								
Duration/Reversibility Rating									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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As a result of the large magnitude impacts and the medium value and high susceptibility rating, along with the view importance and the direction of the primary view, the overall impact level is Major.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> LBT04	<b>Name KOP:</b> Long Beach Township	<b>Date</b> 03/03/2022	<b>Time:</b> Morning Noon Evening	<b>Weather</b> Clear/Cloudy
<b>Location Description:</b> This KOP features a beach-level view from the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge in Long Beach Township, Ocean County, New Jersey				

<p><b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b>                      This KOP is in the Residential Beachfront SCA and is very near the boundary of the Undeveloped Beach SCA. It features a very wide (up to 500 feet) beach backed by natural dunes, forest, and salt marsh. Some homes are nestled amongst the trees to the north, delineating the line of the National Wildlife Refuge. To the south, the view includes a desolate and unspoiled beach where the waves are left to carve the seascape.</p>		<p><b>Scenic Integrity:</b>                      The view south has high scenic integrity due to the lack of development. The view northeast is marred by the onset of residential development and a large breakwater that juts out into the ocean. These elements juxtaposed with the natural seascape seem incongruous, making the scenic integrity low.</p>
<p><b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b>  <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b>                      The residential development and the breakwater dominate the northeast view. However, the beach and ocean appear natural and pristine when viewing directly southeast over the ocean. The visual absorption capability is low to moderate.</p>		
<p><b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b>                      Residents, Seasonal Residents, Tourists and Recreational Users</p>	<p><b>Viewer Context:</b>                      Context consists of ocean, sand, vegetated dunes, and some residential development. Viewers would come here to view the natural scenery.</p>	<p><b>Viewer Position:</b>                      The view position on plane with the beach and ocean.</p>
<p><b>Visual Connection to Project:</b>                      This KOP is partially facing the primary field of viewer for users walking or sunbathing on the beach. However, the more appealing view is likely to the southeast where unspoiled beach extends for miles.</p>		<p><b>Viewing distance:</b>                      9.3 miles                      15.0 km</p>

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Very flat beach and small undulating dunes	Flat to rolling at shoreline interface.	NA	Some trees inland, but minimal contribution to vertical forms.	Rectangular, boxy, angular, and jagged.
<b>Line</b>	Shoreline interface with water forms a curvilinear horizontal line	Strong horizontal line formed with the horizon	NA	Minimal	The breakwater forms a very dark horizontal line.
<b>Color</b>	Grey sand	Greenish blue, blueish grey, depending on time of day.	NA	Dark Green/Brownish yellow	Grey, Brown, Dark Grey
<b>Texture</b>	Smooth and stippled	Smooth, choppy, frothy waves	NA	Patchy, stippled	Smooth

**Summary**  
**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**

This KOP is at the edge of the Residential Beachfront SCA. While the residential component is apparent when viewing north, the southern view is one of natural, undisturbed beachfront. This is a unique vantage point in that the views toward the Project include development, but the natural views do not.

**C. Contrast Rating**     Short Term     Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																			
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures			
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
<b>Elements</b>	Form	■				■							■			■			■		
	Line	■				■							■			■				■	
	Color	■				■							■			■			■		
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)	■				■							■			■		■			
	Vertical Scale	■				■							■			■			■		
	Motion	■				■							■	■				■			
	Lighting	■				■							■			■		■			

**Overall Visual Contrast Rating:**  
 Weak      Moderate      **Strong**      None      Not Applicable

**Visual Prominence Rating**  
 1      2      3      4      5      **6**      Not Applicable

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Very Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
<b>Weak</b>		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
	■	6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.	■		
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.		■	
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  Parking facilities provided, but still difficult to access for non-residents. Many people go to the breakwater to take in views.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;	■		
Describe other aspects that may influence value:  The residents of LBI requested specific views from three locations, including Holgate, suggesting that these represent locations with high value to the residents.			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<p><b>High</b>                      Medium                      Low</p>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>



Matrix For Determining Magnitude									
Size and Scale Rating	Geographic Extent Rating								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
Duration/Reversibility Rating									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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As a result of the large magnitude impacts and the high value and susceptibility rating, along with the view importance and the direction of the primary view, the overall impact level is Major.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> LEHT02	<b>Name KOP:</b> Great Bay Boulevard WMA Rutgers Field Station	<b>Date</b> 09/22/2020	<b>Time:</b> 08:32	<b>Weather</b> Sunny and Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> View from Sunrise Boulevard in the Woodmansee Estate, which is a former salt marsh that has been drained and paved to make way for a residential development.				

<p><b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b></p> <p>This view is from the Salt March SCA, looking over the Inland Bay which receives some local use for fishing and walking and other passive recreation activities. This location is accessed through a short trail through the woods which is served by a small informal roadside parking area. There is no signage to direct the user, but there is a fishing line disposal kiosk at the head of a short, wooded trail at the end of Great Bay Boulevard. The view looks out over some remnant salt marsh across the undeveloped bay and to the barrier islands of Brigantine and LBI. Viewer can catch a very small glimpse of the ocean at the inlet between islands when the waters are rough. The historic lifesaving station (now Rutgers Field Station) sits amid the salt marshes west of the COP. Atlantic City is visible at 10.6 miles distant to the south-southwest.</p>	<p><b>Scenic Integrity:</b></p> <p>This is a calm and tranquil space that seems to offer refuge from the crowded beaches. The inland bay waters, salt marsh, and undeveloped portions of the barrier island make this a natural appearing seascape with intact natural order. The scenic integrity is high.</p>	
<p><b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b> <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b></p> <p>Despite the 650-foot skyscrapers visible in Atlantic City, the development does not attract viewer attention and the view appears natural. The capacity to absorb visual changes is relatively low in this area.</p>		
<p><b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Full-Time Residents, Recreational Users</p>	<p><b>Viewer Context:</b> The forested area north of the viewer leaves little room to walk the beach and also directs views over the bay. The bay is wide open and spacious, and the barrier islands are nearly imperceptible.</p>	<p><b>Viewer Position:</b> Viewer is on plane with the water, and the distant barrier island.</p>
<p><b>Visual Connection to Project:</b></p> <p>This appears to be a popular location for fishing and dog walking. Most people stand at the water edge and take in the view, some mill about on the beach looking for interesting debris, and other bring chairs to relax. The primary view seems to be south and southeast as it offers the most open and tranquil experience. From this location the project would occur within a portion of the primary field of view.</p>		<p><b>Viewing distance:</b> 11.1 miles 17.9 km</p>

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	The saltmarsh is very flat. The barrier island appears as slightly undulating features in the distance.	NA	Flat, no relief	Creates a minimally undulating surface on the salt marsh.	Blocky structures Atlantic City draw eye.
<b>Line</b>	The barrier island forms a line on the horizon and with the bay waters.	NA.	Shorelines are horizontal in the distance.	Foreground vertical blades of marsh grass.	Single utility pole
<b>Color</b>	Distant landform is dark yellow/green.	White froth of distant inlet is sometimes visible.	Very dark grey to blue	Salt marsh is greenish yellow to brownish red.	Dark Grey
<b>Texture</b>	Lumpy	NA	Ripples	Stippled and Smooth	Smooth

**Summary**  
**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**  
 The WMA is a 5,346-acre state owned property located on the 4-mile-long peninsula that separates Great Bay and Little Egg Harbor at the mouth of the Mullica River where it meets the Little Egg Inlet to the Atlantic Ocean. It is a popular area for birding in all seasons and is also used by hunters and kayakers. The Boulevard is a narrow two-lane road that traverses this spit of land, offering vistas over the salt marsh on both sides of the road. Narrow, sandy beaches at the end of the peninsula provide additional opportunities for birding, beach combing and nature study.

**C. Contrast Rating**     Short Term     Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																							
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures							
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None				
<b>Elements</b>	Form	■							■	■					■										■
	Line	■							■	■				■											■
	Color		■						■		■				■										■
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)	■							■	■				■									■		
	Vertical Scale	■							■	■					■										■
	Motion	■						■		■				■				■				■			
	Lighting	■							■		■				■				■						■

**Overall Visual Contrast Rating:**  
 Weak                      Moderate                      **Strong**                      None                      Not Applicable

**Visual Prominence Rating**  
 1                      2                      3                      4                      **5**                      6                      Not Applicable

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>	■	5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.		■	
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing		■	
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.	■		
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:  Location is a small refuge from an intensely developed shoreline.			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.			■
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  No signage, minimal parking. The path to this location was not well worn, suggesting relatively light use.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;		■	
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence value: <a href="#">This wildlife management area, while not heavily visited, appears to be highly valued by those that do visit. Also, its designation as a WMA will preserve the natural environment and protect it from future alteration or development.</a>			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<p><b>High</b>                      Medium                      Low</p>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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As a result of the large magnitude impacts and the high value and susceptibility rating, along with the view importance and the direction of the primary view, the overall impact level is Major.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> LEHT04	<b>Name KOP:</b> Osborn Island	<b>Date</b> 08/18/2023	<b>Time:</b> 09:29	<b>Weather</b> Cloudy and Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> This KOP is located in Little Egg Harbor, Ocean County, New Jersey in a residential subdivision. The KOP is on Iowa Court Road and represents the residents on the outmost portion of the community as well as the most visually exposed to the Project.				
<b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b> This KOP in a cul-de-sac on Iowa Court Road at the edge of a salt marsh. This established community features a mix of modern homes ranging from one to two storys. The inland view features residential development as far as the eye can see. A large, dredged channel enters the residential areas to the southwest of the KOP before breaking into three separate navigation courses which serve several communities. The salt marsh runs right up to the edge of the road and has rock armouring on the bay side as well as some apparent efforts to naturalize the salt marsh with plug marsh grasses.		<b>Scenic Integrity:</b> This is clearly a heavily modified landscape, but efforts are being made to maintain engineered and natural shoreline resiliency. The community has some age, with signs of disrepair in the roads, driveways, and some homes. However, from this KOP it feels a little like a quaint bay side community. The barrier island development is less intense when viewed from this location. Given the open expanse of water in the bay, the distant rolling dunes, and the nature of the development, the scenic integrity is high.		
<b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b> <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b> There are distinct signs of development on the barrier island, but entire sections that appear natural. Infill of this development would result in a change to the character and the absorption capability is relatively low.				
<b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Seasonal and Full-Time Residents, Recreational Users	<b>Viewer Context:</b> Viewers experiencing this environment and view are likely viewing from their houses and yards. There is no reason for anyone else to come into this development unless visiting friends.		<b>Viewer Position:</b> Viewer position is on plane with the bay and inferior to the nearby residential homes.	
<b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> Viewers that enjoy views of the bay from their home or yard or perhaps while in a watercraft will have a direct line of sight to the project.			<b>Viewing distance:</b> 14.90 Miles 23.98 KM	



<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Flat	NA	Flat plane with minimal chop and a reflective surface.	Wispy vegetation	Round, blocky, rectangular
<b>Line</b>	Horizontal lines form at the waters edge with the barrier island and immediate shoreline.	NA	Forms a line at the barrier island	Line formed on barrier island vegetation	Strong vertical lines on horizon formed by water towers. Signs in foreground.
<b>Color</b>	Tan sand, yellow/green dunes	NA	Dark grey and silver in the distance	yellow green grasses	Tan, dark grey
<b>Texture</b>	Fine grainy	NA	Smooth and rippled	Stippled and random patterns formed by grass	Patchwork of textures, mostly smooth.

**Summary**  
**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**

This KOP is in the Dredged Lagoon Character Area which is characterized by residential neighborhoods with seasonal and year-round homes situated along an artificial dredged waterway. This neighborhood consists of homes arranged along a tight, organized network of curvilinear local with water channels that run between the backyards of adjacent residences. The separation of land created by water channels and roadways allows individual streets to function as discrete neighborhoods, which together comprise a larger residential community. Homes on the canal typically have docks for boat mooring.

**C. Contrast Rating**    Short Term    Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																			
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures			
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
<b>Elements</b>	Form	■							■	■					■				■		
	Line		■						■	■					■				■		
	Color		■						■		■				■				■		
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)		■						■		■				■				■		
	Vertical Scale		■						■	■					■				■		
	Motion	■							■	■					■				■		
	Lighting	■							■	■					■				■		

**Overall Visual Contrast Rating:**  
Weak   Moderate   **Strong**   None   Not Applicable

**Visual Prominence Rating**  
1   2   3   4   **5**   6   Not Applicable

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>	■	5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	>	=	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.	■		
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.			■
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;		■	
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence value: While residents place a high value on their home and their view, value from a public perspective is not inherent in this location. There is no recognition or protection of scenic qualities and only a small subset of the population can visit this location.			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
High	<b>Medium</b>	Low	

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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As a result of the large magnitude impacts and the high value and susceptibility rating, along with the view importance and the direction of the primary view, the overall impact level is Major.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> LEHT05	<b>Name KOP:</b> Kentucky Drive	<b>Date</b> 08/18/2023	<b>Time:</b> 09:21	<b>Weather</b> Cloudy and Clear
<p><b>Location Description:</b> This KOP is located in Little Egg Harbor, Ocean County, New Jersey in a residential subdivision. It is located just 700 feet inland from LETH04. The KOP is on Kentucky Drive at a cul-de-sac and represents the residents located on the interior of the neighborhood who may have glimpses of the bay from their house or yard.</p>				
<p><b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b>                      As with the KOP from LEHT 04, this KOP is in an established community that features a mix of modern homes ranging from one to two stories. From this vantage point, there are also larger, three-story homes. The inland view features curvilinear road extending out of view with closely situated home either side. Inland, there are no obvious visual cues of the dredged canals that run through the backyards of these homes. The horizon is formed by the rooves of the houses and there is scant landscape vegetation/grass. Looking out over the bay between two large houses, the viewer gets a glimpse of the vast water body. The barrier island become secondary to the foreground development.</p>			<p><b>Scenic Integrity:</b>                      In this heavily modified landscape, the residents maintain neatly manicured yards and tidy landscape treatments. The houses are situated such that only the outermost residents have an unincumbered view of the bay and the homes further inland cannot see much of it. Considering the vast natural seascape beyond, the views have a relatively high scenic integrity if not somewhat comprised by the juxtaposed development.</p>	
<p><b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b>  <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b>                      Noting that several empty lots exist in this neighborhood, it is possible that views of the bay could be further compromised by landscaping or additional homes. This is a common expectation in residential developments and therefore the absorption capability may be moderate.</p>				
<p><b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b>                      Seasonal and Full-Time Residents, Recreational Users</p>	<p><b>Viewer Context:</b>                      Viewers experiencing this environment and view are likely viewing from their houses and yards. There is no reason for anyone else to come into this development unless visiting friends.</p>		<p><b>Viewer Position:</b>                      Viewer position is on plane with the bay and inferior to the nearby residential homes.</p>	
<p><b>Visual Connection to Project:</b>                      Viewers that enjoy views of the bay from their home or yard or perhaps while in a watercraft will have a direct line of sight to the project.</p>			<p>Viewing distance:                      15.1 Miles                      24.3 km</p>	

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Flat, non-descript	NA	Flat plane with stippled chop	minimal	Forms create an irregular and angular horizon.
<b>Line</b>	Horizontal lines form at the waters edge with the barrier island and immediate shoreline.	NA	Forms a line at the barrier island	minimal	Vertical lines of homes frame the view
<b>Color</b>	Tan sand, yellow/green dunes	NA	Dark grey	Subtle yellow green of shoreline grasses	Peach, grey, blue, and white
<b>Texture</b>	Fine grainy	NA	Smooth and rippled	Stippled and random patterns formed by grass	Patchwork of textures, mostly smooth.

**Summary**  
**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**

This KOP is in the Dredged Lagoon Character Area which is characterized by residential neighborhoods with seasonal and year-round homes situated along an artificial dredged waterway. This neighborhood consists of homes arranged along a tight, organized network of curvilinear local with water channels that run between the backyards of adjacent residences. The separation of land created by water channels and roadways allows individual streets to function as discrete neighborhoods, which together comprise a larger residential community. Homes on the canal typically have docks for boat mooring.

**C. Contrast Rating**     Short Term     Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																							
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures							
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None				
<b>Elements</b>	Form		■						■	■										■			■		
	Line		■						■		■									■			■		
	Color		■						■		■									■			■		
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)		■						■		■									■			■		
	Vertical Scale		■						■		■									■			■		
	Motion	■							■	■										■		■			
	Lighting		■						■		■									■			■		

**Overall Visual Contrast Rating:**  
 Weak                      Moderate                      **Strong**                      None                      Not Applicable

**Visual Prominence Rating**  
 1                      2                      3                      4                      **5**                      6                      Not Applicable



Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>	■	5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	>	=	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.	■		
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing		■	
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.			■
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;		■	
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence value: While residents place a high value on their home and their view, value from a public perspective is not inherent in this location. There is no recognition or protection of scenic qualities and only a small subset of the population can visit this location.			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
High	<b>Medium</b>	Low	

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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As a result of the large magnitude impacts and the medium value and high susceptibility rating, along with the view importance and the direction of the primary view, the overall impact level is Major.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> MC02	<b>Name KOP:</b> Lucy the Margate Elephant National Historic Landmark	<b>Date</b> 07/29/2020	<b>Time:</b> 15:30	<b>Weather</b> Sunny and Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> This KOP is located from the observation deck of Lucy the Elephant, a six-story elephant shaped example of novelty architecture, constructed of wood and tin sheeting in 1881 in Margate City, New Jersey, approximately 5 miles south of Atlantic City. The KOP was taken from the Howdah which offers elevated views of the surrounding area.				
<b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b> The Howdah provides an elevated vantage point from within the Commercial Beachfront in Margate. Lucy is surrounded by high-rise buildings to the north and south and Inland Residential areas to the west. The commercialization of the beachfront is apparent from this vantage point and people gather in restaurants and shops when they are not in the nearby motels and hotels or on the beach recreating or sunbathing.		<b>Scenic Integrity:</b> The view from Lucy the Margate Elephant is a highly developed and cluttered view that lacks a specific focal point. The vista to the deep blue ocean is interrupted by numerous utility and service amenities, as well as man-made structures of varying style, material, and scale. The viewer experiences this vista for a short period of time while in the howdah observation deck mounted on Lucy’s back. Despite the historic significance of the site, the surrounding environment detracts from, rather than contributes to, the visitor’s viewing experience. The scenic integrity is low.		
<b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b> <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b> Several development features both in and out of the water may draw the viewers eye away from the simple, undeveloped horizon. The seascape consists of developed areas which include a mix of architectural styles, asphalt parking areas, sandy open space, and beach. The ocean horizon is in the primary field of view, but it also includes dense development that frames the ocean horizon. In this case, because the ocean view is framed, its absorption capacity is relatively low as the simple horizon is the only undeveloped portion of the view.				
<b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Tourists, Seasonal and Full-Time Residents, Recreational Users	<b>Viewer Context:</b> This is a unique, temporary, and fleeting view as the summer crowds wait for their brief tour of Lucy. However, it offers a unique, novel vantage point. The majority of the tour is spent inside the elephant.		<b>Viewer Position:</b> The viewer is superior to the beach, some structures, and Ocean, but inferior to the high-rise buildings.	
<b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> As discussed previously, the ocean is framed by the development exposing a clean, undeveloped horizon. Movement, buildings, and human activity will all distract viewer attention, but movement on the horizon could become a new focal point.			<b>Viewing distance:</b> 22.1 Miles 35.6 km	

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Gently sloping ground plane to the ocean	Flat to minimally rolling	NA	Some pyramidal forms, but most vegetation is low to the ground.	Blocky, pyramidal, rounded, angular
<b>Line</b>	Lot lines, fencing, parking areas and sand mats form cluttered lines.	Strong horizon line	NA	NA	Lines result in visual clutter. Windows, steel cladding, roof lines,
<b>Color</b>	Tan/grey sand and many distracting colors.	Bluish green and white	NA	NA	Brownish red, blue, beige, white, grey
<b>Texture</b>	Ground plane is mostly smooth where visible.	Choppy in shore and smooth offshore	NA	Stippled dune grasses	Smooth, rough, stippled, Complex array of textures

<b>Summary</b>																				
<b>Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:</b>																				
The Commercial Beachfront Seascape Character Area from this KOP appears chaotic and visually cluttered due to the presence of utilities, a mix of incompatible architectural styles, and competing visual interests of the commercial enterprises that make up the shoreline. The ocean and beach quickly become naturalized, but from this location, there are numerous detractors that distract from the natural environment and the ocean view.																				
<b>C. Contrast Rating</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Short Term <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Term																				
		<b>Features</b>																		
		<b>Landform</b>				<b>Ocean</b>				<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>				<b>Vegetation</b>				<b>Structures</b>		
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak
<b>Elements</b>	Form			■			■						■				■			
	Line			■				■					■				■			
	Color			■			■						■				■			■
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)			■				■					■				■			■
	Vertical Scale			■			■						■				■			■
	Motion		■				■						■				■			■
	Lighting			■				■					■				■			■
<b>Overall Visual Contrast Rating:</b>																				
<b>Weak</b> Moderate                      Strong                      None                      Not Applicable																				
<b>Visual Prominence Rating</b>																				
1 <b>2</b> 3                      4                      5                      6                      Not Applicable																				

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
	■	2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	>	≥	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.		■	
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.	■		
View is important to user experience.		■	
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.			■
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility: Despite Lucy's status as a NHL, the setting and view are not significant criteria in its status or importance due to its relocation. The novelty of the structure is the sole draw for visitors and not many people spend time in the Howdah. The development surrounding Lucy does nothing to enhance the viewer experience and ocean views are severely compromised.			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
High	Medium	<b>Low</b>	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Medium	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.			■
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation. <a href="#">According to Atlas Obscura, more that 100,000 people visit Lucy each year. According to Northjersey.com, of 135,000 visitors in 2016, 35,000 visited the interior. Given the relative numbers of visitors to the GAA, this accounts for a very small number of viewers.</a>	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;	■		
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;	■		
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;	■		
Describe other aspects that may influence value: <a href="#">Lucy's iconic in social media, television, and from an NHL perspective. It is a unique attraction that has been well cared for and has become a beloved icon of Margate and the Jersey Shore.</a>			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>



<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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The development surrounding this NHL results in moderate sensitivity despite the high value rating applied to this historic resource. While users may see WTGs during very clear weather conditions, they will not be a dominant feature of the primary view. As such, the overall impact will be minor.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> OC04	<b>Name KOP:</b> Gillian's Wonderland Pier	<b>Date:</b> 09/22/2020	<b>Time:</b> 09:21	<b>Weather:</b> Sunny and Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> This view is from the beach near Gillian's Wonderland Amusement in Ocean City, New Jersey.				

<p><b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b> Commercial Beachfront with the Ocean City boardwalk and Gillian's Amusement Park. The open sand and roaring surf are visually dynamic and offer extended, unobstructed views to the horizon. The monochromatic colors, silhouetted visitors and surf create a simple, aesthetically pleasing landscape despite the intense commercial development that is just out of the view.</p>	<p><b>Scenic Integrity:</b> The existing view to the east from the selected location looks up the beach along the surf line. The beach slopes gently toward the line of breaking waves that angle from the foreground to the background (right to left) across the view. A scattering of people on the beach and the large breaking waves gives the view a dynamic feel. Little of the ocean is visible beyond the surf, but the thin line of dark water behind the waves presents strong contrast with the hazy white sky at the horizon. The sky transitions to blue overhead and, looking into the sun, people on the beach appear strongly backlit. In the selected photo, the beach appears well used but largely natural. The ocean views have high scenic integrity. However, outside the field of view to the left, the Ferris wheel and buildings along the boardwalk are prominent man-made features along the edge of the beach. These structures and vehicle tracks in the sand alter the overall character of the beach to a much more developed/disturbed commercial waterfront.</p>
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**Visual Absorption Capability:**  
**Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:**  
Several development features both in and out of the water may draw the viewers eye away from the simple, undeveloped horizon. The seascape consists of developed areas which include a mix of new and historic buildings. However, given the simplicity of the horizon, it is likely that any additional disturbance would be noticeable and could detract from the view.

<p><b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Tourists, Seasonal and Full-Time Residents, Recreational Users</p>	<p><b>Viewer Context:</b> The summer populations can be very large, and people engage in a variety of activities including, going on rides in the amusement park, walking the boardwalk, and sitting on the beach. Those sitting on the beach are the most likely users to notice ocean changes.</p>	<p><b>Viewer Position:</b> The viewer is on plane with the beach and Ocean.</p>
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<p><b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> Viewers looking south while walking or sunbathing would experience this view of the Project. The primary view of the ocean is due east, which would minimally include the Project.</p>	<p><b>Viewing distance:</b> 26.1 Miles 42.0 (KM)</p>
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<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Gently sloping, very wide beach	Aggressive waves provide a dynamic form that is ever-changing	NA	NA	Various rectangular forms protrude into the sky when viewing inland (North and West). Ferris wheel extends into the sky.
<b>Line</b>	Curvilinear shoreline	While the horizon is minimally visible, there are indications of a strong horizontal line.	NA	NA	Roof lines form a strong horizontal line and the bungy tower and wheel are strong vertical elements.
<b>Color</b>	Grey sand, dark stone groins	White, Grey	NA	NA	Mostly browns, greys, red, white, and blue.
<b>Texture</b>	Fine grainy, patchy, and stippled	Rough, Choppy	NA	NA	Smooth

**Summary**  
**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**  
 The Commercial Beachfront Seascape Character Area includes a deep (wide) beach that provides a buffer between the shoreline development and the natural waterfront. The scale of the development contrasts with the natural beach setting, with high-contrast colors, big steel amusement rides, and tall hotels or residential complexes. However, this is a quintessential commercial beachfront example. The dunes provide somewhat of a visual barrier between the development and the beach, and the buildings are not so tall as to detract entirely from the beach setting. However, at night the lighting is overwhelming to the viewers on the dark beach.

**C. Contrast Rating**    Short Term    Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																			
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures			
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
<b>Elements</b>	Form		■				■						■				■				■
	Line		■				■						■				■				■
	Color			■			■						■				■				■
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)			■				■					■				■				■
	Vertical Scale				■			■					■				■				■
	Motion		■			■							■				■			■	
	Lighting		■					■					■				■				■

**Overall Visual Contrast Rating:**  
 Weak   **Moderate**   Strong   None   Not Applicable

**Visual Prominence Rating**  
 1   **2**   3   4   5   6   Not Applicable

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
	■	2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	>	=	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.		■	
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.		■	
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.			■
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Medium	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.	■		
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation. <i>Very significant crowding in the summer months based on first had observation.</i>	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;	■		
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;	■		
Describe other aspects that may influence value:			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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The nature of the sensitivity does not warrant increase the impact level to Moderate due to the viewing circumstances. The primary field of view is not coincident with the Project and the variety of users present will be engaged in activities that may or may not include concentrated ocean viewing. While users may see WTGs during very clear weather conditions, they will not be a dominant feature of the primary view.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> OC05	<b>Name KOP:</b> Ocean City - East Surf Road Access	<b>Date</b> 9/22/2020	<b>Time:</b> 11:15	<b>Weather</b> Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> This KOP is located near East Surf Avenue where it intersects with East Atlantic Boulevard. It is a major beach access point for a large residential area that consumes the northern tip of Ocean City.				

<p><b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b></p> <p>The KOP is on the beach access path just off East Atlantic Boulevard. The access path is a wooden boardwalk that crosses the dunes. At East Atlantic Boulevard there is head in, street side parking as well as waste disposal facilities and a bike rack. The area is heavily residential, but East Atlantic Boulevard and the dunes provide a big gap between the beach and the developed areas. The beach is expansive and gradually slopes down to the ocean. It the time of the visit, the ocean was very rough with big breaks and white froth consuming a portion of the distant horizon. In the distance, the high-rises in Atlantic City are a major focal point. The Ocean Casino Resort in Atlantic City appears as a solid mass on the ocean horizon at a distance of approximately 8.95 miles.</p>		<p><b>Scenic Integrity:</b></p> <p>The dunes have a natural undulation that has been shaped and sculpted by the wind and waves, creating a distinct feature in this seascape. They also provide a visual buffer between the beach and the homes along East Atlantic Boulevard. This portion of Ocean City curves west near the inlet and Atlantic City curves east. This gives the impression that the buildings are on the ocean because the landmass of Atlantic City is not visible. Therefore, they are visual interruptions in the clean, clear ocean horizon. This view has moderate scenic integrity.</p>		
<p><b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b> <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b></p> <p>The ocean horizon appears altered, but the absorption capacity of the majority of the horizon is relatively low.</p>				
<p><b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b></p> <p>Residents, Seasonal Residents, Tourists and Recreational Users</p>	<p><b>Viewer Context:</b></p> <p>Context consists of ocean, sand, vegetated dunes, and residential development.</p>		<p><b>Viewer Position:</b></p> <p>The view position is slightly elevated above the beach and ocean and inferior to the dunes and inland development.</p>	
<p><b>Visual Connection to Project:</b></p> <p>The Project, to the east-northeast resulting in some overlap of the project in the primary field of view.</p>			<p><b>Viewing distance:</b></p> <p>25.0 miles 40.2 km</p>	



<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Rounded masses and flat beach	Wavy, angular, wispy, rolling	NA	Vegetation on the dunes reads as a mass, giving prominence to the form of the dunes.	Rectangular, boxy, angular masses in the distance. Pyramidal, boxy in the foreground
<b>Line</b>	Line formed by the top of the dunes and shoreline is curvilinear	Strong horizontal line formed with the horizon	NA	None	Rooflines are collectively jagged. In the distance they make a saw-tooth pattern on the horizon
<b>Color</b>	Grey Sand	Dark grey, greenish, and white	NA	Green to dark green	Browns, whites, blue and beige. Dary grey in the distance
<b>Texture</b>	Smooth and stippled	Smooth, rolling, choppy, frothy waves	NA	Patchy	Smooth

**Summary**  
**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**

This KOP is in the Beachfront Residential SCA adjacent to a large, sprawling beachfront and inland residential community. In this area, the homes have a significant setback from the beach due to East Atlantic Boulevard and the wide dune-scape. The inshore is made up of primarily single-family homes which may serve as seasonal homes or vacation rentals.

**C. Contrast Rating**    Short Term    Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																			
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures			
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
<b>Elements</b>	Form			■			■						■				■				■
	Line			■			■						■				■			■	
	Color		■				■						■				■			■	
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)			■			■						■				■			■	
	Vertical Scale			■				■					■				■			■	
	Motion			■			■						■				■		■		
	Lighting			■			■						■				■			■	

**Overall Visual Contrast Rating:**

Weak      **Moderate**      Strong      None      Not Applicable

**Visual Prominence Rating**

1      2      **3**      4      5      6      Not Applicable

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Very Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
<b>Weak</b>		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>	■	3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.	■		
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.			■
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.		■	
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  While the beach provides parking and the beach serves a large residential community, there is not a capacity for truly large beach crowds.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;	■		
Describe other aspects that may influence value:			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<p><b>High</b>                      Medium                      Low</p>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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Despite the high sensitivity mainly resulting from high visitation and residential viewer, the medium magnitude does not justify elevating the impact level to major. Specifically, the horizontal occupation is medium, vertical occupation is medium, and the WTGs are at the far limit of the primary field of view. Therefore, the overall impact is Moderate.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> SBB01	<b>Name KOP:</b> Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach	<b>Date</b> 9/22/2020	<b>Time:</b> 15:45	<b>Weather</b> Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> An elevated view (24 feet) from the top of the dune beach access path at the end of East Fourth Street, a residential street in Ship Bottom Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey				

<p><b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b>                      This KOP is in the Residential Beachfront SCA and is one of many beach access paths that extend from streets dead ending at the shoreline. Residential homes and vacation rentals are tightly situated on the west side of the dunes. Further inland, a mix of residential and small commercial business flank both sides of Long Beach Boulevard. Large, engineered dunes separate the residences from the beach. The dunes were constructed some time prior because they show signs of establish grass growth and wear from the surf. The beach is wide and imperceptibly slopes down toward the surf line.</p>		<p><b>Scenic Integrity:</b>                      The wide beach and naturalized dunes are backed by two to three story residences of variable architectural styles. There is some established vegetation, and the dunes show signs of naturalization where the ocean has carved out the lower portions. Dune grasses are well established, but in areas where the dunes have been affected by the ocean, they are bare. The sand fencing in some areas has become partially buried. Homes are partially obscured by the dunes, but some are very tall and modern, which contrasts with the natural environment. This area presents a dynamic coastal environment and therefore has moderate to high scenic integrity.</p>	
<p><b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b>  <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b>                      The residential development can be a dominant feature from elevated vantage points such as the KOP. However, the beach and ocean appear natural and pristine when viewing toward ocean. Therefore, this area has moderate absorption capability.</p>			
<p><b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b>                      Residents, Seasonal Residents, Tourists and Recreational Users</p>	<p><b>Viewer Context:</b>                      Context consists of ocean, sand, vegetated dunes, and residential development. The area is heavily residential which extends for miles north, south, and inland.</p>		<p><b>Viewer Position:</b>                      The view position is superior to the beach and ocean and on plane with the upper story of beachfront homes.</p>
<p><b>Visual Connection to Project:</b>                      This KOP is facing the primary field of viewer for users approaching the beach and once they arrive at the beach, many viewers will be faced a similar direction, looking out to the ocean horizon.</p>			<p><b>Viewing distance:</b>                      8.52 miles                      13.7 km</p>

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Flat beach and steep undulating dunes	Flat	NA	Softens the form of the dunes and provides a little verticality	Rectangular, boxy, angular
<b>Line</b>	Line formed by the top of the dunes and shoreline is curvilinear	Strong horizontal line formed with the horizon	NA	Forms a weak curvilinear line at the base of the dunes	Rooflines are collectively jagged
<b>Color</b>	Reddish beige sand	Bluish grey becoming dark at the horizon	NA	Green	Browns, whites, and beige
<b>Texture</b>	Smooth and stippled	Smooth, choppy, frothy waves	NA	Patchy, stippled	Smooth

**Summary**  
**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**

This view is from Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach in Borough of Ship Bottom, New Jersey. The beach is a popular swimming and sunbathing destination on Long Beach Island. In-season access requires a beach badge, and lifeguard and beach patrol services are provided. A continuous line of seasonal and year-round residences lines the beach on its landward side.

**C. Contrast Rating**     Short Term     Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																							
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures							
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None				
<b>Elements</b>	Form		■			■										■								■	
	Line		■			■										■								■	
	Color			■			■									■								■	
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)			■		■										■								■	
	Vertical Scale		■			■										■								■	
	Motion	■				■								■					■					■	
	Lighting	■				■										■								■	

**Overall Visual Contrast Rating:**  
 Weak      Moderate      **Strong**      None      Not Applicable

**Visual Prominence Rating**  
 1      2      3      4      5      **6**      Not Applicable



Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Very Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
<b>Weak</b>		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
	■	6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.	■		
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.			■
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.		■	
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  There is some on-street parking accommodation in this area, but the beaches are primarily visited by homeowners or vacationers renting homes. Therefore, the capacity for high visitation is relatively limited when compared to beaches with large public parking areas.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence value:  Despite the lack of accommodation for the visiting public, this location is highly valued as a vacation destination and for those that own nearby homes.			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b> Medium                      Low			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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As a result of the large magnitude impacts and the large value and susceptibility rating (resulting in high sensitivity). The view has high importance to residents and beachgoers and the Project occurs centrally in primary viewing direction. As such, the overall impact level is Major.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> SHB02	<b>Name KOP:</b> Stone Harbor Point	<b>Date</b> 9/23/2020	<b>Time:</b> 0814	<b>Weather</b> Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> This KOP is located near the Stone Harbor Beach Tag office on the beach access path at the end of 95 <sup>th</sup> Street in Stone Harbor Borough, Cape May County, New Jersey				

<p><b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b>                      The KOP is on the beach access path near the Town’s beach tag office. The view includes densely situated homes on the shoreline and inland that vary from 2-4 storys. Most are modern colonial, cape, and Victorian inspired designs. The oceanfront homes have decks situated on the east side of the house and large windows to take advantage of ocean views. The dunes are large, undulating masses that have variable vegetation coverage. The toe of the dunes is typically bare due to recent sand deposits that have covered a portion or all of the sand fence and beach path railing. The beach consists of a moderately wide, sandy stretch that slopes down to the ocean. The break has large swells just off the beach, but the shoreline interface is shallow and calm. In the distance, the Ocean Casino Resort (28.1 mi. distant) can barely be seen on the horizon.</p>		<p><b>Scenic Integrity:</b>                      The dunes have a natural undulation that has been shaped and sculpted by the wind and waves, creating a distinct feature in this seascape. They also provide a visual buffer between the beach and the homes along the shoreline. While these features are not screened, the dunes help to break up the massive structures which are incongruous next to the natural beach. The residences are also set back from the dunes about 100 feet, making them less of a focal point. The main focal point, the horizon appears as a clean, untouched horizontal line where it meets the sky resulting in a wide panorama of undeveloped ocean. The ability to see just the ocean in a typical field of view gives this view high scenic integrity.</p>		
<p><b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b>  <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b>                      The ocean is untouched and has a low absorption capacity.</p>				
<p><b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b>                      Residents, Seasonal Residents, Tourists and Recreational Users</p>	<p><b>Viewer Context:</b>                      Context consists of ocean, sand, vegetated dunes, and residential development. The area is heavily residential which extends inland, south, and north.</p>		<p><b>Viewer Position:</b>                      The view position is slightly elevated above the beach and ocean and inferior to the dunes and inland development.</p>	
<p><b>Visual Connection to Project:</b>                      The Project, to the northeast has minimal overlap with primary field of view, which is east. However, people entering the beach at this location may view the horizon in this direction.</p>			<p><b>Viewing distance:</b>                      41.8 miles                      67.3 km</p>	

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Rounded masses and flat beach	Flat	NA	Vegetation on the dunes reads as a mass, giving prominence to the form of the dunes.	Rounded, Rectangular, boxy, angular
<b>Line</b>	Line formed by the top of the dunes and shoreline is curvilinear	Strong horizontal line formed with the horizon	NA	None	Rooflines are collectively jagged
<b>Color</b>	Grey Sand to dark grey	Dark grey and white	NA	Yellowish red, Green to dark green	Browns, whites, blue and beige
<b>Texture</b>	Smooth and stippled	Smooth, rolling, choppy, frothy waves	NA	Patchy	Smooth

**Summary**

**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**

Stone Harbor Point is a Beachfront Residential community with typical access points through the large, wide dunes. In this area, the homes have a significant setback from the beach. This is either by design, or the area is receiving regular, natural beach nourishment, which essentially adds landmass to the beach, extending it further into the ocean. This setback results in a slightly more natural beachfront because the dunes can screen a greater portion of the inland development when viewed from beach level. The inshore is made up of primarily single-family homes, and multi-family complexes or condominiums. A few blocks inland there are shops, recreation facilities, and inland residential areas.

**C. Contrast Rating**    Short Term    Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																							
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures							
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None				
<b>Elements</b>	Form				■				■				■				■				■				■
	Line				■				■				■				■				■				■
	Color				■				■				■				■				■				■
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)				■				■				■				■				■				■
	Vertical Scale				■				■				■				■				■				■
	Motion				■				■				■				■				■				■
	Lighting				■				■				■				■				■				■
<b>Overall Visual Contrast Rating:</b>																									
Weak				Moderate				Strong				None				<b>Not Applicable</b>									
<b>Visual Prominence Rating</b>																									
1		2		3		4		5		6		<b>Not Applicable</b>													

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Very Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
<b>Weak</b>		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>	■	NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>					
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.			Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.			■		
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing			■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.				■	
View is important to user experience.			■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).				■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.					■
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:					
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>					
<b>High</b>		Medium		Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.	■		
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  This is a popular beach destination in the summer and can receive large crowds. Year-round residents total under 1,000 people and this balloons to 20,000 in the summertime.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;	■		
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;	■		
Describe other aspects that may influence value:			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<p><b>High</b>                      Medium                      Low</p>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>



<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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At 42 miles the WTGs will be nearly impossible to see even under the clearest viewing conditions. During the majority of viewing conditions, the WTGs will not be visible. Therefore, the impact level is negligible.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> SIC04	<b>Name KOP:</b> Townsend's Inlet Beach	<b>Date:</b> 08/18/2023	<b>Time:</b> 11:13	<b>Weather:</b> Clear / Partly Cloudy
<b>Location Description:</b> This KOP is located on Townsend's Inlet Beach in Sea Isle City, Cape May County, New Jersey. The beach is accessed via regular dune access paths or via Waterfront Park in the village and at the base of the Townsend's Inlet Bridge.				
<b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b> The KOP occurs along a relative wide beach which extends eastward from the undulating vegetated dunes. Beyond the dunes, large closely situated homes line the shore, completely blocking out inland views. The structures range in size, but some appear to be up to five stories and support multiple residential units. This Residential Beachfront has substantially more healthy dune vegetation further north of the KOP, including a forest buffer between the homes and the beach. The ocean, calm on the day of the visit, creates a perfectly flat and untouched horizon with the light blue to white sky.		<b>Scenic Integrity:</b> The KOP is situated in a more heavily developed area of Townsend's Beach, but just up the beach, the natural dune buffer provides a pleasant backdrop to the beach. At this KOP, views of the development are fully exposed which makes it feel more like a residential beachfront typical of the GAA. The structure tower over the dunes and the beach, and appear out of scale and incongruous with the natural elements in the view. However, the ocean view is unincumbered, making the easterly views feel untouched and natural. Considering the surrounding visual environment, the scenic integrity is moderate.		
<b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b> <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b> Despite the scale of development, the beach and ocean appear untouched and pristine when viewing the ocean. Therefore this area has relatively low absorption capability.				
<b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Residents, Seasonal Residents, Tourists and Recreational Users	<b>Viewer Context:</b> Context consists of ocean, sand, vegetated dunes, and residential development. The area is heavily residential which extends inland and north.		<b>Viewer Position:</b> The view position is on plane with the beach and ocean and inferior to the dunes and inland development.	
<b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> The Project, to the northeast has minimal overlap with primary field of view, which is east. However, people walking north and looking at the horizon, may have a visual connection.			<b>Viewing distance:</b> 37.4 miles 60.2 km	

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Flat beach and undulating dunes	Flat	NA	Reinforces the form of the dunes. Clumps of vegetation in the distance read as a mass.	Rectangular, boxy, angular
<b>Line</b>	Line formed by the top of the dunes and shoreline is curvilinear	Strong horizontal line formed with the horizon	NA	None	Rooflines are collectively jagged
<b>Color</b>	Grey Sand	Blue Green, becoming dark at the horizon	NA	Green to dark green	Browns, whites, and beige
<b>Texture</b>	Smooth and stippled	Smooth, choppy, frothy waves	NA	Patchy	Smooth

<b>Summary</b>																					
<b>Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:</b>																					
Sea Isle City is a unique Beachfront Residential community in that there has been significant effort in protecting the forested dune ecosystem. In many areas (not the KOP in particular) the dunes and forest vegetation screen inland development making the beach and shoreline appear more natural and pristine. At the KOP, there are indications of this, but the forested areas are less frequent exposing viewers to the shoreline development, which is completely out of scale with the natural features in the view.																					
<b>C. Contrast Rating</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Short Term <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Term																					
<b>Degree of Contrast</b>		<b>Features</b>																			
		<b>Landform</b>				<b>Ocean</b>				<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>				<b>Vegetation</b>				<b>Structures</b>			
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
<b>Elements</b>	Form			■				■				■				■				■	
	Line			■				■				■				■				■	
	Color			■				■				■				■				■	
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)			■				■				■				■				■	
	Vertical Scale			■				■				■				■				■	
	Motion			■				■				■				■				■	
	Lighting			■				■				■				■				■	
<b>Overall Visual Contrast Rating:</b>																					
<b>Weak</b> Moderate                      Strong                      None                      Not Applicable																					
<b>Visual Prominence Rating</b>																					
<b>1</b> 2                      3                      4                      5                      6                      Not Applicable																					

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Very Weak</b>	■	1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
<b>Weak</b>		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.	■		
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.			■
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.		■	
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  Townsend Inlet Beach is a popular destination amongst residents of Sea Isle City and tourists. There are parking areas, paths, and comfort facilities around the beach and parks connected to the beach. In addition, the beach supports numerous vacation rentals and multiunit residential complexes. Despite this, the beach does not support the crowds that one would experience in Asbury Park or Ocean City.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;	■		
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;	■		
Describe other aspects that may influence value: Sea Isle City clearly places value on the beach. They have expended significant effort in making connective corridors from the parking area at Waterfront Park and they are engaged in dune preservation activities, including interpretive signage, planting, and renourishing.			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <span style="color: red; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">High</span> <span style="color: gray; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Medium</span> <span style="color: gray; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Low</span> </div>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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At 37 miles the WTGs will be nearly impossible to see even under the clearest viewing conditions. During the majority of viewing conditions, the WTGs will not be visible. Therefore, the impact level is negligible.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> SPB01	<b>Name KOP:</b> Seaside Beach Park	<b>Date</b> 09/23/2020	<b>Time:</b> 17:35	<b>Weather</b> Sunny and Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> KOP is located on the beach access point on an elevated portion of the dunes at the end of Stockton Avenue in Seaside Park Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey. Google indicates "Funtown Beach" at this location which is proximate to several bars, restaurants, public parking, and the start of the Seaside Boardwalk.				
<b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b> This KOP is at the start of the Seaside Beach Boardwalk and is situated near a large public parking area along with several restaurants and bars. Inland and oceanfront development are readily apparent features in this location as the businesses along the boardwalk often have seating and event spaces that spill out onto the beach. The engineered dunes are massive and have the tell-tale signs of recent installation, such as a geometric form, new grass plugs evenly spaced, and new split-rail fencing defining the beach access paths with traverse the dunes at an angle. The inland development consists of closely situated residential and commercial buildings which are typically a maximum of three story and typically one to two story. Water towers, utility poles, and streetlights add a small degree of visual clutter when viewing inland.		<b>Scenic Integrity:</b> This elevated view of the beach and inland development lacks a natural order but compared to some other newly installed dune environments within the ZVI, the grasses are in a later stage of growth, which begins to make the dunes feel more naturalized by softening the geometric form. The view of the ocean from this elevated position provides a natural, uninterrupted plane which feels untouched and pristine despite the apparent shoreline and inland development. The beach is tidy and well maintained and the shoreline interface stretches as far as the eye can see.		
<b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b> <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b> Inland views within the seascape context cleared present an altered environment that often encroaches on the natural beach and dune interface. New construction is a common and regular occurrence and typically goes unnoticed by people. However, the smooth horizon line between the sky and the ocean is essentially empty and any interruptions would draw the viewer's eye. Therefore, the ocean view has a relatively low absorption capability.				
<b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Tourists, Seasonal and Full-Time Residents, Recreational Users	<b>Viewer Context:</b> This elevated (23 feet above the ocean) view from the top of the dunes is a popular location for patrons to visit after dinner or drinks at nearby establishments.		<b>Viewer Position:</b> Viewer superior position relative to the beach and on-plane with the inland developed areas.	
<b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> People would experience this view while traversing the dunes on their way to the beach. The very wide dune paths orient the viewer directly toward the Project, but the primary view is still east facing toward the open ocean. While visiting this KOP for a period of 18 hours, it was noted that the beach population is generally consistent from 10am to about 4 pm, but that after the sunbathers are gone or before they arrive, many viewers come to see the sunrise or photograph the interesting light patterns associated with sunset. In these instances, the primary view is typically east or south, away from the Project.			Viewing distance: 22.99 Miles 36.99 KM	



<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Steep geometrically rounded mounds leading to the shallowly sloped beach.	Flat plane with minimal chop and white breaks approaching shore.	NA	NA	Forms presented by shoreline structures is a relatively low-profile saw-toothed or stepped pattern
<b>Line</b>	Paths traverse the dunes as diagonal lines	Flat horizon line is a focal point. Curvilinear shoreline.	NA	Horizontal lines still apparent in the planting rows.	Multiple vertical intrusions on the horizon from utility poles, etc.
<b>Color</b>	Tan sand, green dunes become brownish in the distance	Dark blue to grey with white froth on the shore interface. White waves reinforce curvilinear shoreline	NA	Browns, greens, and yellows in the dune grass	Greys, whites, and blues
<b>Texture</b>	Fine grainy	Smooth	NA	Stippled/regular and repeated patterns formed by grass	Stippled

<b>Summary</b>																											
<b>Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:</b>																											
This Commercial Beachfront has almost two miles of shoreline on the Atlantic Ocean, the borough’s main industry is summer tourism. The beach is a popular swimming and sunbathing destination, and in-season access requires a beach badge. Lifeguard and beach patrol services are provided, and a variety of shops, accommodations, and restaurants, plus a boardwalk offering rides and games, are available nearby.																											
<b>C. Contrast Rating</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Short Term <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Term																											
<b>Features</b>																											
<b>Degree of Contrast</b>		<b>Landform</b>				<b>Ocean</b>				<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>				<b>Vegetation</b>				<b>Structures</b>									
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None						
<b>Elements</b>	Form		■				■						■				■				■						
	Line		■				■						■		■						■						
	Color		■				■						■			■					■						
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)		■				■						■		■						■						
	Vertical Scale			■				■					■			■					■						
	Motion		■			■							■		■						■						
	Lighting			■				■					■			■					■						
<b>Overall Visual Contrast Rating:</b>																											
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Weak</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><b>Moderate</b></td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Strong</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">None</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>																					Weak	<b>Moderate</b>	Strong	None	Not Applicable		
Weak	<b>Moderate</b>	Strong	None	Not Applicable																							
<b>Visual Prominence Rating</b>																											
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1	2	<b>3</b>	4	5	6	Not Applicable																					

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>	■	3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.		■	
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:  Historic and cultural sites are inland of the dunes and therefore do not have open ocean views in this location.			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
High	<b>Medium</b>	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.	■		
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  Large parking accommodation and large beach crowds observed during mid-summer. Late summer attendance is significantly less after Labor Day.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;	■		
Describe other aspects that may influence value:			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<p><b>High</b>                      Medium                      Low</p>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

Matrix For Determining Magnitude									
Size and Scale Rating	Geographic Extent Rating								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
Duration/Reversibility Rating									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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Despite the high sensitivity, the medium magnitude does not justify elevating the impact level to major. Susceptibility is moderate due to the lack of cultural, residential, or specific scenic protections and the beachfront development often occurs within the field of view as it extends down the beach. Additionally, the primary field of view is not in the direction of the Project. Therefore, the overall impact is Moderate.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> ST01	<b>Name KOP:</b> Manahawkin Wildlife Management Area	<b>Date</b> 09/22/2020	<b>Time:</b> 14:43	<b>Weather</b> Sunny and Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> The KOP is from Stafford Avenue, which is essentially a road to nowhere since the retirement of the first bridge/causeway to LBI. This remnants of this bridge in Stafford Township, Ocean County, New Jersey are still standing, and the KOP is located at a clearing at the end of Stafford Avenue. The bridge appears in The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey in the Library of Congress.				
<b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b> The selected KOP is located at the center of a large salt marsh on the western edge of Manahawkin Bay. The view to the southeast from this location includes an old, derelict bridge that used to cross Cedar Creek, a tributary of Manahawkin Bay which is also visible in the foreground. Beyond the bridge, the now disconnected Stafford Avenue can be seen continuing along the surface of the marsh as evidenced by the overhead utility line marching along the north side of the road. To the northeast, a broad expanse of Salt Marsh (LCA) and Undeveloped Bay (LCA) extend to the barrier island, where the intense residential and commercial development can be seen low on the distant horizon. The horizon line is slightly irregular as a result of the development. The deep blue-sky overhead is generally open except for the overhead utilities and vegetation in the foreground. While the human activity is apparent, the derelict wooden bridge adds a sense of curiosity to this otherwise vast and natural landscape.			<b>Scenic Integrity:</b> The combination of built and natural features in this view provides an interesting glimpse of a historic (and first) throughfare through the marsh and over the bay to Long Beach Island. The patchwork of Salt Marsh and open water makes for interesting patterns followed by a vast expanse of open water. A new elevated bridge is also visible to the south and the bay appears to extend out to the horizon beyond the new elevated bridge. Generally, an abandoned site such as this would not gain much scenic notoriety, but this location appears to have become somewhat of an unofficial viewing platform over the natural and built landscape on a long road that literally ends without warning. The scenic integrity of this location is high.	
<b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b> <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b> The barrier island development and elevated bridge already form the background of views. This tends to add interest to the view from this unique vantage point. Also, the focal points of the view are a combination of built and natural elements. Therefore, the view likely has a moderate capacity for visual absorption.				
<b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Full-Time Residents, Recreational Users	<b>Viewer Context:</b> Viewer experiencing this view are likely local residents that are aware of its existence. However, recreational boaters might also experience a similar view while on the river.		<b>Viewer Position:</b> Viewer position is essentially on plane with all landscape and seascape features.	
<b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> The primary field of view from this location is likely to the north or southeast where the marsh is most expansive. Therefore, viewers would likely have a visual connection to the Project.			Viewing distance: 11.4 miles 18.3 km	

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Flat with mild undulation at the barrier island. Low, sweeping landform.	NA	Flat, Open	Creates a minimally undulating surface on the salt marsh.	Blocky and angular homes on the barrier island
<b>Line</b>	Strong horizon with the barrier island becoming irregular with the sky.	NA	Lines formed by the channels in the Salt Marsh	Horizon	Water towers and utility pole form strong vertical lines. The bridge to the south forms a large curvilinear line through the landscape. Piles form vertical lines.
<b>Color</b>	Non-descript	NA	Yellowish red, blue, grey patchwork from salt marsh to water	Yellowish red, green	Dark Grey/white
<b>Texture</b>	Stippled to smooth	NA	Stippled, rippled	Smooth	Smooth

<b>Summary</b>																										
<b>Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:</b>																										
The Manahawkin WMA is representative of the Salt Marsh LCA. The site is accessed via a long, forested road that opens to the massive salt marsh which it traverses for about a mile. The area can be characterized by an open, spacious landscape with intermittent areas of open water and salt marsh grasses which give the landscape a greenish yellow hue. While the viewers are surrounded by this large landscape with extensive views, the inland residential development and barrier island development are very visible and apparent features. Nonetheless, the sheer size of this landscape makes those features a distinct, but distant part of the background.																										
<b>C. Contrast Rating</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Short Term <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Term																										
<b>Degree of Contrast</b>		<b>Features</b>																								
		<b>Landform</b>				<b>Ocean</b>				<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>				<b>Vegetation</b>				<b>Structures</b>								
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None					
<b>Elements</b>	Form	■							■	■						■		■								
	Line		■						■	■						■			■							
	Color	■							■	■						■		■								
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)		■						■		■					■		■								
	Vertical Scale			■					■		■					■			■							
	Motion	■							■		■				■			■								
	Lighting			■					■		■					■				■						
<b>Overall Visual Contrast Rating:</b>																										
<table style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Weak</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Moderate</td> <td style="width: 20%; color: red;"><b>Strong</b></td> <td style="width: 20%;">None</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>																				Weak	Moderate	<b>Strong</b>	None	Not Applicable		
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<b>Visual Prominence Rating</b>																										
<table style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">1</td> <td style="width: 20%;">2</td> <td style="width: 20%;">3</td> <td style="width: 20%;">4</td> <td style="width: 20%; color: red;"><b>5</b></td> <td style="width: 20%;">6</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>																				1	2	3	4	<b>5</b>	6	Not Applicable
1	2	3	4	<b>5</b>	6	Not Applicable																				



Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>	■	5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.		■	
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing		■	
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:  Although not within the seascape, the inland bay is an important aspect of the viewing experience. Susceptibility is medium due to the potential for significant visual changes in the landscape due to development pressure, infrastructure corridors, and light pollution from the intensely developed barrier island.			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
High	<b>Medium</b>	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.			■
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  Rating completed during the spring migration and the area seemed to have a moderate number of viewers during the weekday. The observation tower was lightly used and most users appear to drive the roads and stop occasionally to photograph. The roads would not support very large crowds of people.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence value: Not a well-known location or destination, but representative of the larger WMA which has conservation and preservation protection laws. The protection of natural habitat and ecology, while not specifically a scenic protection, scenic integrity will likely remain the outcome.			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <span style="font-size: 1.5em; color: red;"><b>High</b></span> <span style="color: gray;">Medium</span> <span style="color: gray;">Low</span> </div>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

Matrix For Determining Magnitude									
Size and Scale Rating	Geographic Extent Rating								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small
Small (1-2)	Magnitude Large	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Medium	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small	Magnitude Small
Negligible	Magnitude Negligible								
Duration/Reversibility Rating									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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The value is considered high due to the presence of a National Natural Landmark and WMA and susceptibility was rated as medium, resulting in high sensitivity and major visual impacts.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> ST02	<b>Name KOP:</b> Barnegat Road	<b>Date:</b> 08/18/2023	<b>Time:</b> 15:25	<b>Weather:</b> Clear/Partly Cloudy
<b>Location Description:</b> This view is from the center median of the four-lane Barnegat Road, a major commercial throughfare in Stafford Township, Ocean County, New Jersey.				
<b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b>  The KOP is surrounded by a vehicular-centric landscape and is surrounded by asphalt, grass median, detention basins, overhead utilities, and large buildings, parking lots, and signage. There are very few pedestrians in the area, but pedestrian accommodation is present in the area. The Commercial Strip Development corridor is typical of most and includes large, big-box stores setback from the main road with large sweeping entrances designed to funnel hundreds of cars into the large asphalt parking areas. Large stands of forested, undeveloped land occur sporadically and separate the nearby residential neighborhoods. Landscape vegetation here is fairly well established, providing some softening of the overwhelming visual clutter.			<b>Scenic Integrity:</b>  This commercial strip corridor is entirely utilitarian and despite the landscape vegetation and efforts to beautify the corridor, results in an overwhelming degree of visual clutter that is not designed to accommodate a comfortable user experience unless in a vehicle. Users of this landscape type are focused on negotiating traffic and getting to their destination safely. There is little mind paid to the scenic integrity because it is not a scenic landscape. Given the ever-changing businesses, the decline of big-box centers, and the haste with which they were built, it is anticipated that this landscape can only get better with change. Therefore, the scenic integrity is low.	
<b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b> <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b> The ability for the strip commercial corridor is the hallmark of any utilitarian landscape. Change happens constantly with new businesses being built, old ones falling into disrepair. There is little concern when changes to this landscape occur. Therefore the absorption capability is high.				
<b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Residents	<b>Viewer Context:</b> Context consists of asphalt roads and parking lots, large rectangular buildings, overhead utilities, and signage.		<b>Viewer Position:</b> The viewer is on plane with the landscape features.	
<b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> Viewers may briefly look in the direction of the project while negotiating traffic or waiting for a light to change.			<b>Viewing distance:</b> 14.6 miles 23.5 km	

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Flat	NA	NA	Provides a strong backdrop with softened edges	Rectangular, boxy, angular
<b>Line</b>	Lines formed by curbs, asphalt, grassed areas	NA	NA	NA	Signage, utility poles, lights, and transmission lines create strong vertical lines
<b>Color</b>	Green, black, dark grey	NA	NA	Green	Browns, orange, whites, and grey
<b>Texture</b>	Smooth	NA	NA	Fine, stippled	Smooth

**Summary**  
**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**

The Commercial Strip Development character area includes commercial development located along Barnegat Road which is a very wide boulevard. The commercial development is bordered on all sides by dense residential development. The architecture is defined by modern, unadorned strip or stand-alone building stock, on-site parking, and circulation patterns favoring vehicular modes of transportation. Businesses include retail, restaurants, convenience stores, automobile dealerships, shopping centers, malls, and office buildings. The foreground and middle ground views appear cluttered with large, colorful signage and utility corridors along the road.

**A. Contrast Rating**    Short Term    Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																			
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures			
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
<b>Elements</b>	Form				■				■				■				■				■
	Line				■				■				■				■				■
	Color				■				■				■		■						■
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)				■				■				■				■				■
	Vertical Scale				■				■				■				■				■
	Motion			■					■				■		■						■
	Lighting				■				■				■				■				■

**Overall Visual Contrast Rating:**  
**Weak**      Moderate      Strong      None      Not Applicable

**Visual Prominence Rating**  
 1      **2**      3      4      5      6      Not Applicable

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Very Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
<b>Weak</b>	■	2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.	Y	N	Unknown
View is representative of views available from residences.		■	
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing		■	
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.		■	
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<p>High                  Medium                  <b>Low</b></p>			



<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.	■		
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  The Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) is 48,800, so volume on this road is high.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;		■	
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence value:			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
High	Medium	<b>Low</b>	

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

Matrix For Determining Magnitude									
Size and Scale Rating	Geographic Extent Rating								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
Duration/Reversibility Rating									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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While there is high visitation, an overall low susceptibility and value rating (resulting in low sensitivity) is due to being a heavily trafficked road within a big-box commercial district. With a small magnitude, the overall impact level is minor.

<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> TB02	<b>Name KOP:</b> South Green Street Park	<b>Date</b> 8/18/2020	<b>Time:</b> 17:34	<b>Weather</b> Clear/Partly Cloudy
<b>Location Description:</b> This is a park with boat dock facilities and a boat ramp street, parking area, paved seating area, shelter, and playground in Tuckerton Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey.				
<b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b> This KOP is in the Recreation SCA and adjacent to the Dredged Lagoon LCA. The park is accessed via a long road (South Green Street) that extend from a small residential and commercial area, across the salt marsh and then opens to a large paved and gravel (shell) area with parking, a pavilion, bulkhead, playground, and seating areas. Inland views include a large swath of salt marsh backed by dense residential development. To the east, the view includes Little Egg Harbor Bay separated from the ocean by the barrier island of Long Beach Island. The shoreline leading up to the park is covered in detritus from former piers and docks have fallen into disrepair due to abandonment.		<b>Scenic Integrity:</b> The view across Little Egg Harbor Bay includes vast open water backed by intense barrier island development occasionally interrupted by forested areas. Water and communication towers along with derelict piles in the bay are the most notable vertical elements in the view. Given the presence of the derelict structures and messy appearance, the views integrity is somewhat compromised. However, open bay and adjoining salt march exhibit high scenic quality and integrity.		
<b>Visual Absorption Capability:</b> <b>Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:</b> The view has experienced and will continue to experience development pressure and changes in development patterns due to new housing, businesses, and attractions that occur on the barrier islands and back bay residential areas. As such, these relatively small changes may be expected, and some may go unnoticed. However, beyond the barrier islands, no development currently exists in the ocean. Large changes on the ocean (despite the lack of visibility of the ocean from the KOP), would likely result in a noticeable visual detracton.				
<b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b> Residents, Seasonal Residents, Tourists and Recreational Users	<b>Viewer Context:</b> The viewer context consists of the park and park amenities and the residential neighborhood, salt marsh, forests, and the open bay.		<b>Viewer Position:</b> The view position is on plane with the water and surrounding uses.	
<b>Visual Connection to Project:</b> This KOP does not include a view of the ocean. However, the primary field of view is likely to be different for various users. Boaters are likely focused on the immediate surroundings and people in the park pavilion would likely look out across the bay toward the barrier Island.			<b>Viewing distance:</b> 14.0 mi 22.5 km	

<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Gently sloping to flat	NA	Flat, no relief. Piles and concrete blocks are geometric forms	The only visible component of the salt marsh landform	Blocky structures in the distance draw the eye.
<b>Line</b>	Distinct curvilinear line between salt marsh and water's edge	NA	The channels in the salt marsh form distinct lines. Piles are vertical elements	Foreground vertical elements	Distant water towers and radio towers create vertical lines extending into the sky.
<b>Color</b>	Green and beige	NA	Very Dark and reflective in the foreground and becoming smooth in the background.	Salt marsh is greenish yellow to brownish red.	Bright white to Grey
<b>Texture</b>	Smooth and stippled	NA	Rippled and reflective in the foreground and becoming stippled to smooth in the background.	Stippled and Smooth	Stippled

**Summary**  
**Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:**  
 This KOP is in the Recreation seascape character area and provides a typical example of a municipal park in this region. There are picnic tables, a pavilion, boat ramp, and children playground.

**C. Contrast Rating**     Short Term     Long Term

Degree of Contrast		Features																			
		Landform				Ocean				Enclosed Water Bodies				Vegetation				Structures			
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
<b>Elements</b>	Form		■						■	■					■				■		
	Line		■						■	■					■				■		
	Color			■					■	■					■			■			
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)			■					■	■					■				■		
	Vertical Scale		■						■		■				■				■		
	Motion	■							■	■				■				■			
	Lighting	■							■	■						■				■	

**Overall Visual Contrast Rating:**  
 Weak      Moderate      **Strong**      None      Not Applicable

**Visual Prominence Rating**  
 1      2      3      4      **5**      6      Not Applicable

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Very Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
<b>Weak</b>		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>		3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>	■	5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.			Unknown
	Y	N	
View is representative of views available from residences.	■		
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.		■	
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.			■
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.			■
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation.  Small parking area and away from tourist attractions. It is anticipated that residents in nearby neighborhoods use this space.	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;		■	
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence value: Despite low attendance, no designation at the local, state, or federal level, this location is highly valued by the very small number of local residents that use the boat ramp.			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
High	<b>Medium</b>	Low	

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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Large geographic extent and large scale results in large magnitude. Susceptibility is high and value is medium (resulting in high sensitivity), and view of the Project may occur within a portion of the primary field of view and the overall impact is major.



<b>KOP Inventory and Analysis Form</b>				
<b>A. Project Information</b>				
<b>KOP Number:</b> TRT01	<b>Name KOP:</b> Ocean Beach Historic District	<b>Date:</b> 03/02/2022	<b>Time:</b> 14:15	<b>Weather:</b> Sunny and Clear
<b>Location Description:</b> KOP is located on the beach access point on an elevated portion of the dunes at the end of Spray Way Road in Toms River Township, Ocean County, New Jersey.				

<p><b>Character Context Description of surroundings from viewpoint:</b></p> <p>One to three story residential and vacation homes line the west side of the tall, engineered dunes. The dunes are elevated approximately 22 feet above the tide line on the beach and are vegetated with regularly placed grass plugs. Beach access is provided at regular intervals along the dunes, and they climb over the dune in a northerly orientation to minimize the slope. This orients some viewers toward the Project when approaching the beach. During the summer season, crowds are substantial, but this off-season view illustrates a narrow and sparse sandy beach spilling off the foot of the dunes. The ocean looks vast going from a turquoise to dark blue, which contrasts with a light blue sky at the horizon.</p>	<p><b>Scenic Integrity:</b></p> <p>The engineered dunes appear as a monotonous mound and lack any natural undulation. This is reinforced by the regularly spaced grass plugs that appear to be mechanically planted. The modern, large homes are generally consistent in color, but they rise above the dunes with boxy and angular roof forms and lines which are reinforced by the unnatural geometric form of the dunes. Due to the ocean forces, the base of the dunes, the beach, and the surf line quickly revert to a more natural appearance. Looking north and west (along the coast and inland), the presence of haphazard development is apparent, which detracts from the natural scenery presented by the beach and ocean.</p>
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**Visual Absorption Capability:**  
**Dominant Landscape/Seascape/ Ocean Attributes:**

The smooth horizon line between the sky and the ocean is essentially empty and any interruptions would draw the viewer's eye. The seascape view consists of multiple angular and vertical interruptions (homes, utility poles, bridges) when viewing the interface between the ocean and land. These features draw the viewer's eye and due to the quantity and seemingly random placement from this vantage point, some degree of absorption capacity is likely acceptable.

<p><b>Relevant Viewer Groups:</b></p> <p>Tourists, Seasonal and Full-Time Residents, Recreational Users</p>	<p><b>Viewer Context:</b></p> <p>Viewers experiencing the visual environment from this elevated position have the ability to see more context over a greater distance than viewers on the beach. It is likely representative of viewers in the nearby residences who have decks and large windows facing the ocean.</p>	<p><b>Viewer Position:</b></p> <p>Viewer superior position relative to the beach and on-plane with the inland developed areas.</p>
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<p><b>Visual Connection to Project:</b></p>	<p>Viewing distance:                  22.99 Miles                  36.99 KM</p>
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<b>B. Ocean/Landscape/Seascape Character Description</b>					
<b>Landscape/Seascape</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>	<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Structures</b>
<b>Form</b>	Steep geometrically rounded mounds leading to the shallowly sloped beach.	Flat plane with minimal chop and white breaks approaching shore.	NA	NA	Forms create an irregular and angular horizon.
<b>Line</b>	Paths traverse the dunes as diagonal lines	Flat horizon line is a focal point	NA	Horizontal lines still apparent in the planting rows.	Multiple vertical intrusions on the horizon from utility poles.
<b>Color</b>	Tan sand, yellow/green dunes become dark grey in the distance	Dark blue offshore, blue green inshore. Contrasts with sand and sky	NA	Subtle yellow green of dune grasses	Greys
<b>Texture</b>	Fine grainy	Smooth	NA	Stippled/regular and repeated patterns formed by grass	Relatively non-descript at distance.

Contrast Rating		Visual Prominence Rating Scale	
Scale		Level	Definition
<b>Weak</b>		1	Visible only after extended, close viewing.
		2	Visible when scanning in the general direction of the project facilities.
<b>Moderate</b>	■	3	Visible after only a brief glance in the direction of the project facilities.
		4	Plainly visible, but not dominant.
<b>Strong</b>		5	Strongly attracts visual attention. Prominent.
		6	Dominates the view. Occupies most of the visual field.
<b>None</b>		NA	Not Visible

<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>			
Determine the susceptibility to change by answering the questions below and judge the overall sensitivity. Depending on the importance of each factor to the view, any one factor can result in high susceptibility.			Unknown
	>	=	
View is representative of views available from residences.	■		
View experienced by recreationalists engaged in seascape or ocean viewing	■		
View is representative of a view from a cultural or historic resource.	■		
View is important to user experience.	■		
Scenic quality is a specific and noted aspect of the view or view location (Scenic Protection).		■	
Viewers have a specific cultural, religious, or spiritual connection to the viewed seascape or ocean.		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence susceptibility:			
<b>Overall Susceptibility Rating:</b>			
<b>High</b>	Medium	Low	

<b>Summary</b>																					
<b>Existing Landscape/Seascape Character Description:</b>																					
Ocean Beach Historic District is typical of a residential/beach vacation destination and the Residential Beachfront SCA. The closely positioned beachfront homes foreshorten inland views and the mix of heights and architectural styles form a highly variable horizon that can result in a degree of visual clutter. West of the dunes and a few houses inland, views of the ocean are typically eliminated and therefore, just the first row of homes has uninterrupted views of the ocean. The dunes are very tall and geometric giving the obvious impression of human intervention in a natural process. Wooden slat fencing and split rail mark the boundaries of the dune paths designed for beach access. The SCA begins to feel more natural and undisturbed once the viewer is on the beach and below the large dunes.																					
C. <b>Contrast Rating</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Short Term <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Term																					
<b>Degree of Contrast</b>		<b>Features</b>																			
		<b>Landform</b>				<b>Ocean</b>				<b>Enclosed Water Bodies</b>				<b>Vegetation</b>				<b>Structures</b>			
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
<b>Elements</b>	Form			■		■							■					■			
	Line			■		■							■				■				
	Color		■			■							■					■			
	Horizontal Scale (% field of view)			■		■							■					■			
	Vertical Scale			■				■					■					■			
	Motion			■		■							■					■			
	Lighting			■				■					■					■			
<b>Overall Visual Contrast Rating:</b>																					
Weak <b>Moderate</b> Strong                      None                      Not Applicable																					
<b>Visual Prominence Rating</b>																					
1                      2 <b>3</b> 4                      5                      6                      Not Applicable																					

<b>Value</b>			
Impacts on people at heavily visited, widely recognized, and highly valued viewpoints are more likely to be important. Relative judgments about the values viewers attach to particular views are determined in a variety of ways. Respond to each of the value criteria below and add any additional factors below.	High	Moderate	Low
	The number of likely viewers, as known, estimated, or judged. Describe as high, medium, low volume visitation.		■
Describe the source of visitation judgement or data as well as any seasonal variation. <i>Unlike many other beaches along the NJ coast, this area is intended exclusively for homeowners and vacationers who rent beach houses. This is evidenced by the lack of large lot and streetside parking accommodation. As such this area receives moderate visitation in comparison to beachfronts with public access and public parking.</i>	Y	N	Unknown
Designation as a scenic viewpoint, especially within a designated scenic area such as a scenic roadway, river, or national park;		■	
Association with a historic or culturally important site or sites, especially within a designated area;		■	
Appearances in guidebooks, tourist maps, web sites, online photo collections, and social media;	■		
References to the views in literature or art;		■	
Provision of facilities for view enjoyment, such as parking, restrooms, interpretive panels, and telescopes;		■	
Describe other aspects that may influence value:			
<b>Overall Value Rating:</b>			
<p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="margin-right: 100px;">High</span> <span style="margin-right: 100px;"><b>Medium</b></span> <span>Low</span> </p>			

<b>Matrix For Determining Sensitivity</b>			
Value Rating	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>
Medium	Sensitivity <b>High</b>	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>
Low	Sensitivity <b>Medium</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>	Sensitivity <b>Low</b>

<b>Matrix For Determining Magnitude</b>									
<b>Size and Scale Rating</b>	<b>Geographic Extent Rating</b>								
	Large	Large	Large	Medium	Medium	Medium	Small	Small	Small
Large (5-6)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Medium (3-4)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Small (1-2)	Magnitude <b>Large</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Medium</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>	Magnitude <b>Small</b>
Negligible	Magnitude <b>Negligible</b>								
<b>Duration/Reversibility Rating</b>									
	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

**Overall Impact Level:**

<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
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Despite the high sensitivity, the nature of the value and susceptibility does not justify elevating the impact level to major. The value and susceptibility factors are based on moderate visitation, no amenities provided for public beach access, and the overall privatization of the shoreline. Additionally, the primary field of view is not in the direction of the Project. Therefore, the overall impact is Moderate.

**ATTACHMENT H**

LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, AND STATUTES

Jurisdiction	Authority	Objectives
BOEM	Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 30 of the CFR Part 585, Subpart F, Plans and Information Requirements	This title provides guidance on survey requirements, project-specific information, and information to meet the requirements of OCSLA, NEPA, and other applicable laws and regulations. It also specifies that to comply with NEPA and other relevant laws, the COP must include a detailed description of visual resources and various social and economic resources that could be affected by the proposed project, that would be addressed in an SLVIA.
BOEM	Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA), Title 43, Chapter 29, Subchapter I, Section 1301 (1953)	The primary purpose of OCSLA is to facilitate the federal government’s leasing of its offshore mineral resources and energy resources. As set forth in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, OCSLA was amended to authorize the Department of the Interior (DOI) to issue submerged land leases for alternate uses and alternative energy development on the OCS. Through this amendment and subsequent delegation by the Secretary of the Interior, BOEM has the authority to issue these leases and regulate activities that occur within them, including the authorization of a COP.
BOEM	Submerged Lands Act (SLA) of 1953	The SLA grants coastal states title to natural resources located within their coastal submerged lands out to three miles from their coastline.
BOEM	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	NEPA was signed into law in 1970 set forth a national environmental policy in the U.S. which was to ensure Federal agencies consider the significant environmental consequences of their proposed actions and inform the public about their decision making. NEPA established the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) to advise agencies on the NEPA process and to oversee and coordinate the development of Federal environmental policy. The CEQ issued revised NEPA regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508) in 2021. The regulations include procedures to be used by Federal Agencies for the NEPA review process.
BOEM	Clean Air Act of 1970	This Act authorized the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to protect public health and the environment. The States were directed to develop State implementation plans (SIPs), which consist of emission reduction strategies, with the goal of achieving the NAAQS by the legislated date. BOEM has jurisdiction over OCS air emissions in the Gulf of Mexico west of 87.5 degrees West longitude (off the coasts of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama). BOEM also has jurisdiction over OCS air emissions within the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas in Alaska according to the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012. In all other OCS areas, the EPA has jurisdiction, as mandated by Section 328 of the CAA.
BOEM	Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) (1972)	The U.S. Congress recognized the growth in the coastal zone by passing the CZMA, which is administered by NOAA. The goal is to “preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, to restore or enhance the resources of the nation’s coastal zone.” Authorized by the CZMA in 1972, the Coastal Zone Management Program (CZMP) was established as a voluntary partnership between the federal government and U.S. coastal and Great Lakes states and territories.
BOEM	National Historic Preservation Act 1966	This Act establishes a preservation program and a system of protections, which encourage both the identification and protection of historic resources. As part of this program, historic districts and individual properties are either listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or National Historic Landmarks (NHL).
BOEM	Inflation Reduction Act of 2022	This Act offers funding, programs, and incentives to accelerate the transition to a clean energy economy and will likely drive significant deployment of new clean electricity resources. The Act incentives reduce renewable energy costs for organizations, businesses, nonprofits, educational institutions, and state, local, and tribal organizations. Taking advantage of Inflation Reduction Act incentives, such as tax credits, is key to lowering greenhouse gas emission footprints and accelerating the clean energy transition.

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment H: Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Statutes

Page 1 of 20



Jurisdiction	Authority	Objectives
BOEM	Information Guidelines for a Renewable Energy Construction and Operations Plan (COP). Version 4.0. (2020)	BOEM’s guidelines indicate that the visual resource assessment should apply appropriate viewshed mapping, photographic photo simulations, and field inventory techniques to determine the visibility of the proposed project to scenic viewpoints.
BOEM	Assessment of Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impacts	This OCS Study provides the methodology for assessing the seascape, landscape, and visual impacts of offshore wind within a particular study area. Developers are to use this guidance in preparation as part of a Construction and Operations Plan (COP) for their lease development. This assessment is to be reviewed by BOEM.
<b>State of New Jersey</b>		
New Jersey Coastal Management Program	Section 309 Assessment and Strategy (2021-2025)	Section 309 Enhancement Objective: Attain increased opportunities for public access, considering current and future public access needs, to coastal areas of recreational, historical, aesthetic, ecological, or cultural value. (BOEM, 2023)
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection	Green Acres Program (2023)	The mission of this program is “to achieve, in partnership with others, a system of interconnected open spaces, the protection of which will preserve and enhance New Jersey’s natural environment and its historic, scenic, and recreational resources for public use and enjoyment”. (BOEM, 2023)
State Historic Preservation Office	New Jersey State Register of Historic Places	The geographic analysis area contains additional historic resources that the state has determined are worthy of preservation, but which have either not been determined eligible for inclusion or have not been evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. (BOEM, 2023)
<b>Atlantic County</b>		
Atlantic County	Atlantic County, New Jersey Master Plan (2018)  Atlantic County, New Jersey Open Space and Recreation Plan (2018)	The Master Plan includes a goal to preserve and protect resources, environmentally sensitive areas, particularly watersheds, recharge areas, threatened and endangered species habitat, scenic view sheds, and other valuable features. The Pine Barrens Byway, which includes a variety of historic and scenic sites is partially located within the county. There are no specific provisions of additional planned locations to preserve and protect scenic view sheds from within the community or the ocean/beach areas. The Open Space and Recreation Plan includes goals and objectives that are to be consistent with the state-wide Master Plan open space goals. This plan provides no specific provisions of planned locations to preserve and protect scenic view sheds from within the community or the ocean/beach areas.
Absecon, City of	2016 Reexamination Report (2017)	Objectives or problems identified from previous plans and reports that relate to scenic or visual quality include the need to develop and implement programs and regulatory controls to protect scenic resources. The residential structures along the Shore Road Corridor and adjacent streets are specifically referenced. Efforts taken since 2005 to address and protect scenic resources that are identified include a renovation to Howlett Hall. No recommendations for future goals or objectives are made for the protection of scenic resources. However, the plan introduces recommendations for historic preservation, which include streetscape improvements and additional historical signage to promote local history and culture, and zoning measures to preserve the architectural character of the Shore Road Corridor. Provisions pertaining to the visual quality in this report mostly address aesthetic standards, as expressed through streetscape and architectural standards. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views.

**Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind North (OCS-A 0549)**

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment H: Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Statutes

Jurisdiction	Authority	Objectives
Atlantic City	Atlantic City Master Plan (2008) Master Plan Reexamination Report (2016)	The Atlantic City Master Plan (2008): Identifies several provisions pertaining to visual quality or scenic resources, the majority of which occur in the Open Space and Recreation or Conservation Elements. An objective to "Preserve and protect open space areas that have scenic views and/or important historical, cultural significance and exceptional ecological value" is identified in the Open Space and Recreation Element. This Element also identifies Gardner's Basin Maritime Park as having scenic quality in the statement "...the Park offers an alternative to the resort's casino industry by allowing non-gambling visitors to seek quiet respite in the City's most scenic park by simply sitting by the water's edge, dining, taking in a boat ride or visiting the Aquarium". The Conservation Element describes the scenic value of wetlands and marshes in the statement "The flat landscape of tidal marshes provide grand scenic views of Atlantic City's spectacular urban skyline, thus enhancing the tourist experience". The land use section also identifies a development strategy that could create a "view corridor" extending from Melrose Park south to the Atlantic Ocean, and an improvement to the fishing pier located on West End Avenue that could enhance "beautiful views over the preserved wetlands" from this location. Although these resources are identified as being scenic for the outward views that they offer, no provisions are made to protect or preserve these views. Provisions pertaining to the visual quality in this report mostly address aesthetic standards, as expressed through streetscape, architectural standards, and preservation of historic structures.
Brigantine, City of	2016 Master Plan Re-examination Report (2016)	An objective identified from the previous planning documents includes an objective to " <i>implement programs and regulatory controls designed to protect the scenic resources of the community</i> ". Previous actions taken to address this objective include zoning control including building height restrictions and setbacks. A "2016 follow-up" within this section of the report identifies public concern for access to scenic resources: "Another aspect of the planning process has been the desire expressed by local residents for scenic views and resources to be protected and accessible to all. The development of the waterfronts, in particular the back bay areas has provided limited public access to street ends and points of access to the bay visually in many locations." It also identifies that there is "...an ongoing concern about visual access and scenic corridors on the Island, and there is a continuing desire to renovate some of the less desirable views..." and a need to promote and preserve access to the Bay and Atlantic Ocean. A general goal "to promote a desirable visual environment through creative development techniques and good civic design and arrangements" is made created in the 2016 General Goals and Objectives Statement section. Provisions are made in subsequent sections to respond to this objective and improve the visual environment through changes to building setbacks, height restrictions, and similar measures. However, no additional measures intended to protect or enhance visual access and protect scenic corridors are proposed.
Corbin City	None identified.	

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Jurisdiction	Authority	Objectives
Egg Harbor City	Comprehensive Master Plan (2010)	The Land Use Element of the Master Plan includes several conservation objectives related to the protection of scenic or significant views. These include to "provide a continuous network of open spaces along streams, scenic areas and critical environmental areas," to "encourage lot averaging or cluster development techniques, which preserve natural amenities, farms, woodlands, scenic views, and open space," and to "preserve and protect open space areas having specific views and/or important historical, cultural or agricultural significance." Additionally, the plan lists Community Design objectives related to preserving visual quality. These objectives are to "develop design standards to ensure good visual quality and design for all land use Planning Areas," to "ensure that new development is visually and functionally compatible with the physical character of the City," and to "improve the visual and physical appearance of nonresidential areas while protecting residential neighborhoods from encroachment by incompatible uses." However, there are no provisions in the Master Plan in regard to the preservation of ocean/beach views.
Egg Harbor Township	Master Plan (2002) Master Plan Reexamination Report (2017)	Chapter 10, Conservation Element and the River Management Plan identify a portion of the Great Egg Harbor River (GEHR) and its tributaries as a scenic resource in the following statement: "The Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries contain an abundance of scenic landscapes – lakes, streams, pristine forest areas, and cedar/hardwood swamps. The Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan designates the lower and middle portions of the river and its tributaries as scenic corridors of "special significance" within the Pinelands." It identifies the need to incorporate resource protection measures and proposes the creation of a River Conservation (RC) overlay zoning district and the establishment of a land use plan that protects river resources. Several possible recommendations for this zoning district are identified, including "adopt design guidelines that include recommendations for... minimizing the visual impacts of development as seen from the River". The River Management Plan provides a model ordinance for what future RC overlay district could consist of. This includes land use controls, including vegetation buffer requirements, setback and building height requirements, and prohibited land uses. As of the 2017 Reexamination Report, there was no progress in implementing the proposed River Conservation (RC) zone overlay, therefore it is still a recommendation in the zoning section of this plan. No specific provisions or review process that specifically requires minimization of visual impact beyond restrictions is identified.
Estell Manor	None identified.	
Galloway Township	Master Plan Reexamination Report (2020)	An objective identified from the previous planning documents is to preserve and protect open space areas having scenic views and/or important historical, cultural, or agricultural significance. Another identified objective is to maintain continuous networks of open spaces along streams, scenic areas, and critical environmental areas. The plan, however, provides no recommended changes or further initiatives in regard to these objectives that would enhance or protect visual and scenic access.

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Hamilton Township	Comprehensive Master Plan (2006) Master Plan Re-examination Report (2022)	The Master Plan includes objectives to preserve scenic quality in accordance with the Pinelands Management Program guidelines and to preserve scenic corridors along the Great Egg Harbor River. However, the Master Plan does not include provisions in regard to the preservation of ocean/beach views. The Master Plan Re-Examination report also includes no provisions in regard to the preservation of outward views from within the community, nor ocean/beach views.
Linwood, City of	City of Linwood Master Plan (2002) Master Plan Reexamination Report (2018)	The City of Linwood's goals includes the provision to preserve Linwood's historic, scenic, and recreational assets. However, there is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within the community, nor ocean/beach views.
Longport Borough	Municipal Public Access Plan (2020)	This plan lays out the vision for providing access to tidal waters and shorelines. There is no mention of visual or scenic resources, however, the importance for public water access is important in this borough. The plan claims to remain consistent with the borough's Comprehensive Master Plan prepared by John Holland in February of 1976, however, this plan is not found online. (BOEM, 2023)
Margate City	2016 Comprehensive Master Plan Update (2017)	This Master Plan is in place to address the City's increased seasonal population by developing plans and strategies for the city to adapt and thrive in the future. One goal is to promote a desirable visual environment through creative development techniques and good civic design and arrangement. A second objective mentioned in the Plan is to establish within the Land Use Plan and Land Development Ordinance, as appropriate, specific Architectural design standards to promote a desirable visual environment and ensure the continued visual integrity of both the commercial and residential sections of the City. A goal set forth around waters includes minimizing pollutants in stormwater runoff from new and existing development to restore, enhance, and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the waters of the state, protect public health, safeguard fish and aquatic life and scenic and ecological values, enhance the domestic, municipal, recreational, industrial, and other uses of water. (BOEM, 2023)
Mullica Township	None identified.	
Northfield, City of	City of Northfield Master Plan Re-examination (2008)	The objectives identified from previous planning documents include those that promote a desirable visual environment through creative development techniques that respect the environmental qualities and constraints of the City of particular sites. The report identifies an objective to promote the conservation of historic sites and districts, open space, energy resources, and valuable natural resources in the City to prevent degradation of the environment through improper use of land. There are no provisions in the reexamination report in regard to the preservation of outward views from within the community, nor ocean/beach views.

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Pleasantville, City of	Master Plan Elements (2016)	There are no provisions in the Master Plan in regard to scenic assets or the preservation of outward views from within the community, nor ocean/beach views.
Port Republic, City of	None identified.	
Somers Point, City of	Somers Point Master Plan Reexamination (2015)	There are no provisions in the reexamination report in regard to scenic assets or the preservation of outward views from within the community, nor ocean/beach views.
Ventnor City	2016 Master Plan Reexamination (2016)	There are no provisions in the reexamination report in regard to scenic assets or the preservation of outward views from within the community, nor ocean/beach views.
Weymouth Township	Master Plan (2011)	The Master Plan includes a Conservation Goal to "preserve and maintain the ecological, historic, visual, agricultural and scenic resources of the Township, preserve the environment and maintain and enhance the overall quality of life for the Township residents." The plan includes an objective to protect visual and scenic resources by utilizing creative land development techniques. The plan includes a draft ordinance that outlines visual preferences for the preservation of the Township's historic character (including visual assets and scenic landscapes), for example, signage, building height, building materials, roof shape, etc. However, there are no specific provisions in regard to the preservation of outward views from the ocean/beach.
<b>Burlington County</b>		
Burlington County	Parks and Open Space Master Plan (2002)	An objective of this plan is to identify and preserve areas of significant scenic beauty. The objective narrative includes that "roads that provide visual or physical access to extraordinary scenic, cultural, recreational, or natural features will be submitted to the New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) for designation in accordance with the New Jersey Scenic Byways Program." The plan also recommends that the county staff should work with outside agencies to identify, map, and develop viewsheds and areas of significant beauty. As a part of the county's goal to advance the county's culture, character, and heritage through the development of the county park system, the county has plans to erect interpretative signs to promote historic viewsheds. There are no provisions in the Master Plan in regard to scenic assets or the preservation of outward views from the ocean/beach.
Bass River Township	None identified.	
North Hanover Township	None identified.	

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Shamong Township	Master Plan (2013) Master Plan Re-examination Report (2023)	The Master Plan includes an objective to "promote a desirable visual environment through creative development techniques and good civic design and arrangements. Protect view sheds where appropriate and promote development which is sensitive to the surrounding rural environment." This goal is specifically in regard to the preservation of the Township's agricultural lands and there are no specific provisions in regard to the preservation of outward views from the ocean/beach. The Master Plan Re-examination report includes no additional provisions in regard to the preservation of outward views from the ocean/beach.
Tabernacle Township	Master Plan Re-examination (2023)	The Master Plan Re-examination for 2023 includes a recommended goal to preserve and enhance areas with historical/cultural, scenic and recreational value. A goal of the previous master plan was to develop an ordinance to govern permanent structures other than buildings both as primary and accessory uses, including wind turbines and related equipment. The ordinance would establish requirements for setbacks, buffers, "fall zones," size, height, number of structures, zone, local density uses, minimum lot size and actual visual impact of structure need consideration. The Township has not developed said ordinance because the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan supersedes municipal regulations for wind turbines. The master plan includes no provisions in regard to the preservation of outward views from the ocean/beach.
Washington Township	Master Plan (2007)	The Master Plan Land Use Element establishes a goal to assure compliance with the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan that includes regulations and standards "designed to promote orderly development of the Pinelands so as to preserve and protect the significant and unique natural, ecological, agricultural, historical, scenic, cultural and recreational resources of the Pinelands." The Master Plan includes no specific provisions in regard to the preservation of outward views from the ocean/beach.
Woodland Township	Master Plan (2011)	The Woodland Township Master Plan is based on several principles of land development and natural resource protection, including that improvements to roadways should be in the context of maintaining or enhancing the scenic rural and wild viewshed. There are no provisions in the master plan in regard to the preservation of outward views from within the community, nor ocean/beach views.
<b>Camden County</b>		

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Jurisdiction	Authority	Objectives
Camden County	<p>Comprehensive Plan (2014)</p> <p>Land Use Master Plan (2014)</p> <p>Open Space and Farmland Protection Plan (2004)</p> <p>Sustainability Plan (2018)</p> <p>Bicycle and Multi-use Trails Plan (2015)</p>	<p>The Comprehensive Plan establishes a goal in the Land Use Element to encourage limited growth in areas that contain a majority of resources important to the environmental, scenic, and agricultural qualities of the County. The Open Space Element includes an objective to support the development of an open space system that preserves the scenic features of the County for active and passive recreational activities. There are no provisions in the comprehensive plan in regard to specific scenic assets or the preservation of outward views from within the community, nor ocean/beach views. The Land Use Master Plan establishes the same goal as the comprehensive plan to encourage limited growth in areas that contain a majority of resources important to the environmental, scenic, and agricultural qualities of the County. Additionally, the Land Use Plan establishes conservation/preservation areas that are not supportive of large-scale growth and contain scenic resources. The plan describes the significance of the local waterfronts along the Delaware and Cooper Rivers to the community but does not include specific provisions in regard to the preservation of outward views from the community, nor beach/ocean views. The Open Space and Farmland Protection Plan reflects previous work developed through the Comprehensive Management Plan for the Great Egg Harbor National Scenic and Recreation River, which established a goal to enhance the scenic resources of the river corridor. Additionally, the plan states an objective to support the development of a public system of open space to preserve the valued scenic features of the county and provide land for active and passive recreational activities. The plan notes several parks and open space areas that provide important scenic and recreational functions, as well as the Delaware River waterfront. The plan does not include specific provisions for the preservation of ocean/beach views. The Sustainability Plan does not include provisions in regard to specific scenic assets or the preservation of outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views. The Bicycle and Multi-use Trails Plan includes community feedback that shows the desire for trail improvements along rivers and scenic areas. The plan includes no provisions in regard to specific scenic assets or the preservation of outward views from within the community, nor ocean/beach views.</p>
Waterford Township	<p>Master Plan (2010)</p> <p>Strategic Plan (2021-2025)</p> <p>Master Plan Re-examination Report (2021-2022)</p>	<p>The Master Plan refers to the Camden County Open Space and Farmland Preservation Plan which includes a goal to support the development of an open space system to preserve scenic features of the County. The plan does not include provisions in regard to specific scenic assets or the preservation of outward views from within the community, nor ocean/beach views. The Strategic Plan includes no provisions in regard to specific scenic assets or the preservation of outward views from within the community, nor ocean/beach views. The Master Plan Re-examination Report includes no provisions in regard to specific scenic assets or the preservation of outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views.</p>
Winslow Township	<p>Master Plan Re-examination Phase 1 (2016)</p> <p>Master Plan Re-examination Phase 2 (2019)</p> <p>Master Plan Amendment (2020)</p> <p>Master Plan Addendum (2020)</p>	<p>The Master Plan Re-examination Report Phase I outlines visual preferences in terms of building design, layout, and character. Neither the Master Plan Re-examination Report Phase I or II include any provisions in regard to specific scenic assets or the preservation of outward views within the community, nor beach/ocean views. The Master Plan Amendment includes no provisions in regard to specific scenic assets or the preservation of outward views within the community, nor beach/ocean views. The Master Plan Addendum includes no provisions in regard to specific scenic assets or the preservation of outward views within the community, nor beach/ocean views.</p>
<b>Cape May County</b>		

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Cape May County	Cape May County Open Space and Recreation Plan (Adopted 2005, Amended 2007)  Comprehensive Plan (2022)	The Cape May County Open Space and Recreation Plan was prepared to meet the goal of preserving and protecting natural and scenic resources. There are no provisions in the reexamination report in regard to specific scenic assets or the preservation of outward views from within the community, nor ocean/beach views. There are no provisions in the comprehensive plan in regard to specific scenic assets or the preservation of outward views from within the community, nor ocean/beach views.
Avalon Borough	Master Plan Re-examination (2022)	The Master Plan Re-examination report includes an amendment with a goal to "promote the enhancement of community character and visual environment." The associated objectives of this goal aim to enforce streetscape provisions in residential and commercial zones to enhance community character and appropriate visual environment. Other considerations of preserving or enhancing visual character are in regard to building design and arrangement. The Housing Element of the plan includes a rear yard setback requirement to protect and enhance the natural environment while creating a consistent appearance along the watercourse in order to protect views along the watercourse. The plan establishes the importance of the dune environment along the oceanfront to Avalon's charm and community character. The plan also establishes a goal to preserve the conservation of all natural resources, including the coastal beaches. The plan, however, includes no specific provisions regarding scenic assets or the preservation of outward views from the ocean/beach.
Dennis Township	Natural Resources Inventory (Adopted 2007, Revised 2010)  Master Plan - Land Use Plan (Adopted 2009, Revised 2012)  Community Forestry Management Plan 2009 - 2014, Updated for 2015-2019 (2014)	While the Natural Resource Inventory lists the scenic assets of the Township, there are no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views. The Town of Dennis Land Use Plan includes a goal to retain a scenic landscape edge along all roads to buffer and to maintain the unique scenic attributes of the Township's environment. However, the plan provides no specific policies or scenic assets to protect for outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views. The Township of Dennis Forestry Plan provides no specific policies or scenic assets to protect for outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views.
Middle Township	Natural Resources Inventory (Adopted 2007, Revised 2010)  Master Plan Reexamination Report (2010)  Master Plan - Land Use Plan Updates (2010)	While the Natural Resource Inventory lists the scenic assets of the Township, there are no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views. The Township of Middle Master Plan Reexamination Report includes no specific policies or scenic assets to protect for outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views. The Middle Township Master Plan Land Use Update provides no specific policies or scenic assets to protect for outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views.

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North Wildwood, City of	Comprehensive Master Plan Update (2010)	The City of North Wildwood 2010 Comprehensive Master Plan Update states "North Wildwood's economic health is inextricably tied to the Beach and Ocean." The City has put in place the Oceanside Conservation Zone which is a policy that prevents views from the boardwalk to the beach and ocean from being obstructed. An additional public area in the City is Bayfront Park which provides residents and tourists with access to the water along with sitting and viewing areas. Additional measures are in place to ensure the visual resources of the City are untouched. The Scenic Resources and Design Rule specifies site design regulations that protect open-view corridors.
Ocean City	City of Ocean City Master Plan (Adopted 1998, Revised 2006) Ocean City Open Space & Recreation Plan (2014) Master Plan Reexamination Report (2019) Conservation Plan Element (2009)	An objective of the Ocean City Master Plan is to promote a desirable visual environment through creative development techniques with respect to environmental assets and constraints of the overall city and of individual development sites. Another objective is to encourage the preservation and restoration of historically significant buildings and sites within the city in order to maintain the heritage of Ocean City for the enjoyment of future generations. There are development provisions for accessory structures in the waterfront neighborhoods of the city to preserve waterfront views. The Ocean City Open Space and Recreation Plan includes a conservation goal to preserve and maintain the ecological, historical, visual, recreational and scenic resources of the City. The Plan includes guidelines to acquire sites of special scenic value that should be protected to preserve or enhance the character of the community. The Master Plan Reexamination Report includes no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views. The goal of the Conservation Plan Element, Environmental Resources and Recreation Inventory is to preserve and maintain the ecological, historic, visual, recreational and scenic resources of the City. However, there are no objectives for protecting or improving scenic views, or beach/waterfront views.
Sea Isle City	2017 Master Plan Reexamination Report (2017)	While the Master Plan Reexamination Report lists the scenic assets of the City, there are no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views.
Stone Harbor Borough	Stone Harbor Master Plan ( 2009) Borough of Stone Harbor Master Plan Reexamination Report (2019)	The Land Use Recommendations of the Master Plan include that as the waterfront districts are redeveloped, protected vistas of the bay waters should be incorporated into new development plans and street ends should resolve in terminating vistas of scenic or remarkable landmarks. The recommendations further include architectural standards to maintain views of the bay and waterfront. The Reexamination Report begins with major problems from previous planning documents, one of which is that the Public Use District marine does not provide a sense of place, both form and function and is not commensurate with the scenic qualities of its prime waterfront location. A recommended Marina District Master Plan has not been completed.

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Upper Township	Upper Township Master Plan Reexamination Report and Land Use Plan Amendment (2006) Natural Resources Inventory (2006) 2018 Master Plan Reexamination Report (2018) 2020 Master Plan Reexamination Report (2020)	The Master Plan includes no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views. While the Natural Resource Inventory lists the scenic assets of the Township, there are no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views. The Reexamination Reports of 2018 and 2020 include no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views.
Wildwood City	None identified.	
Woodbine Borough	Master Plan (2019)	The Master Plan establishes the importance of the Borough's scenic byways to nature enthusiasts and outdoorsmen. The plan does not include specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views.
Monmouth County		
Monmouth County	The Monmouth County Master Plan (2016) 2018 Master Plan Reexamination (2018)	This Plan's objectives are to help guide efforts and actions that contribute to a strong, stable, and sustainable prosperity through redevelopment, revitalization, and rediscovery. Relevant objectives of the plan include: •Protect, conserve, and enhance the county's significant, diverse, natural, and scenic resources utilizing sound ecological protection and restoration measures. •Support investment in the preservation of cultural, historic, and scenic resources located in priority growth areas and locations. •Support retention, preservation, restoration, and improvement of our cultural, historic, and scenic resources that define a community's distinct character. The reexamination plan does not mention any changes to the goals pertaining to scenic resources. (BOEM, 2023)
Allenhurst Borough	Master Plan Reexamination Report (2018)	The Plan references the Coastal Metropolitan Planning Area, which the Borough falls within. One of the objectives of this reference is to encourage the reclamation of environmentally damaged sites and mitigate future negative impacts, particularly to waterfronts, beaches, scenic vistas, and habitats. It also references the State Development and Redevelopment Plan (SDRP) goals, one of which is to preserve and enhance areas with historic, cultural, scenic, open space and recreation value. (BOEM, 2023)

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Asbury Park City	Master Plan & Master Plan Reexamination Report (2017)	The plan provides improvement to the lakes in the city that would enhance the public's enjoyment through aesthetic and environmentally healthy improvements of the water and surrounding areas. However, no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views are included. (BOEM, 2023)
Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Municipal Public Access Plan (2017)	The plan identifies the boardwalk as an important public access point that provides visual and physical access to the oceanfront. There are five locations along Shark River that are limited to visual access only due to safety concerns. (BOEM, 2023)
Belmar Borough	Master Plan Reexamination Report & Update (2016)	One of the four goals is the Preservation and Enhancement of Critical State Resources - Ensure that strategies for growth include preservation of the State's critical natural, agricultural, scenic, recreation, and historic resources, recognizing the roles they play in sustaining and improving the quality of life for New Jersey residents and attracting economic growth. (BOEM, 2023)
Bradley Beach Borough	Master Plan Reexamination Report (2018) Recreation, Open Space, and Conservation Element of the Bradley Beach Borough Master Plan Municipal Public Access Plan (2019)	The Master Plan Reexamination Report addresses land development issues and provides recommendations where necessary. The Recreation, Open Space, and Conservation Plan objective is to provide an inventory of the Borough's existing recreation, open space, and observation facilities and establish goals and objectives to guide enhancement, preservation, and development of these facilities. The Municipal Public Access Plan includes the enhancement of public access to tidal waters and shorelines for recreation, navigation, commerce, and fishing. Recreation activities in this borough include swimming, sunbathing, fishing, surfing, sport diving, bird watching, walking, and boating along the tidal shores. No specific objectives are included within the three plans for protecting or improving scenic views, nor beach/waterfront views. (BOEM, 2023)
Brielle Borough	Master Plan (2000) Master Plan Re-examination Report (2016)	The Master Plan is based on an objective "to promote and enhance a visually desirable natural and man-made environment." The plan includes the importance of the nearby beaches for water-related recreational activities. The plan includes no provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views. The Master Plan Re-examination Report also includes no provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views.
Colts Neck Township	Draft Master Plan Re-examination Report (2020)	The Master Plan Re-examination Report reiterates the importance of preserving the Township's scenic character and maintaining the Township's high degree of visual quality. The plan includes no specific provisions regarding scenic assets or the preservation of outward views from the ocean/beach.
Deal Borough	Municipal Public Access Plan (2017)	This Plan not only identifies physical beach access areas in the borough, but visual access of the beach and ocean for those who choose not to physically access the beaches. Three points of visual access are identified. (BOEM, 2023)

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Howell Township	Master Plan (1994) Master Plan Re-examination Report (2019) Land Use Plan Element (2022) Conservation Plan Element (2021) Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan (2017)	<p>The Conservation Plan Element of the Master Plan (1994) explains that the stream corridors, open fields, and wooded areas within the Township preserve scenic views and help define the built environment. The plan includes no specific provisions regarding scenic assets or the preservation of outward views from the ocean/beach. The Master Plan Re-examination Report also includes no specific provisions regarding scenic assets or the preservation of outward views from the ocean/beach. The Land Use Element includes no specific provisions regarding scenic assets or the preservation of outward views from the ocean/beach. The Conservation Plan Element establishes that the protection of scenic resources and vistas, particularly those seen from public rights-of-way, will serve to maintain the Township's rural character. The plan recommends the scenic roads and corridors should be identified and characterized in terms of the scenic elements that contribute to their quality and that design standards should be developed to guide the location and configuration of development to protect the associated views. The plan also lists Monmouth County scenic roadways and designates certain parks and rivers as having scenic significance. The plan includes no specific provisions for the preservation or enhancement of ocean/beach views. The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan reflects a recommendation from the Monmouth County Comprehensive Master Plan, which is to support efforts of all levels of government and non-profit organizations to promote the preservation of scenic corridors and viewsheds through specific means. The plan includes no specific provisions for the preservation or enhancement of ocean/beach views.</p>
Loch Arbour Village	Municipal Public Access Plan (2017)	<p>The Village is responsible for providing public access to the tidal waters. No specific objectives are included within the Plan for protecting or improving scenic views, nor beach/waterfront views. (BOEM, 2023)</p>
Long Branch City	2020 Master Plan Reexamination (2020) Municipal Public Access Plan (2017)	<p>Some goals in the master plan include promoting aesthetically pleasing development that recognizes the character of the traditional New Jersey shore towns, preserving the City's natural resources and historically and architecturally significant districts and structures.</p> <p>In the Municipal Public Access Plan, the City supports the reconstruction of the historic Long Branch Pier as a multi-purpose facility. This pier will be open for public use and includes a fishing area, a garden, a children's play area, visual access, and close proximity to beach and boardwalk access points. 27 public access locations are identified as having visual access.</p> <p>Between these two plans, no specific objectives are included for protecting or improving scenic views, nor beach/waterfront views. (BOEM, 2023)</p>
Manasquan Borough	Master Plan Re-examination (2017)	<p>In terms of development, this plan encourages the development of both active and passive recreation for residents and visitors while maintaining sensitivity to environmental and cultural resources. No specific objectives are included within the Plan for protecting or improving scenic views, or beach/waterfront views. (BOEM, 2023)</p>

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Millstone Township	Master Plan (2017)	An objective of the Master Plan land use goal is to "maintain a desirable visual environment through design guidelines that require new development to match existing aesthetic and architectural patterns with the Township." The Open Space, Recreation, and Conservation goal includes an objective to "encourage scenic corridors that respect and showcase the natural beauty and environmental qualities of the Township." The plan establishes the intent of the Township to develop a Scenic Roadway Corridor Program to protect and enhance scenic views and vistas (among other goals). The plan includes the preliminary results of developing protections for scenic byways. The plan includes no specific provisions for the protection or enhancement of ocean/beach views.
Monmouth Beach Borough	Municipal Public Access Plan (2017) Master Plan Reexamination Report and Plan Amendment (2017)	The Plan identifies 13 publicly accessible areas that are for visual purposes only of the water. The Plan is consistent with Goal #2 of the Monmouth County Comprehensive Master Plan, including to protect, conserve, and enhance the county's significant, diverse, natural, and scenic resources utilizing sound ecological protection and restoration measures. One of the Report's goals is to promote aesthetically pleasing human-scale development that recognizes the character of traditional New Jersey shore towns. No specific objectives are included within the Plan or the Report for protecting or improving scenic views, or beach/waterfront views. (BOEM, 2023)
Neptune Township	The Township of Neptune Comprehensive Master Plan (2011)	The plan provides a framework for the development and preservation of the township throughout its scenic, historic, and natural areas. The Plan provides goals and recommendations for future development while preserving natural and historic resources. This includes promoting aesthetics in terms of commercial and industrial areas, future utility installations, and the visual quality of scenic corridors. The Fletcher Lake and Wesley Lake corridors will be evaluated for potential designation as scenic corridors and consider adopting appropriate design standards and guidelines for development along designated corridors. However, no specific objectives are included for protecting or improving beach/waterfront views. (BOEM, 2023)
Ocean Township	Master Plan (1990) Master Plan Re-examination Report (2014)	The Master Plan includes a goal to "promote a desirable visual environment through creative development techniques and good civic design and arrangements." The Conservation Plan element establishes a goal to identify scenic areas and provide for their preservation. The plan establishes the importance of scenic byways, including the Monmouth Road Corridor. The plan includes no provisions for protecting or enhancing ocean/beach views. The Master Plan Re-examination Report includes no additional references to scenic or visual quality/assets in the Township. The plan also includes no provisions for protecting or enhancing ocean/beach views.

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Sea Girt Borough	2017 Sea Bright Borough Master Plan (2017) Master Plan Reexamination Report (2018)	Importance in conserving the beach and river waterfronts for the value of providing both scenic vistas and recreational opportunities. A policy of the borough includes promoting the visual environment through creative development techniques and good civic design and arrangement. The Master Plan Reexamination Report states the Coastal Area Facilities Review Act policies, including the reclamation of environmentally damaged sites, and mitigate future negative impacts, particularly to waterfronts, beaches, scenic vistas, and habitats. The Plan discusses the need for a historic preservation plan. No specific objectives are included within the Plan for protecting or improving scenic views, or beach/waterfront views. (BOEM, 2023)
Spring Lake Borough	Master Plan (2010)	Some of the goals presented in the master plan include maintaining historic resources and natural beauty of the Borough, enhancing conservation, recreational, and open spaces. No specific objectives are included within the Plan for protecting or improving scenic views, nor beach/waterfront views. (BOEM, 2023)
Tinton Falls Borough	Master Plan (2007) Master Plan Re-examination Report (2019)	The Master Plan Land Use section references Tinton Avenue West as a scenic corridor. The plan does not include goals or objectives to protect or improve scenic views, or beach/waterfront views. The Master Plan Re-examination report includes no references to scenic or visual quality assets or provisions to protect or improve scenic views, or beach/waterfront views.
Upper Freehold Township	Land Use Element (2007) Master Plan Re-examination Report (2017)	The Land Use Element recognizes the vision statement of the Master Plan and sets forth actions for achieving that vision. Those actions indicate the Township's priority of identifying, designating, and protecting scenic vistas, including byways, country roads, viewsheds, and open lands. The plan includes a strategy to prepare a strategic revitalization plan that improves access to waterfront areas. The plan, however, does not include specific provisions for the preservation or enhancement of beach/waterfront views. The Master Plan Re-examination report reiterates the Township's priorities for identifying, designating, and protecting scenic vistas and landscapes. The plan includes no additional references to scenic assets or provisions to protect or improve scenic views, or beach/waterfront views.
Wall Township	Master Plan (1999) Open Space and Recreation Plan (2008) Master Plan Re-examination Report (2015)	The Master Plan includes an objective to "promote a desirable visual environment through conservation and preservation of valuable natural features." The plan includes no references to specific scenic assets or provisions to protect or improve scenic views, or beach/waterfront views. The Master Plan Re-examination Report reiterates the objective of the Master Plan to promote a desirable visual environment through the conservation and preservation of valuable natural features. The report also includes an objective to promote a desirable visual built environment through civic design. The report includes no references to specific scenic assets or provisions to protect or improve scenic views, or beach/waterfront views. The Open Space and Recreation Plan is consistent with state and county plans and includes goals to "preserve and enhance areas with historic, cultural, scenic, open space and recreational value" and "to preserve the valuable historic, cultural, natural and scenic resources of Monmouth County." The plan includes no references to specific scenic assets or provisions to protect or improve scenic views, or beach/waterfront views.
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Jurisdiction	Authority	Objectives
<b>Ocean County</b>		
Ocean County	2011 Comprehensive Master Plan (2011) Conservation Plan Element-Environmental Resources and Recreation Inventory (2009) Open Space, Parks & Recreation Plan (2020)	The Comprehensive Master Plan includes no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views. The Conservation Plan Element's overall goal is to preserve and maintain the ecological, historic, visual, recreational, and scenic resources of the City. However, there are no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views. The Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Plan includes no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, or beach/ocean views.
Barnegat Light Borough	Barnegat Light Borough Master Plan Reexamination (2018)	One goal of the Municipal Public Access Plan (attached to the Master Plan) is to maintain and continue to promote a visually pleasing aesthetic along the waterfront areas. The plan identifies four public access points that are used for visual access only. (BOEM, 2023)
Barnegat Township	2011 Barnegat Township Master Plan (2011)	Historic preservation is a valuable asset to the community. By protecting aesthetically attractive architectural elements and utilizing existing infrastructure, historic preservation is essential. Significant sites are often those that already provide the town with open space, recreation, and scenic vistas. Referencing the State Development and Redevelopment Plan, the borough will preserve and enhance historic, cultural, scenic, open space and recreational value. However, no specific objectives are included within the Plan for protecting or improving scenic views, nor beach/waterfront views. (BOEM, 2023)
Bay Head Borough	Municipal Public Access Plan (2020) Master Plan Reexamination Report and Update (2021)	A total of 22 public access points were identified as having visual access to the water in the Municipal Public Access Plan. There are no specific objectives are included within the Master Plan for protecting or improving scenic views, nor beach/waterfront views. (BOEM, 2023)
Beach Haven Borough	Beach Haven Borough Comprehensive Master Plan (2017)	A goal of the Comprehensive Master Plan within the Public Access Plan Section is to maintain and continue to promote a visually pleasing aesthetic along the waterfront areas. However, there are no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views.

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Jurisdiction	Authority	Objectives
Berkeley Township	Berkeley Township Comprehensive Master Plan (1997) General Reexamination of the Master Plan (2019) Environmental Resources Inventory (2012)	The Township Master Plan and the Reexamination Report include no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views. The Township Environmental Resources Inventory includes no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views.
Brick Township	Master Plan Reexamination Report (2018) Master Plan: Part 2 – Land Use Element	In the Land Use Element of the Master Plan, there is recognition of the special attraction and scenic value placed on the residential uses of a barrier island location and the over-water views it provides. However, no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views are included. The Master Plan Reexamination Report (2018) includes no specific objectives are included within the Plan for protecting or improving scenic views, nor beach/waterfront views. (BOEM, 2023)
Eagleswood Township	None identified.	
Harvey Cedars Borough	Municipal Public Access Plan (2017)	A goal within the Municipal Public Access Plan is to maintain and continue to promote a visually pleasing aesthetic along waterfront areas. 21 publicly accessible areas are listed as having visual access to the waterfront. (BOEM, 2023)
Island Heights Borough	Master Plan (1997) Master Plan Re-examination Report (2017)	Reports are not available online.
Jackson Township	Master Plan (2009)	The Master Plan indicates the Township's priority to preserve the scenic nature of rural roads. The plan includes no specific objectives for protecting or enhancing scenic views, or beach/waterfront views.
Lacey Township	Master Plan (1991) Master Plan Reexamination Report (2012) Lacey Township Master Plan Updated - Revised Land Use Element (2016)	The Township Master Plan includes a townscape objective that states that any and all elements that could be obtrusive to the boating public should be reviewed and specifically addressed through view studies or simulations prior to receiving approvals. The Township Reexamination Report includes no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views. The Revised Land Use Element also includes no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views.
Lakewood Township	Master Plan (2017)	The Master Plan does not include specific objectives for protecting or improving scenic views, or beach/waterfront views.

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Jurisdiction	Authority	Objectives
Lavallette Borough	Master Plan for New Millennium (1999) Master Plan Re-examination (2006)	The reexamination of the Master Plan encourages the preservation and maintenance of Lavallette's historic sites. The original Master Plan encourages the importance of aesthetic streetscapes, commercial land uses, and historical and cultural qualities. However, neither plan includes specific objectives are included within the Plan for protecting or improving scenic views, nor beach/waterfront views. (BOEM, 2023)
Little Egg Harbor Township	1999 Master Plan (1999)	The Township Master Plan includes a goal to promote a desirable visual environment through the conservation and preservation of valuable natural features. However, it includes no specific provisions or scenic assets for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views.
Long Beach Township	Master Plan Update (2017)	The Comprehensive Master Plan includes no specific provisions or scenic assets for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views.
Manchester Township	Master Plan (2011) Master Plan Re-examination Report (2017) Open Space and Recreation Plan (2017)	The Master Plan establishes a goal to preserve scenic landscape features around existing development by creating open space buffers. The Plan includes no provisions for protecting or enhancing scenic views, or beach/waterfront views. The Master Plan Re-examination Report also includes no provisions for protecting or enhancing scenic views or beach/waterfront views. The Open Space and Recreation Plan includes the same goals as the Master Plan to preserve scenic landscape features around existing development by creating open space buffers. The Plan prioritizes protecting and preserving scenic landscapes. The Plan includes no provisions for protecting or enhancing beach/waterfront views.
Mantoloking Borough	2017 Master Plan Re-Examination Report (2017)	The Plan does not include specific objectives for protecting or improving scenic views, nor beach/waterfront views. (BOEM, 2023)
Ocean Township	Ocean Township Master Plan (1990) 2019 Master Plan Reexamination Report (2019)	The Ocean Township Master Plan includes a conservation goal to identify scenic areas within the Township and provide for their preservation. The Reexamination Report includes no specific provisions or scenic assets for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views.
Point Pleasant Beach Borough	2021 Reexamination & Master Plan Amendment	A plan objective to strive to foster an aesthetically pleasing downtown commercial district for the ease and safety of pedestrians. This includes protecting and enhancing the historic maritime character of the borough by maintaining appropriate scales of development intensity of use, and architectural style. However, it does not include specific objectives for protecting or improving scenic views, nor beach/waterfront views. (BOEM, 2023)

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Jurisdiction	Authority	Objectives
Point Pleasant Borough	Open Space and Recreation Plan (2008)	The Open Space and Recreation Plan indicates the Borough's priorities to identify and protect scenic vistas and views and to provide more ways for community residents to enjoy scenic vistas. The Plan identifies potential locations for scenic area viewing. These include a potential canal walk which would provide bench viewing options and Carver's Boat Works, located along Shore Boulevard. This property includes two lots that overlook the Point Pleasant Canal and Barnegat Bay. The Plan also identifies the properties that are categorized as scenic vistas. A majority of these properties are either a beach or located along the waterfront. The Plan also indicates locations in the Borough that provide for public waterfront access.
Seaside Heights Borough	Master Plan Reexamination Report (2022) Vision Plan (2009)	The vision plan recognized the need for increased access to the bay front. However, neither plan includes objectives for protecting or improving scenic views, nor beach/waterfront views. (BOEM, 2023)
Seaside Park Borough	2008 Seaside Park Master Plan (2008)	Although a goal of the Master Plan is to encourage desirable visual design of new and upgraded businesses, it does not include specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views. Standards for preservation of historic structures are included. (BOEM, 2023)
Ship Bottom Borough	2021 Master Plan Re-examination Report (2021)	The Report prioritize the value of public access to the waterfront and the importance of a sustainable shoreline void of erosion. However, it does not include specific objectives for protecting or improving scenic views, nor beach/waterfront views. (BOEM, 2023)
Stafford Township	2017 Master Plan Land Use Element (2017)	The Master Plan includes recommended zoning ordinances to regulate accessory structures in residential districts to protect viewsheds. Provisions pertaining the visual quality in this report mostly address aesthetic standards, as expressed through architectural standards. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views.
Surf City Borough	Comprehensive Master Plan Re-examination (2019)	The re-examination highlights the need to prioritize the value of public access to the waterfront and the importance of a sustainable shoreline void of erosion, especially being a barrier island community. The municipal Public Access Plan, attached to the re-examination, works to maintain and promote visually pleasing aesthetic waterfront areas. However, neither plan includes specific objectives are included within the Plan for protecting or improving scenic views, nor beach/waterfront views. (BOEM, 2023)
Toms River Township	Natural Resources Inventory (2016) Township of Toms River Master Plan (2017)	The Master Plan Land Use Element includes no specific provisions for the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views. The Natural Resource Inventory includes no specific provisions for the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views.

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Jurisdiction	Authority	Objectives
Tuckerton Borough	Master Plan (2002)	An objective in the master plan is to preserve and protect the distinctive physical and historic character of the Borough, preserve maritime heritage by recognizing the ties to Tuckerton Creek, Little Egg Harbor, and the Atlantic Ocean. Within the Conservation Plan Element, the protection of scenic visual corridors is valued as an important contribution to the quality of life for residents and should be protected from inappropriate development. These visual corridors are the view of Lake Pohatcong from Route 9, the view of Long Beach Island and Little Egg Harbor from the Tuckerton Cover area and views of Tuckerton Creek. (BOEM, 2023)

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