Appendix I Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impacts Assessment

ATTACHMENT I-3

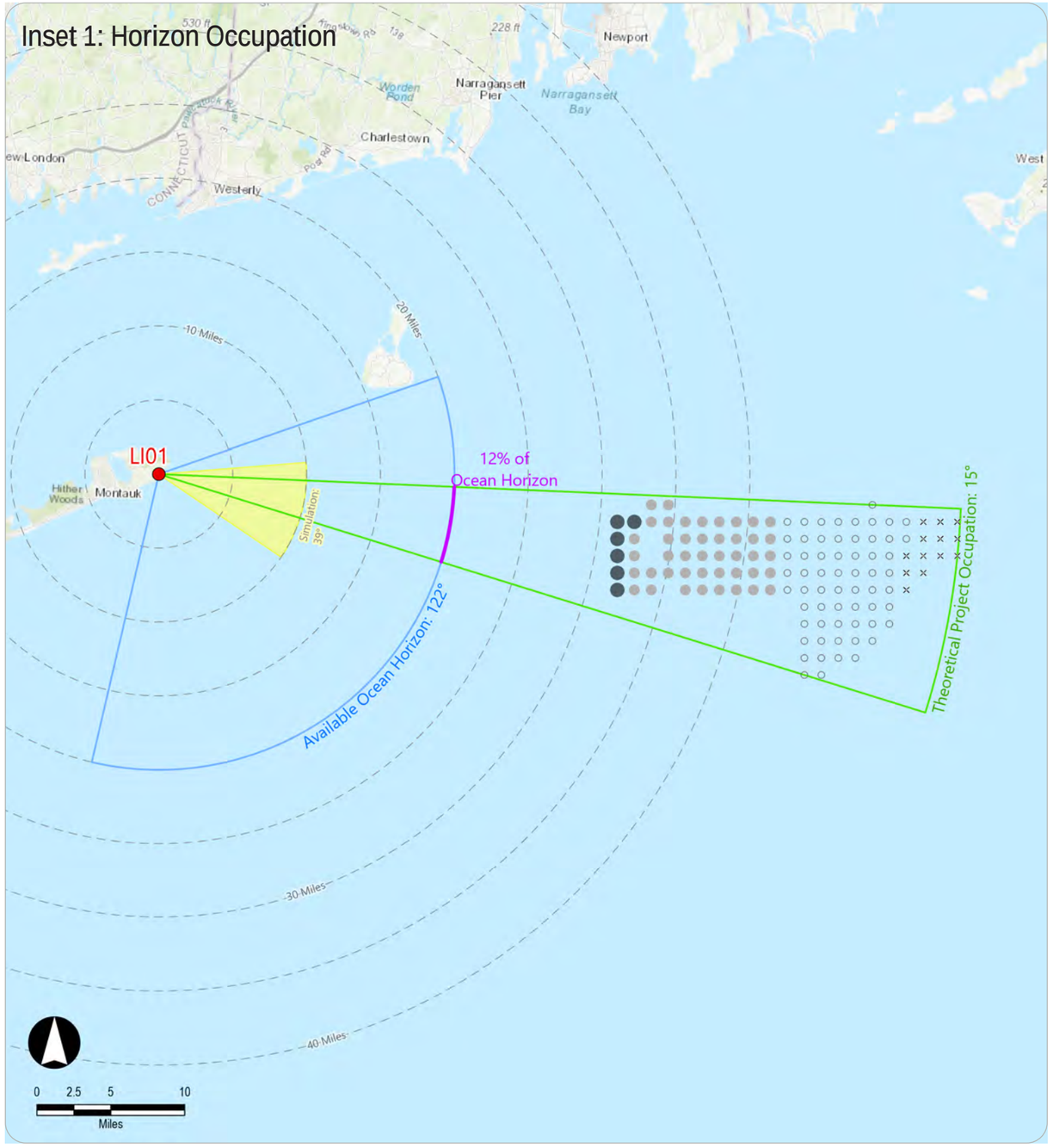
Key Observation Points Visual Simulations of Proposed Action - Project Design Envelope (PDE)

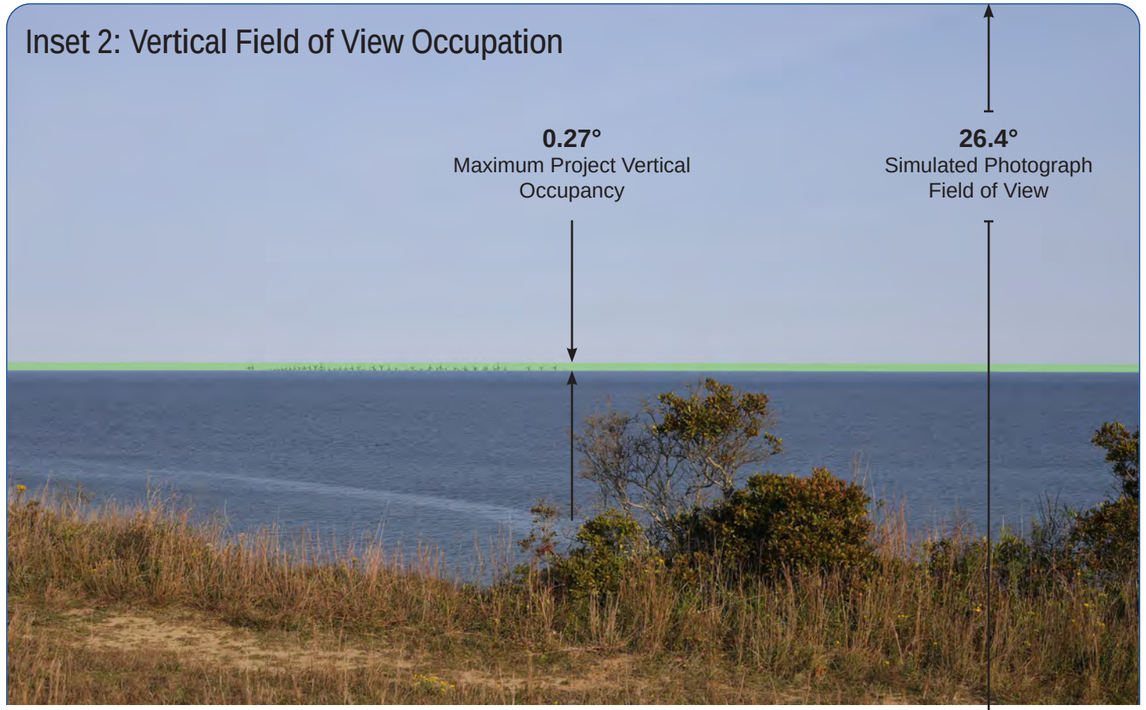
(Source: EDR 2022, Sunrise Wind 2022)

ATTACHMENT I-3B

Key Observation Points Visual Simulations of Proposed Action - Project Design Envelope (PDE) Horizontal Occupation Assessment

(Source: EDR 2022, Sunrise Wind 2022)





Note: See Appendix C of the VIA for additional KOP information, simulations, and photographs.

LI01: Camp Hero State Park Overlook, East Hampton, NY

Horizon Occupation

From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 122 degrees of open ocean and 238 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 15 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (12 percent of the open ocean horizon available).

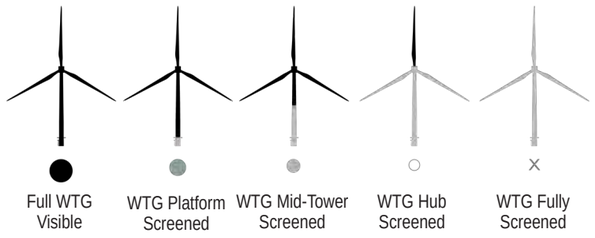
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.27 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.5 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 1.0 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting from Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (89.7 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 42 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 51 miles, the entire WTG will be screened from view.

Inset 1 WTG Location / Screening Legend

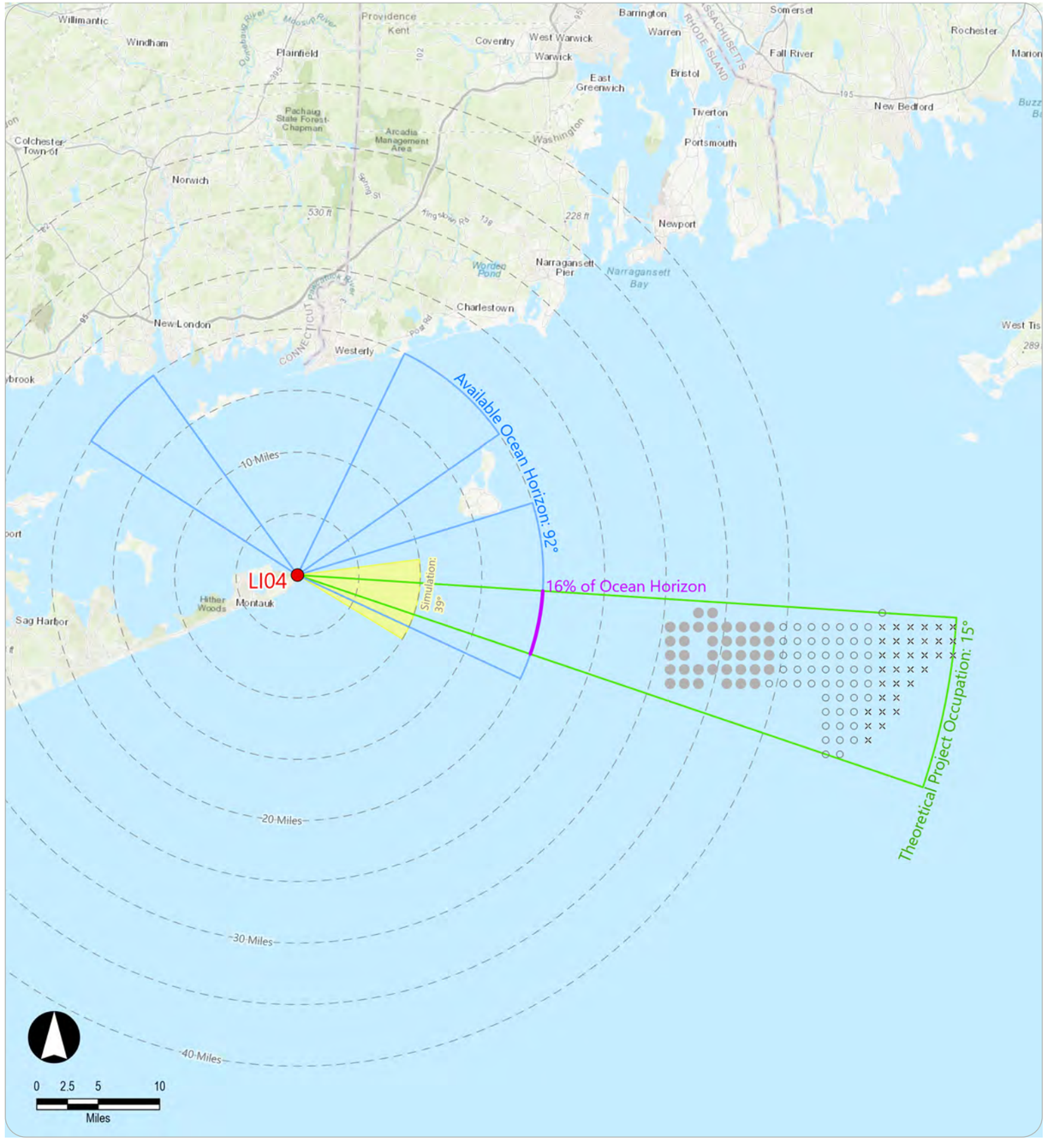


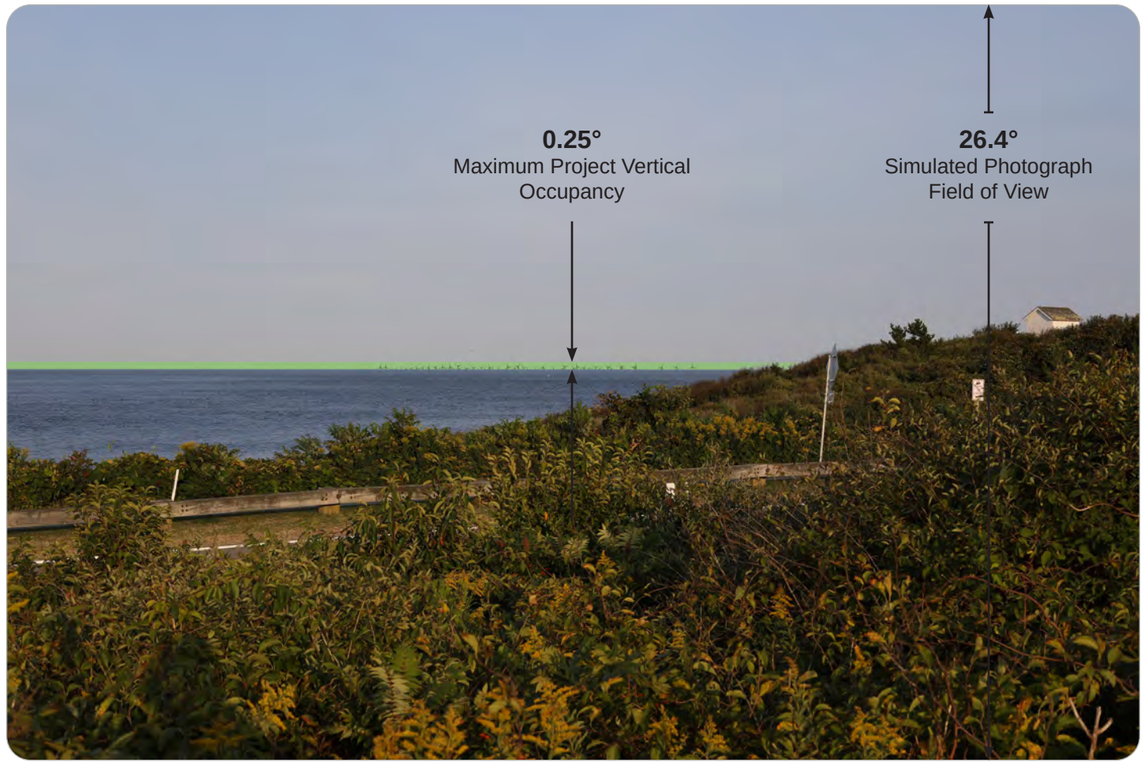
Sunrise Wind Farm Project
Outer Continental Shelf

LI01: View from Camp Hero State Park Overlook, East Hampton, NY

Appendix C3 : Horizon Occupation Study : Sheet 1 of 40

Sunrise Wind | Powered by Ørsted & Eversource





LI04: Montauk Point State Park, East Hampton, NY

Horizon Occupation

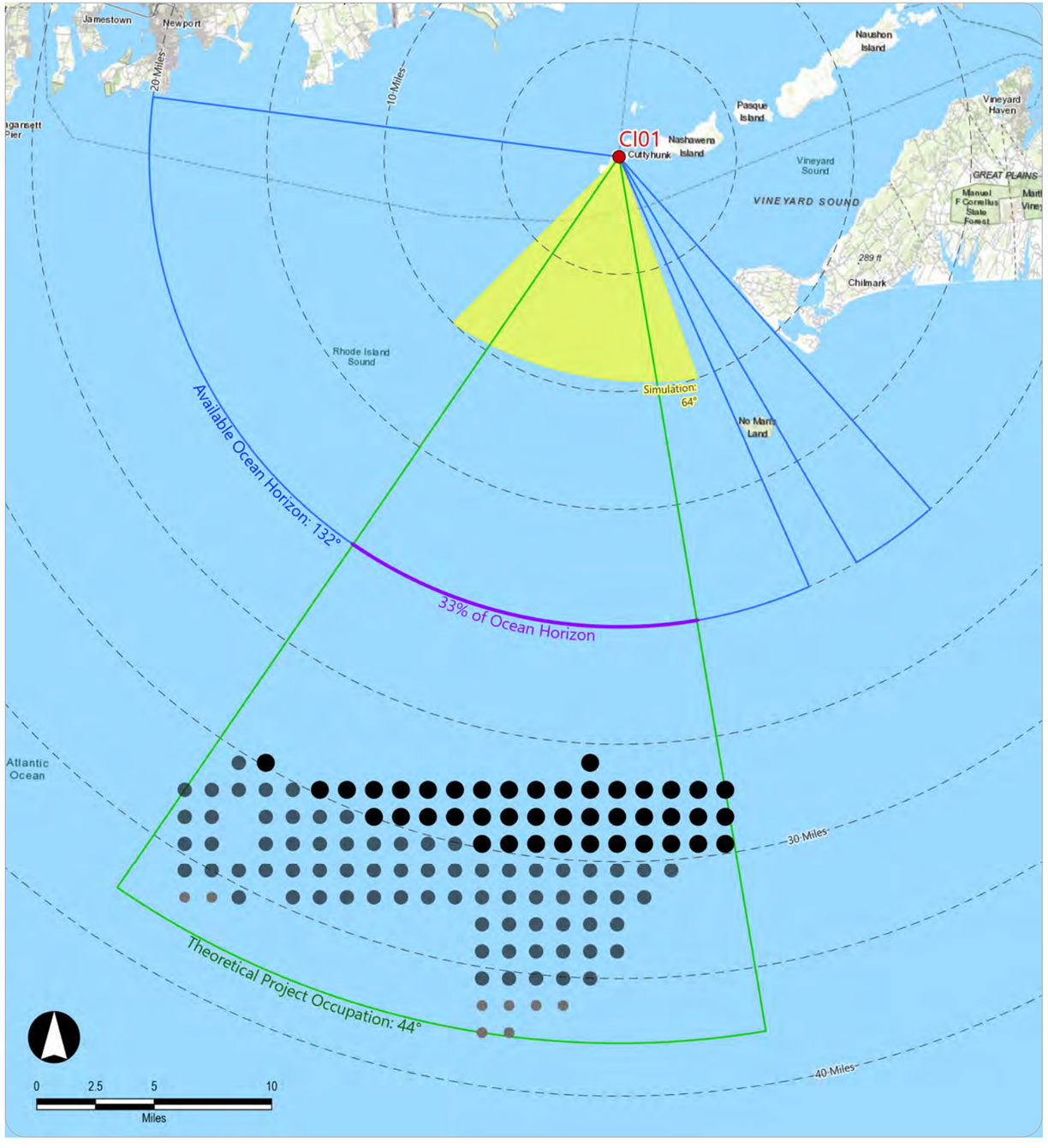
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 92 degrees of open ocean and 268 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 15 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (16 percent of the open ocean horizon available).

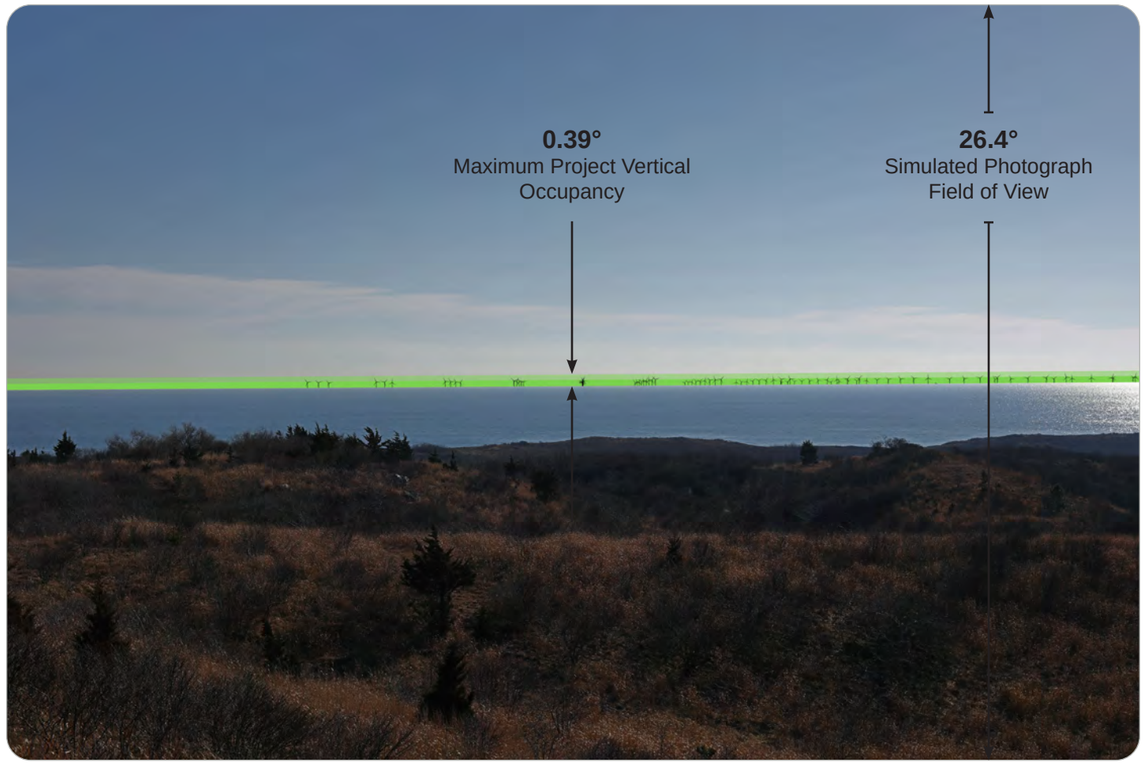
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.25 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.5 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.9 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (48 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 40 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 46 miles, the entire WTG will be screened from view.





CI01: Cuttyhunk Island, Gosnold, MA

Horizon Occupation

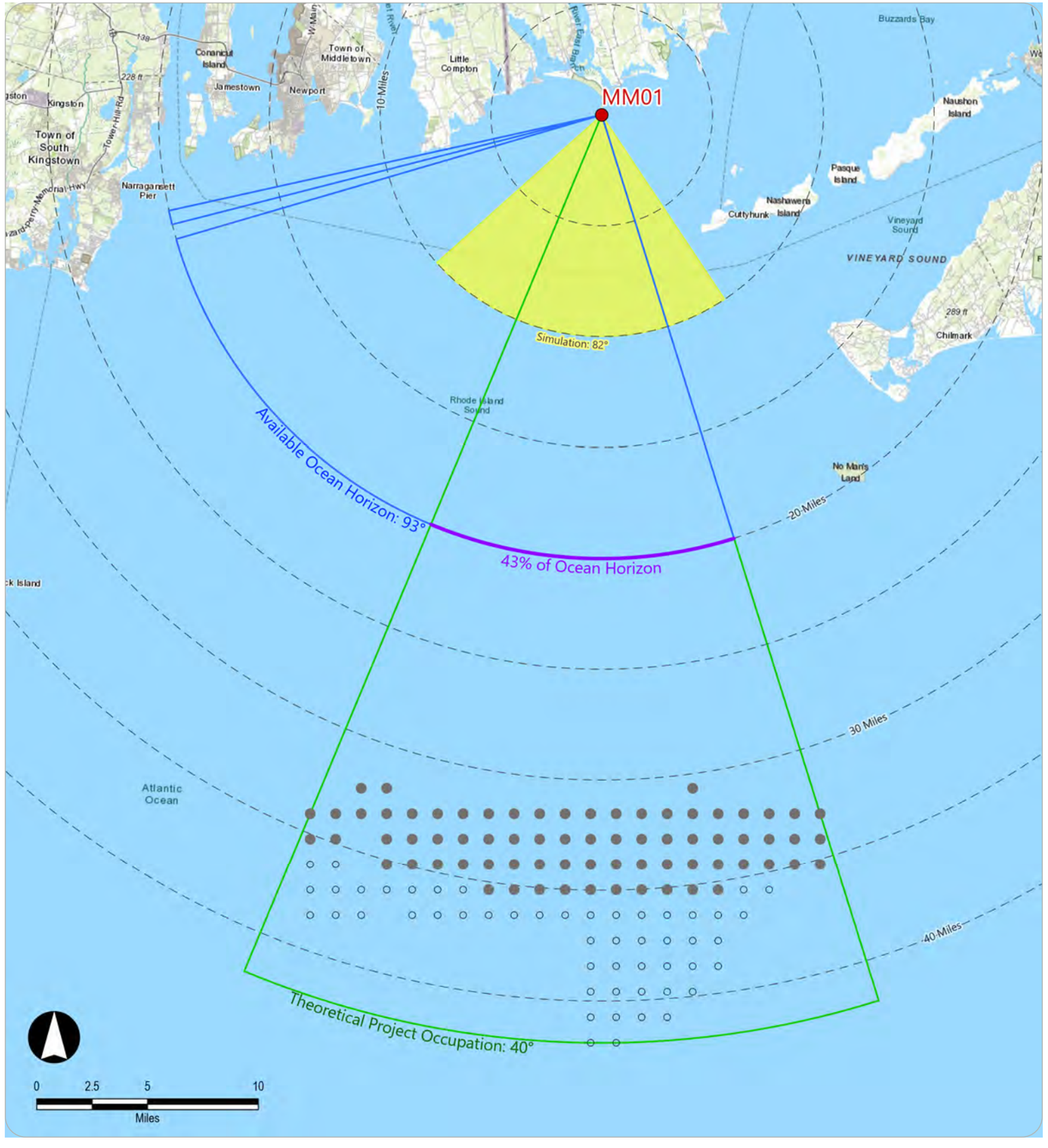
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 132 degrees of open ocean and 228 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 44 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (33 percent of the open ocean horizon available).

Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.39 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.7 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 1.5 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (151.3 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, WTGs become partially screened after approximately 30 miles. For WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine platform (and, therefore, portions of the WTGs below the platform) will be screened, and for WTGs beyond approximately 35 miles, the WTG mid-tower will be screened from view.



MM01: Gooseberry Island, Westport, MA

Horizon Occupation

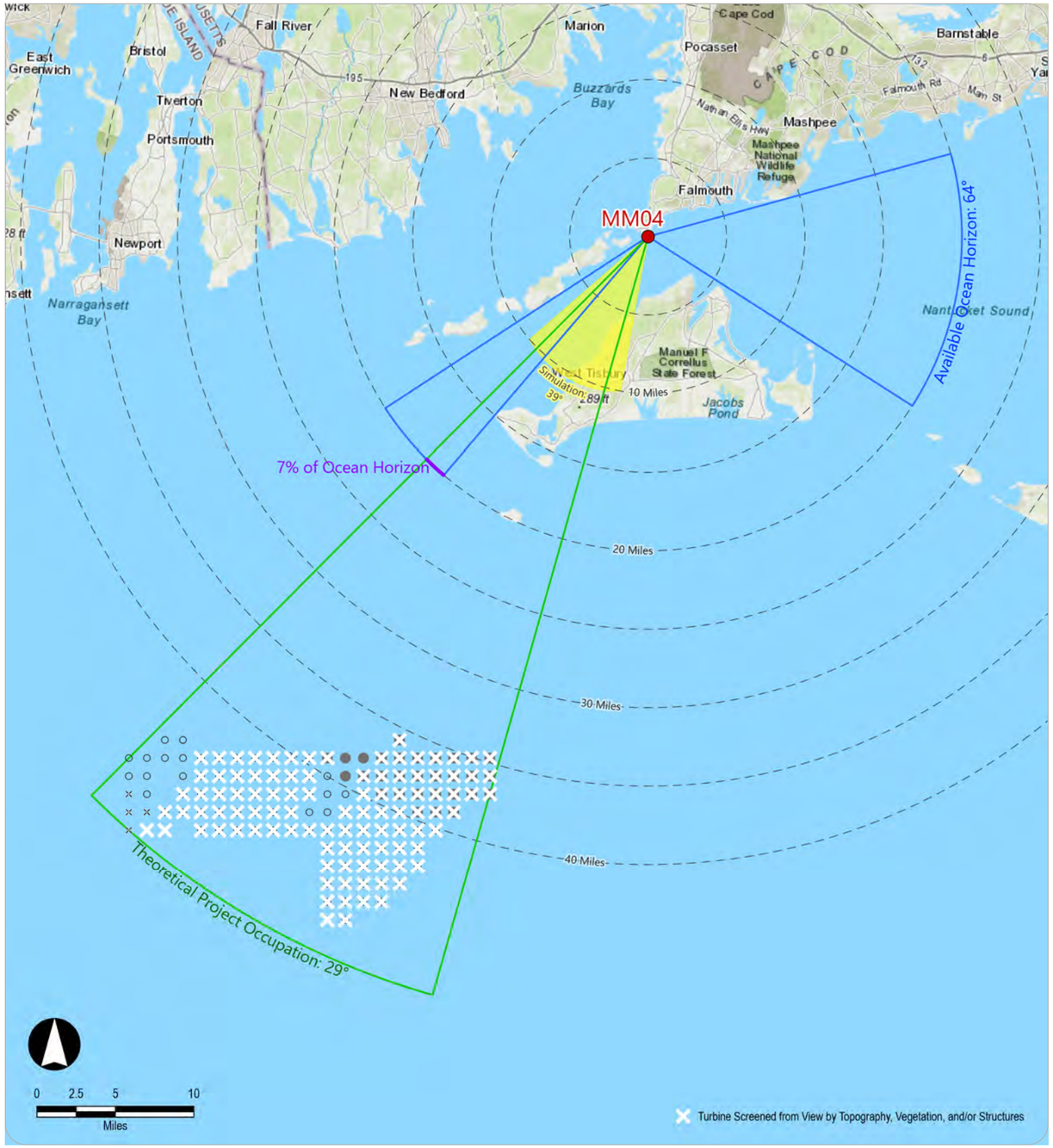
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 93 degrees of open ocean and 267 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 40 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (43% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.22 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.4 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.8 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (16.0 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles (as measured from the KOP) the WTG mid-tower will be screened from view and for WTGs beyond approximately 35 miles, the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view.



MM04: Nobska Lighthouse, Falmouth, MA

MM04: Nobska Lighthouse, Falmouth, MA

Horizon Occupation

From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 64 degrees of open ocean and 296 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 29 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (7% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

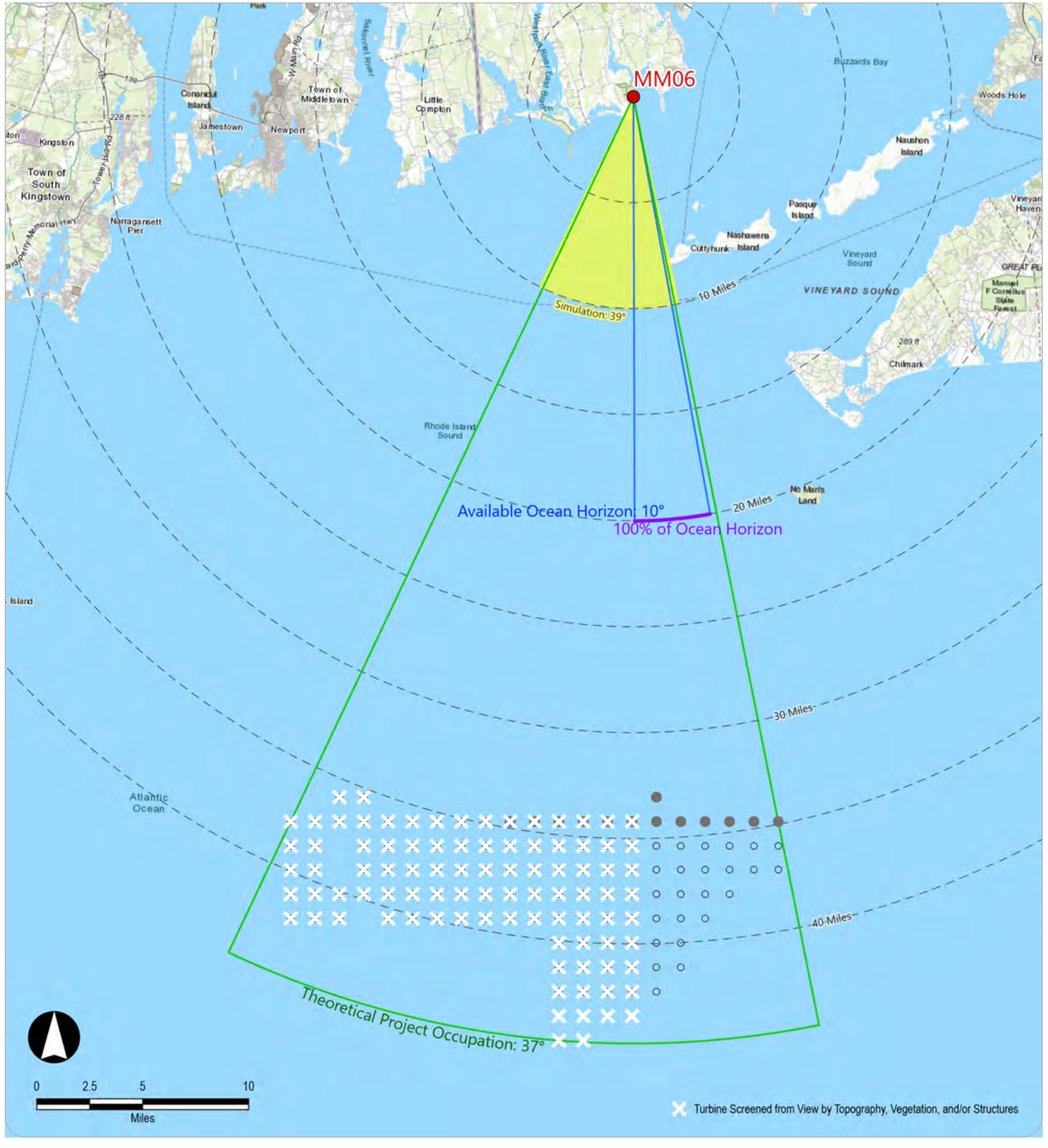
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.01 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.02 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.04 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (53.7 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 35 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 40 miles, the entire WTG will be screened from view.

It was also observed that 105 of the total 122 WTGs (86 percent) were screened by curvature of the earth, terrain, vegetation and/or structures.



MM06: Demarest Lloyd State Park, Dartmouth, MA

Horizon Occupation

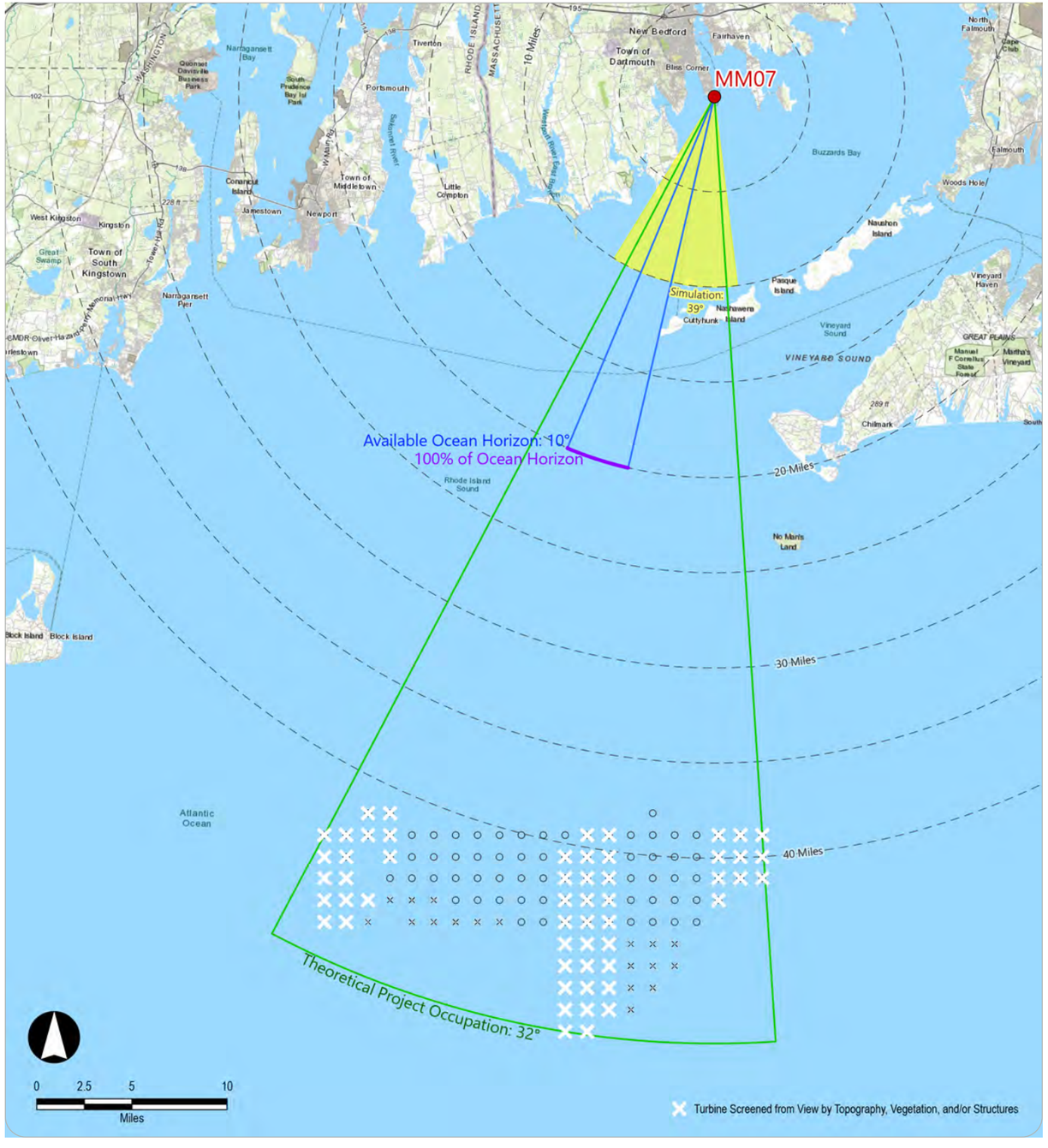
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 10 degrees of open ocean and 350 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 37 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (100% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

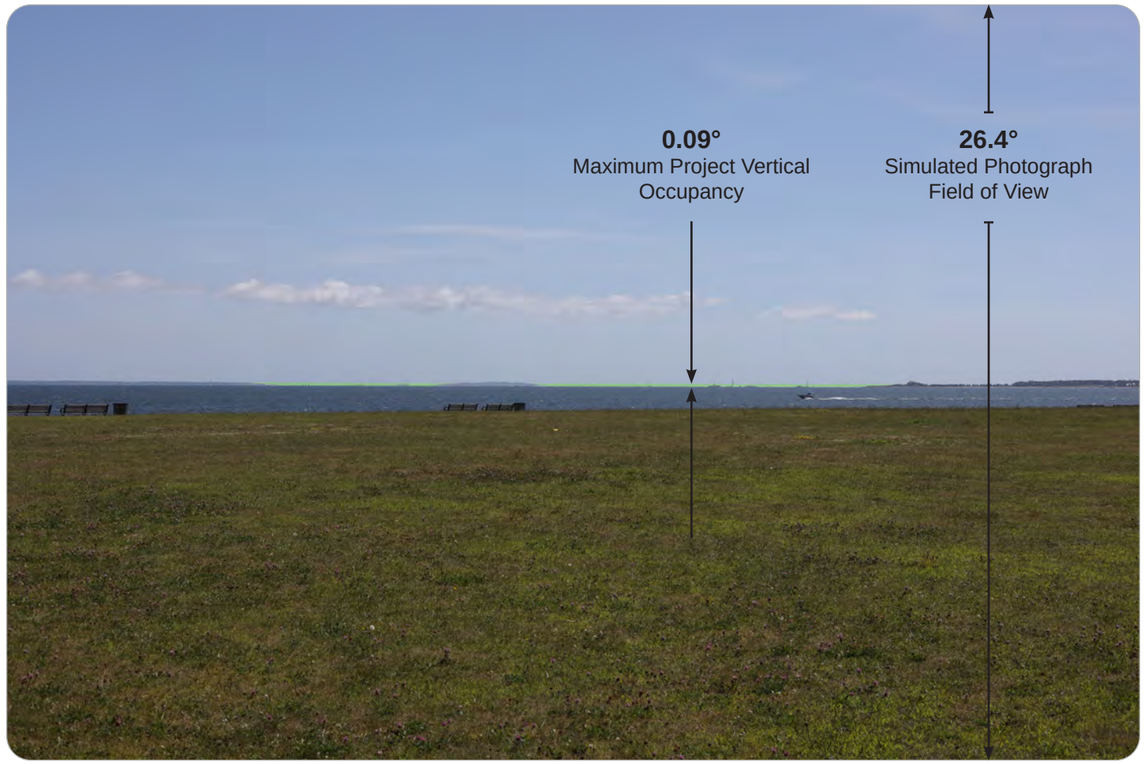
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.15 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.3 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.6 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (12.8 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 35 miles, the entire WTG will be screened from view.
It was also observed that 91 of the total 122 WTGs (75 percent) were screened by curvature of the earth, terrain, vegetation and/or structures.





MM07: Fort Taber District, New Bedford, MA

Horizon Occupation

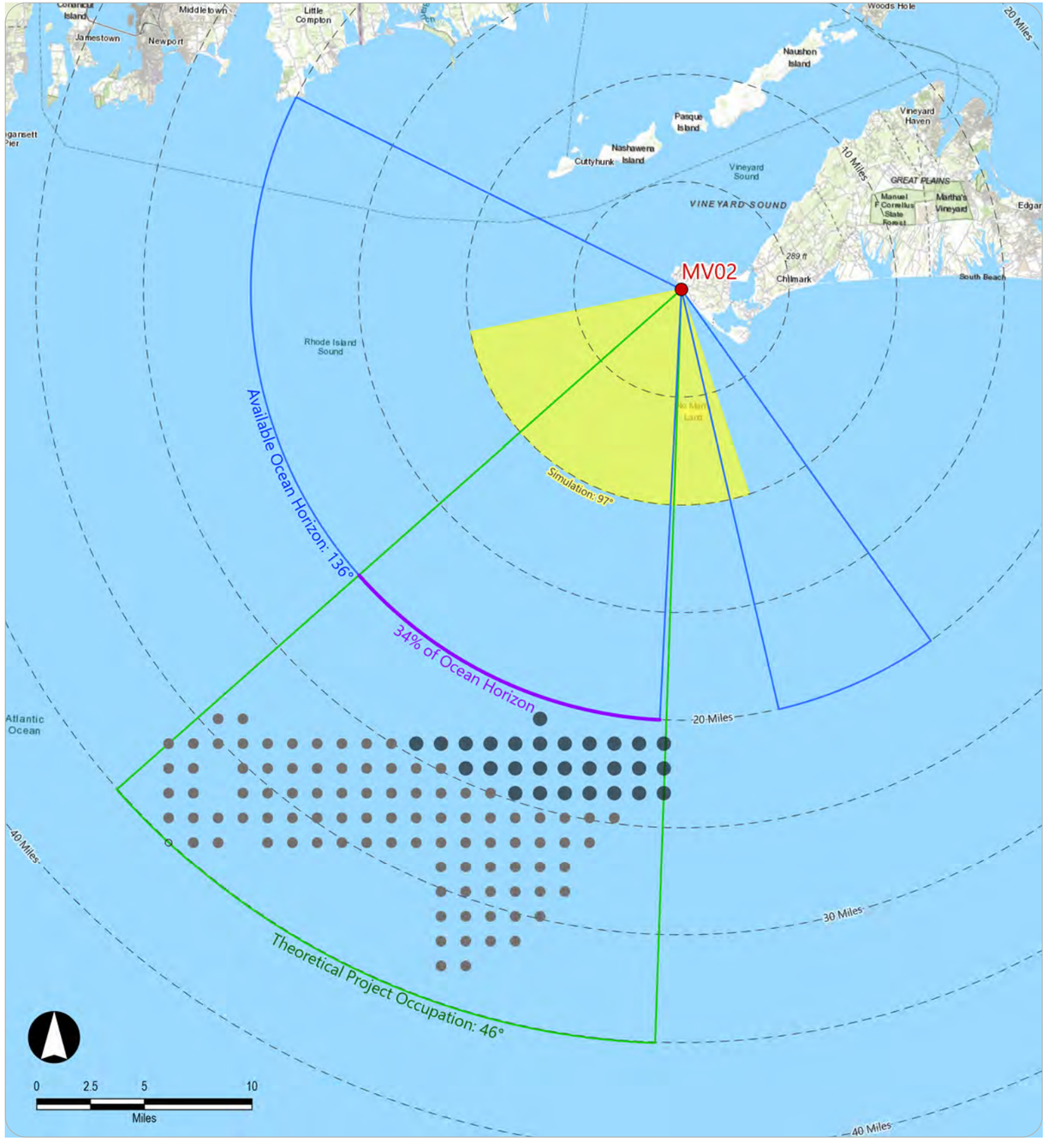
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 10 degrees of open ocean and 350 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 32 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (100% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

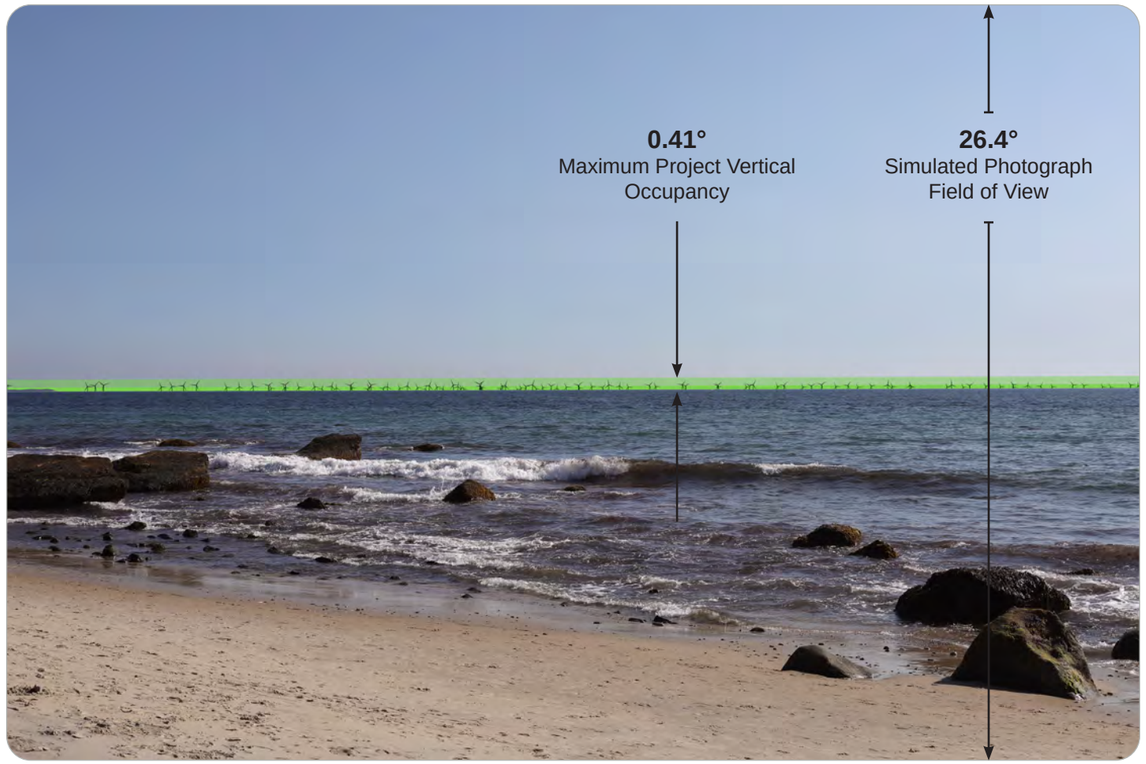
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.09 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.2 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.3 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (21.5 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 35 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 35 miles, the entire WTG will be screened from view.
It was also observed that 71 of the total 122 WTGs (58 percent) were screened by curvature of the earth, terrain, vegetation and/or structures.





MV02: Philbin Beach, Aquinnah, MA

Horizon Occupation

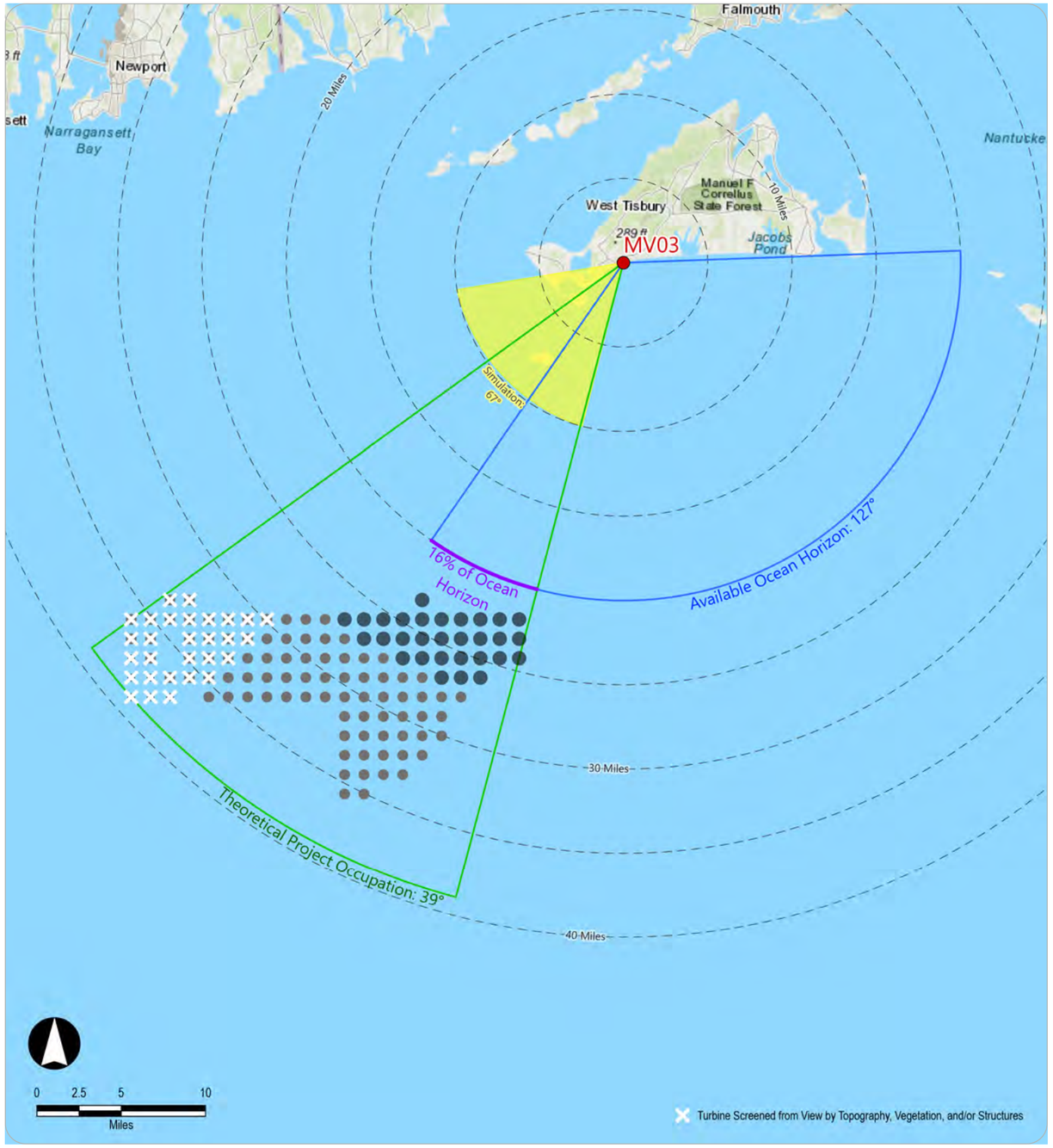
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 136 degrees of open ocean and 224 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 46 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (34% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.41 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.7 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 1.6 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (10.5 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 20 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine platform (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the platform) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 25 miles, the mid-tower of the WTG will be screened from view.



MV03: Lucy Vincent Beach, Chilmark, MA

MV03: Lucy Vincent Beach, Chilmark, MA

Horizon Occupation

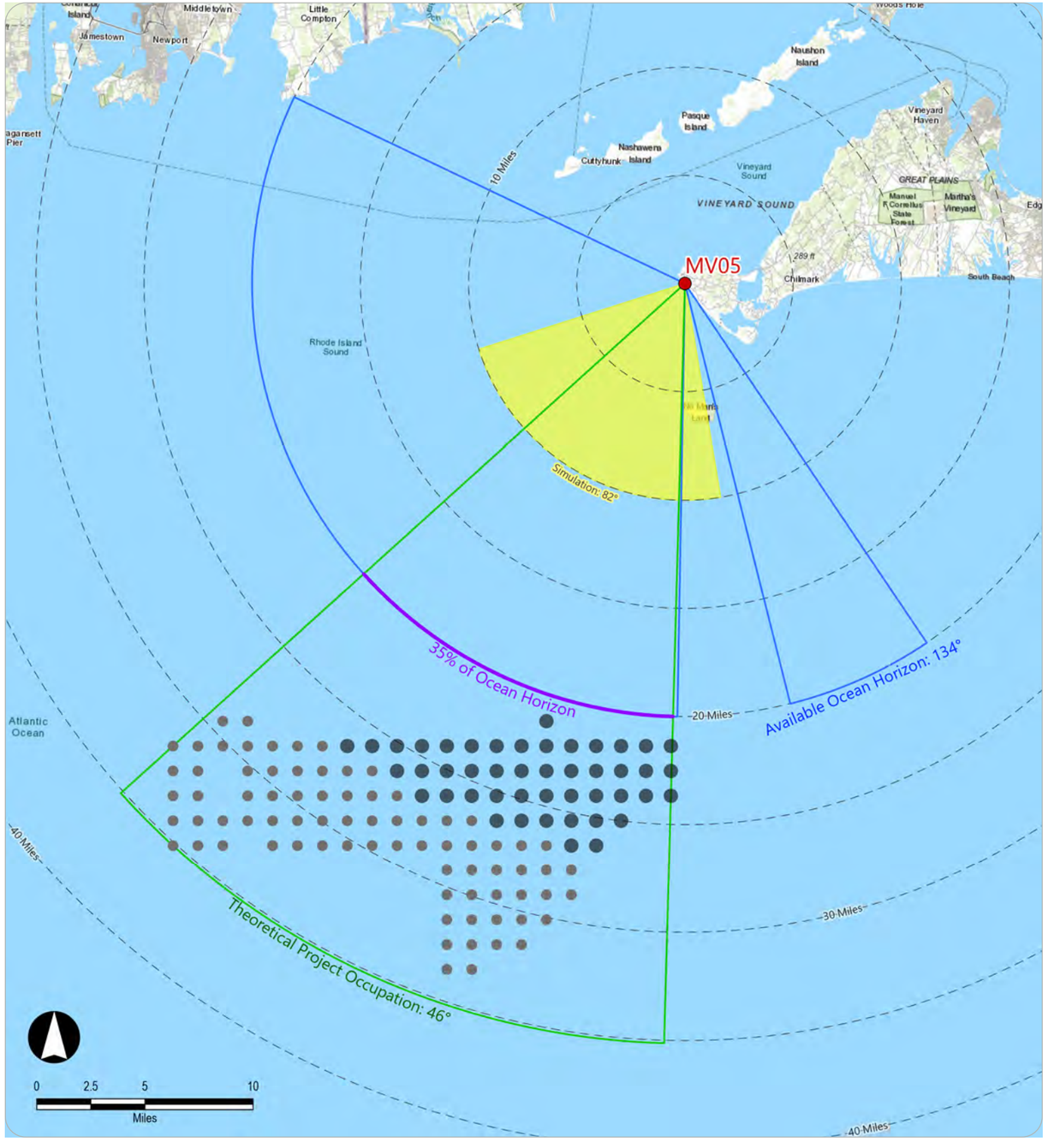
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 127 degrees of open ocean and 233 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 39 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (16% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

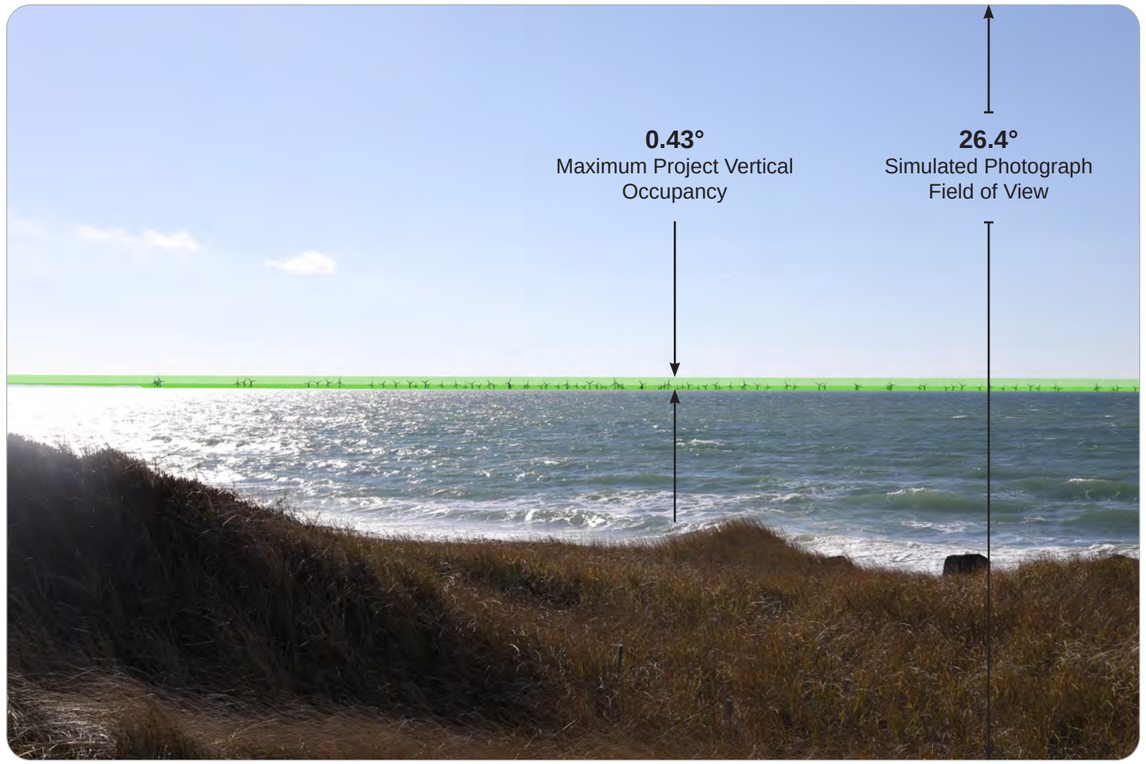
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.38 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.7 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 1.4 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (27.7 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 20 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine platform (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the platform) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles, the WTG mid-tower will be screened from view.
It was also observed that 29 of the total 122 WTGs (24 percent) were screened by curvature of the earth, terrain, vegetation and/or structures.





MV05: Moshup Beach, Aquinnah, MA

Horizon Occupation

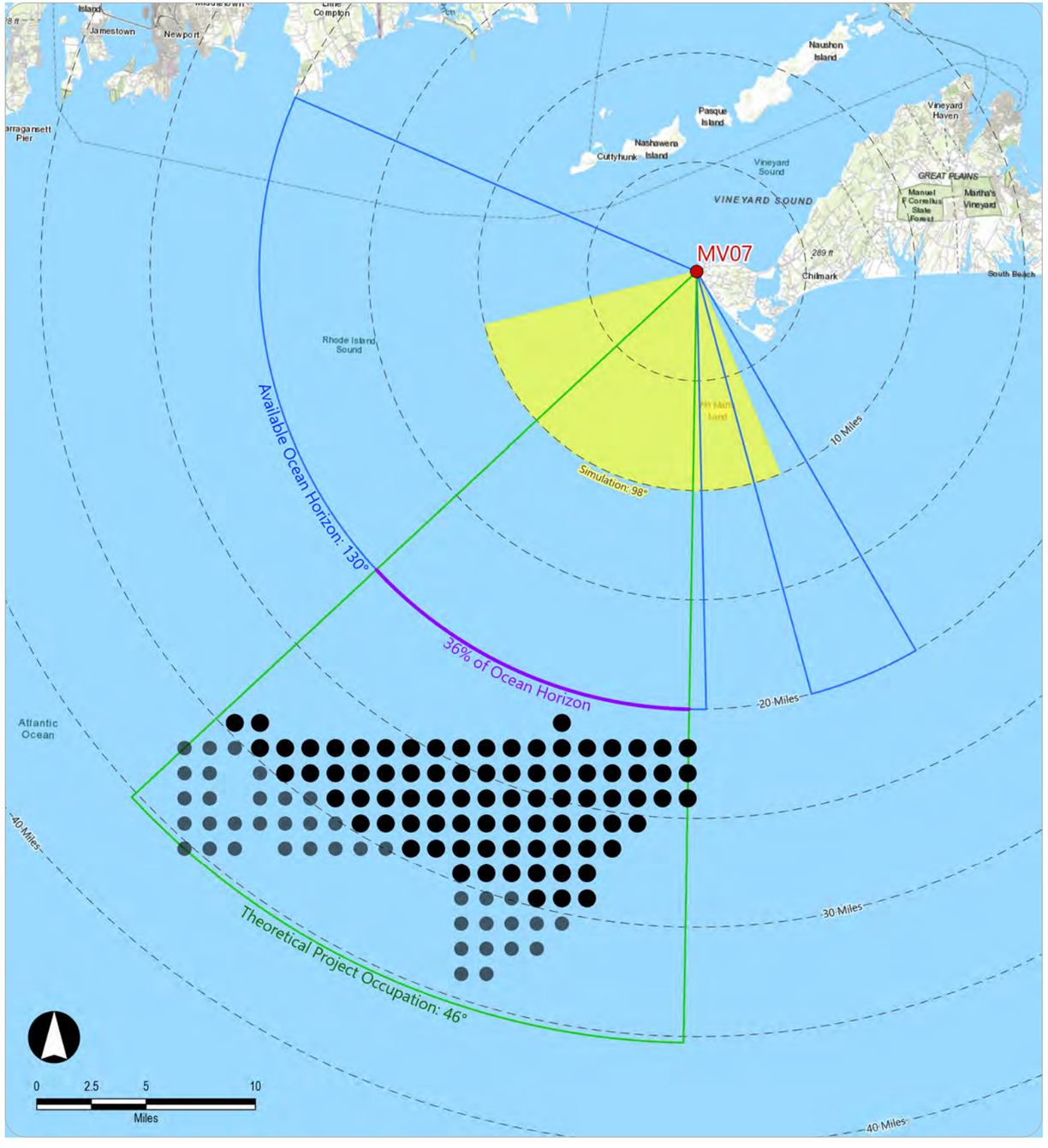
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 134 degrees of open ocean and 226 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 46 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (35% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

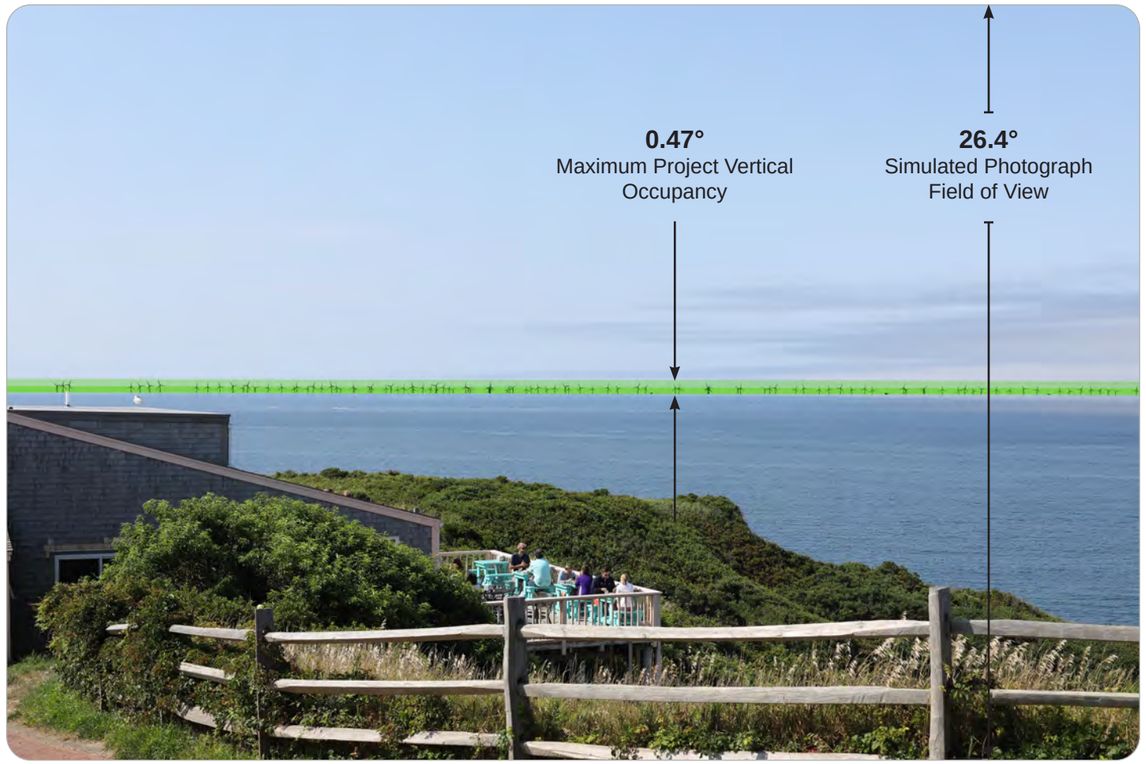
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.43 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.8 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 1.6 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (23.1 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 20 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine platform (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the platform) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles, the WTG mid-tower will be screened from view.





MV07: Aquinnah Overlook, Aquinnah MA

MV07: Aquinnah Overlook, Aquinnah MA

Horizon Occupation

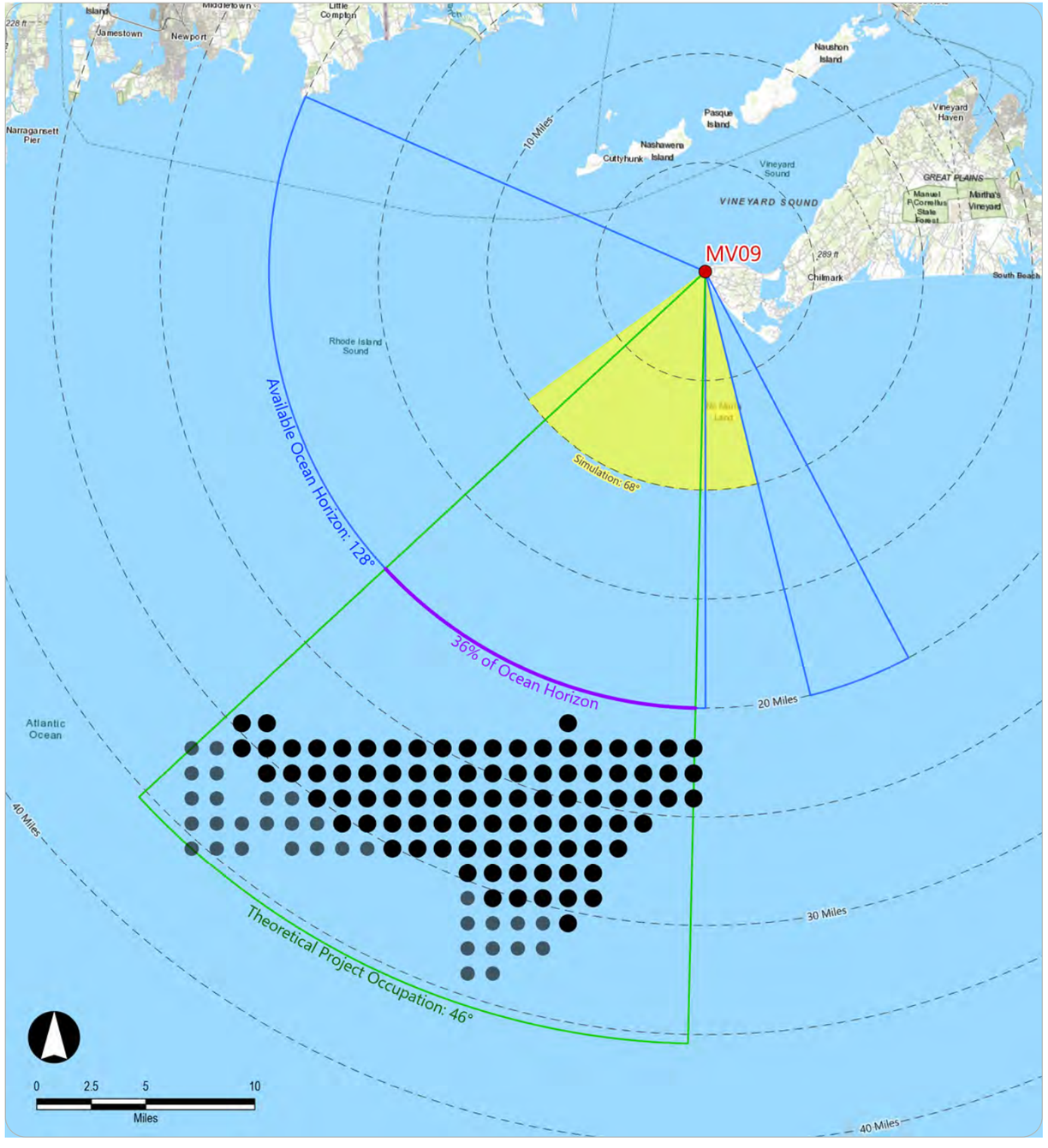
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 130 degrees of open ocean and 230 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 46 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (36% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

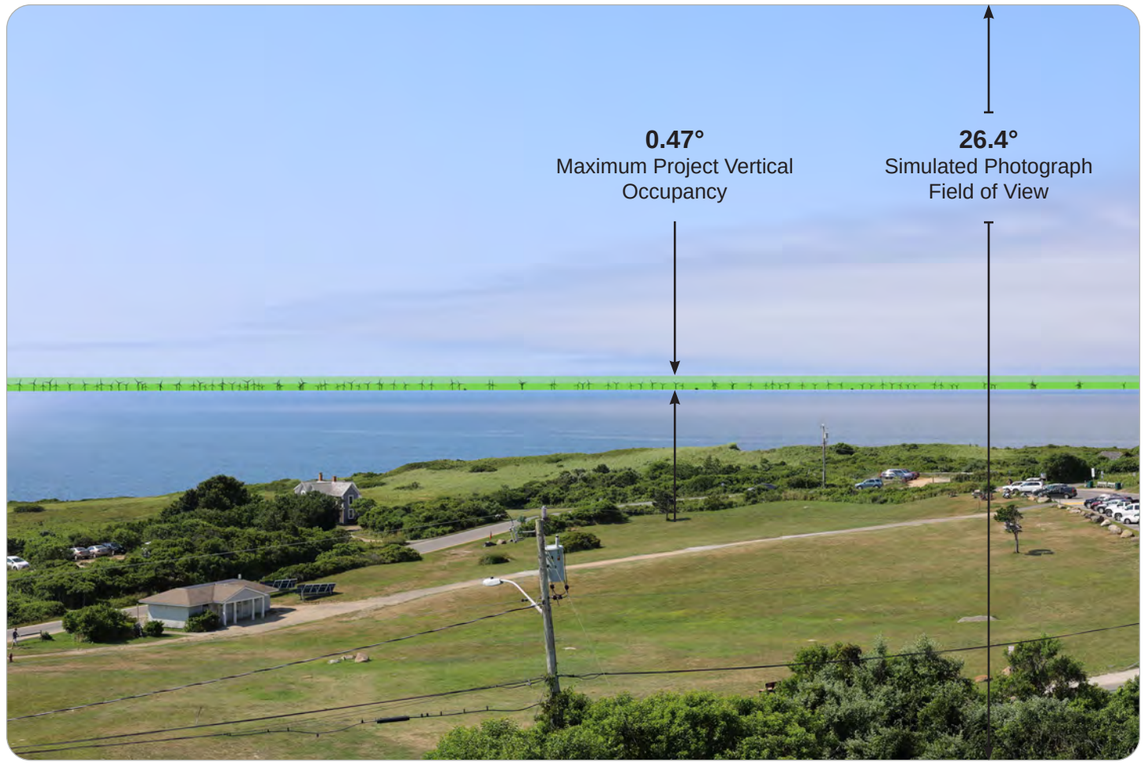
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.47 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.9 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 1.8 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (145.5 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 20 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine will fully visable, and for WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles, the WTG platform will be screened from view.





MV09: Gay Head Lighthouse, Aquinnah, MA

Horizon Occupation

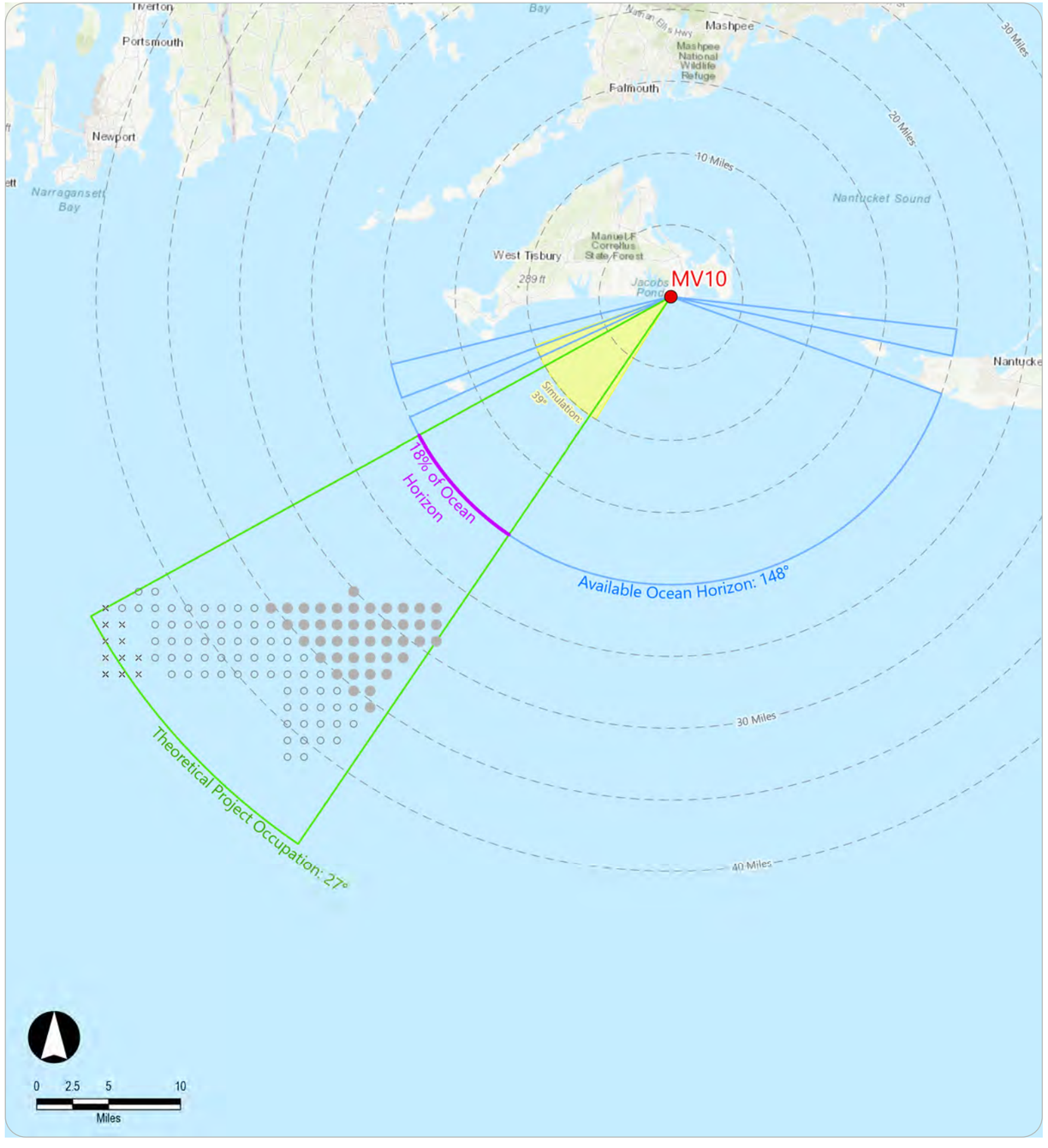
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 128 degrees of open ocean and 232 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 46 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (36% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

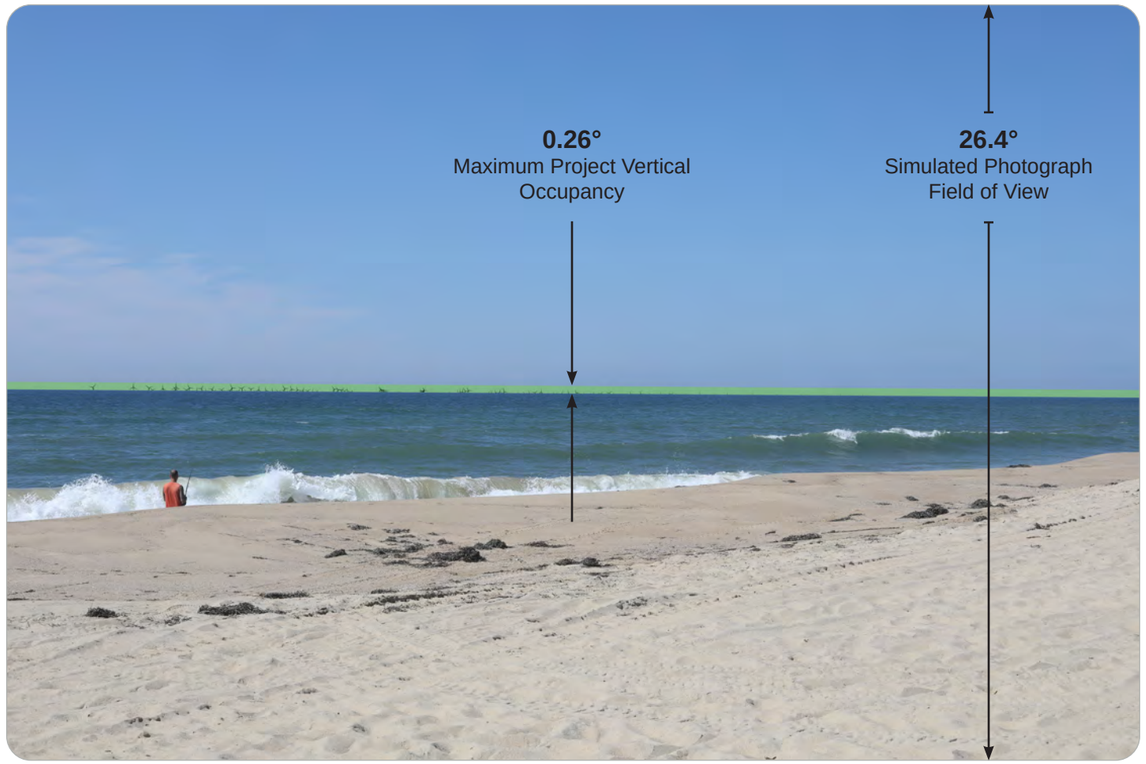
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.47 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.9 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 1.8 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (162.1 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 20 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine will fully visable, and for WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles, the WTG platform will be screened from view.





MV10: South Beach State Park, Edgartown, MA

Horizon Occupation

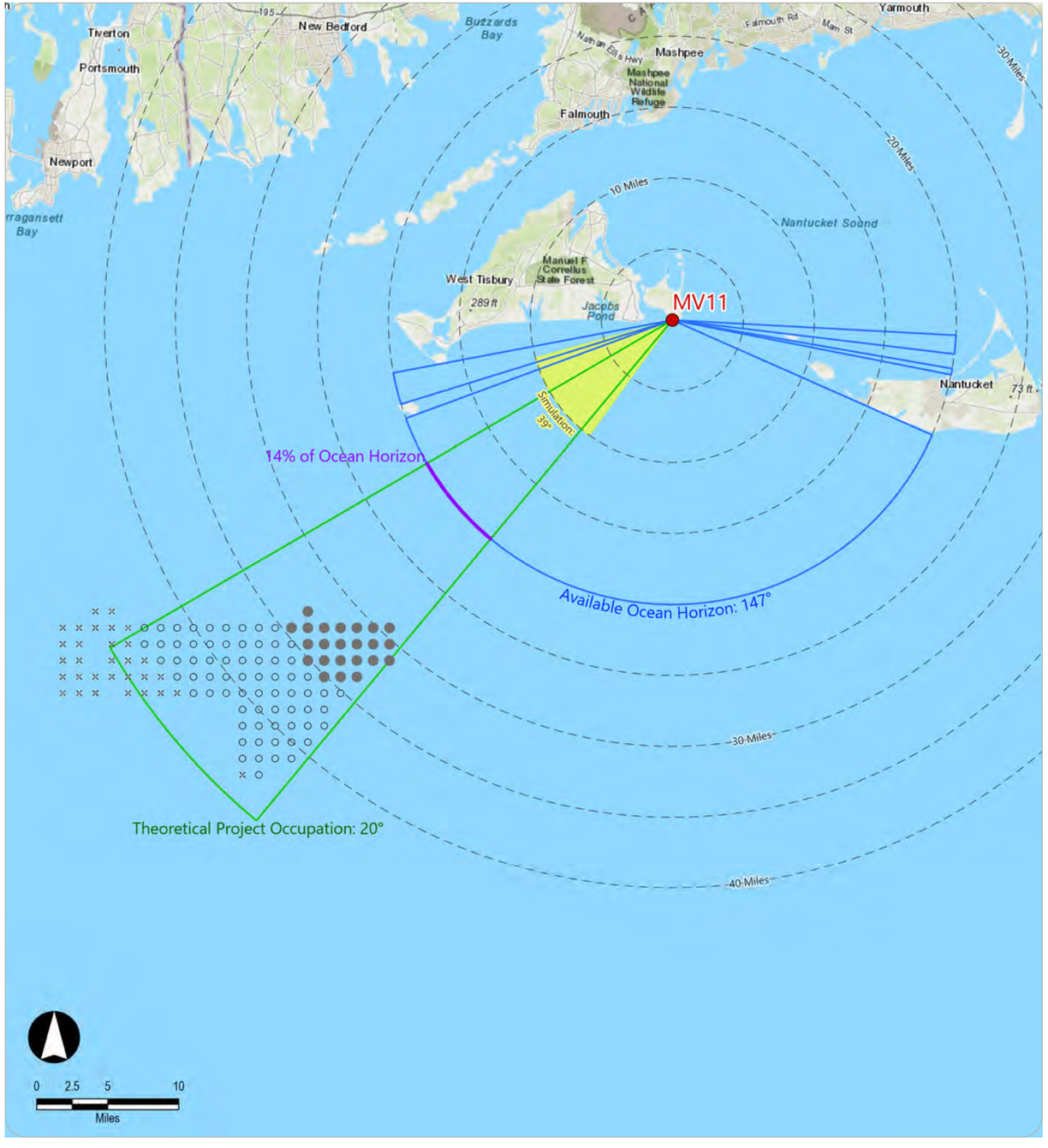
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 148 degrees of open ocean and 212 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 27 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (18% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

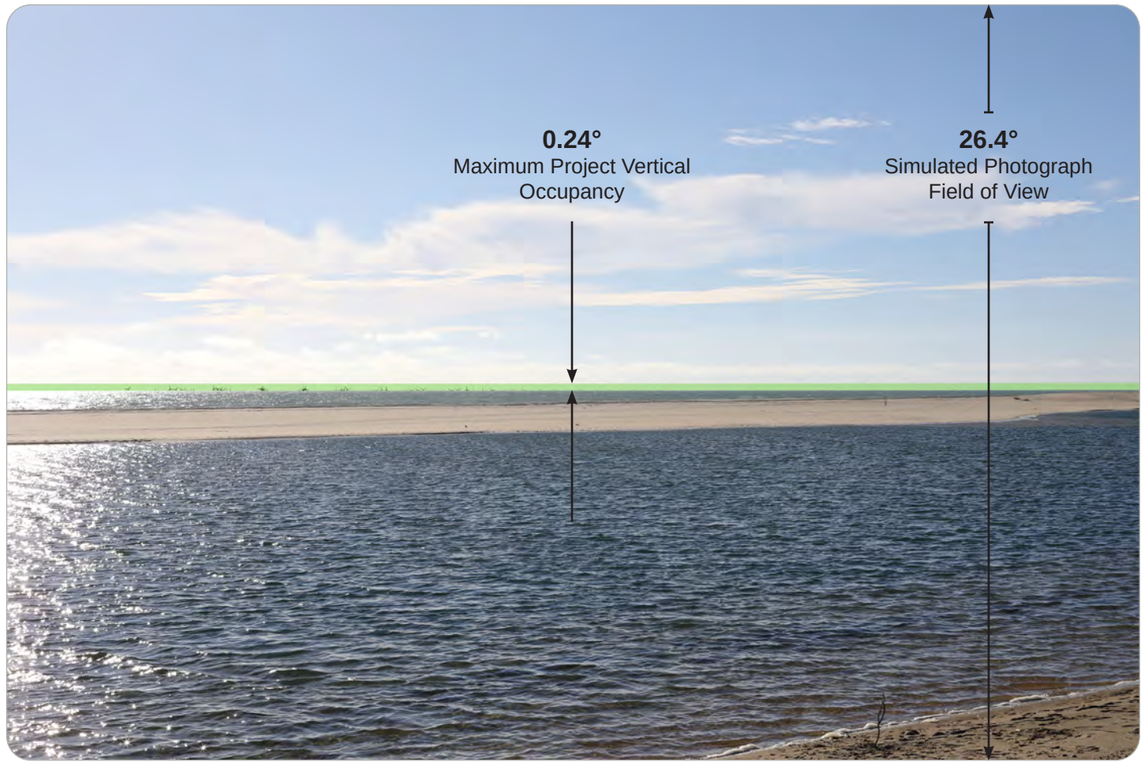
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.26 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.5 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 1.0 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (17.0 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 25 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine mid-tower (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the mid-tower) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 35 miles, the WTG hub will be screened from view.





MV11: Wasque Point, Edgartown MA

Horizon Occupation

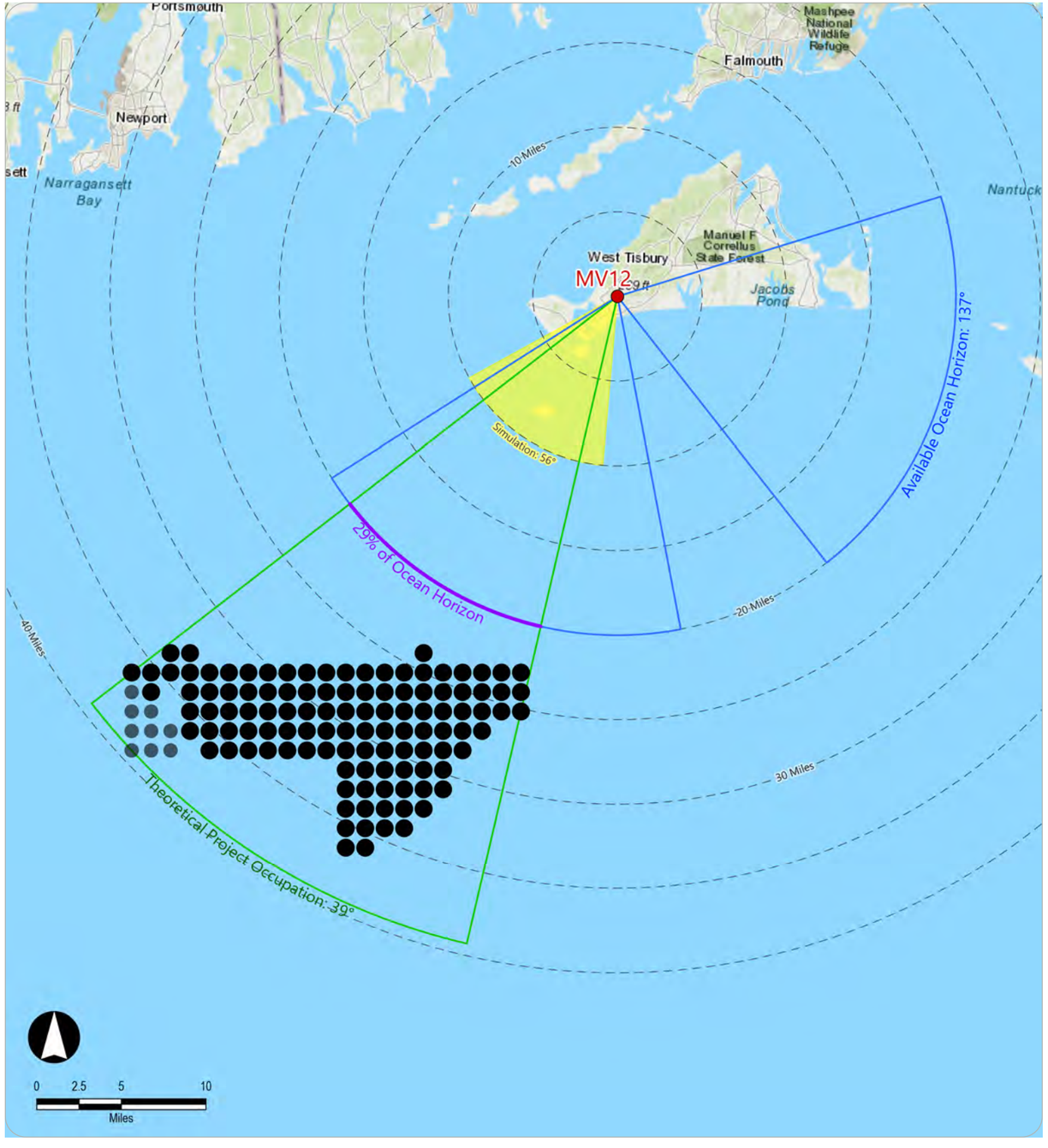
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 147 degrees of open ocean and 213 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 20 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (14% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

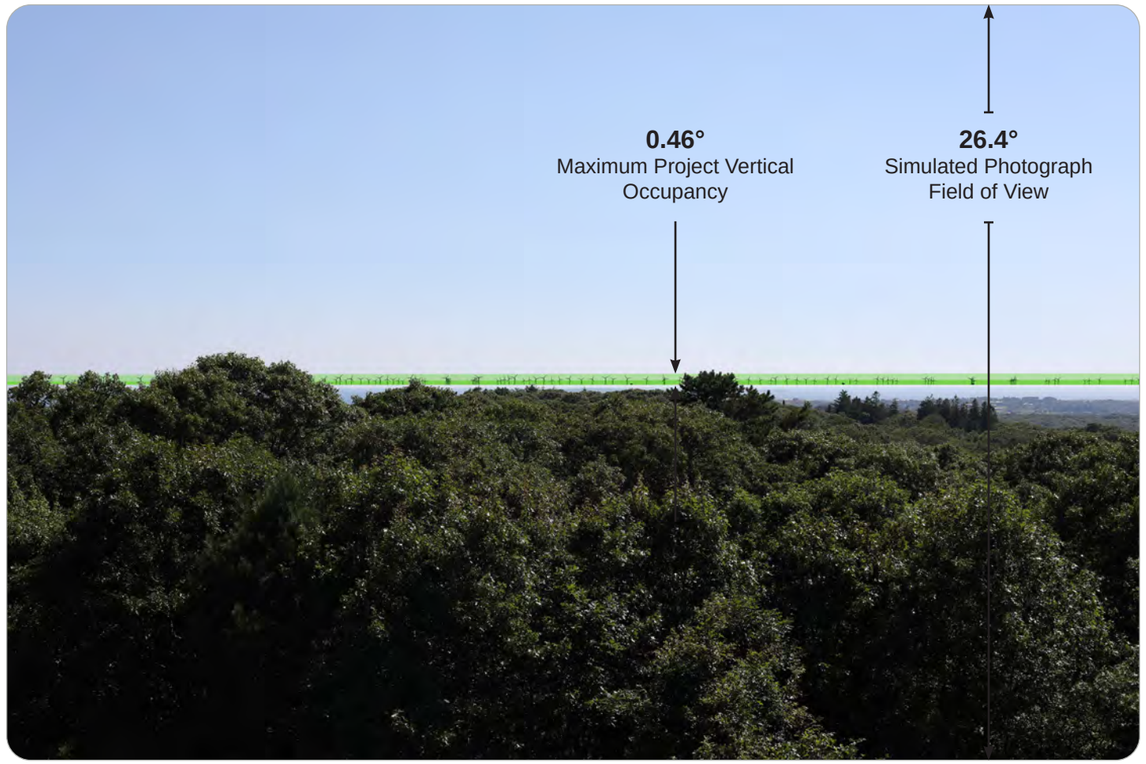
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.24 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.4 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.9 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (13.6 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine mid-tower (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the mid-tower) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 35 miles, the WTG hub will be screened from view.





MV12: Peaked Hill Reservation, Chilmark, MA

Horizon Occupation

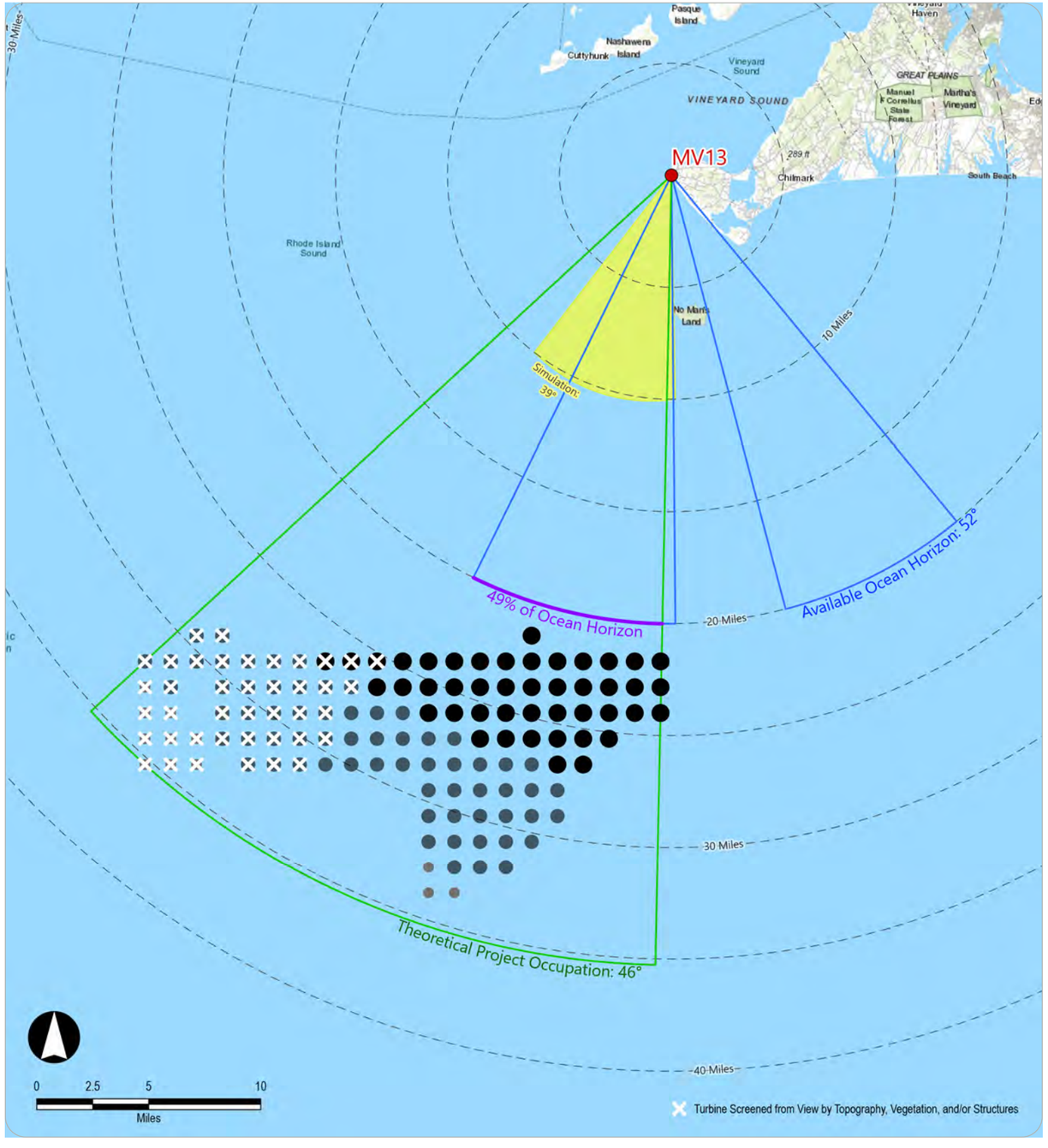
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 137 degrees of open ocean and 223 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 39 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (29% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

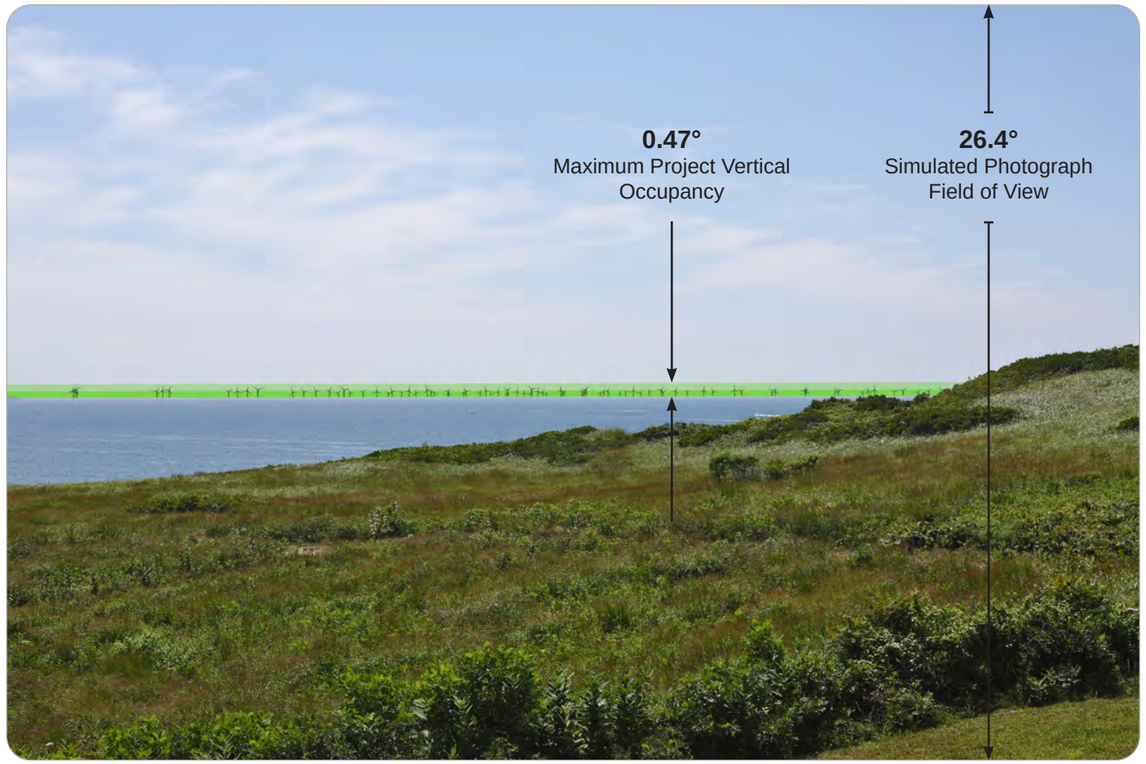
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.46 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.8 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 1.7 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (305.1 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 25 miles (as measured from the KOP), the WTG will be fully visable, and for WTGs beyond approximately 35 miles, the WTG paltform will be screened from view.





Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead, Aquinnah, MA

Horizon Occupation

From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 52 degrees of open ocean and 308 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 46 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (49% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

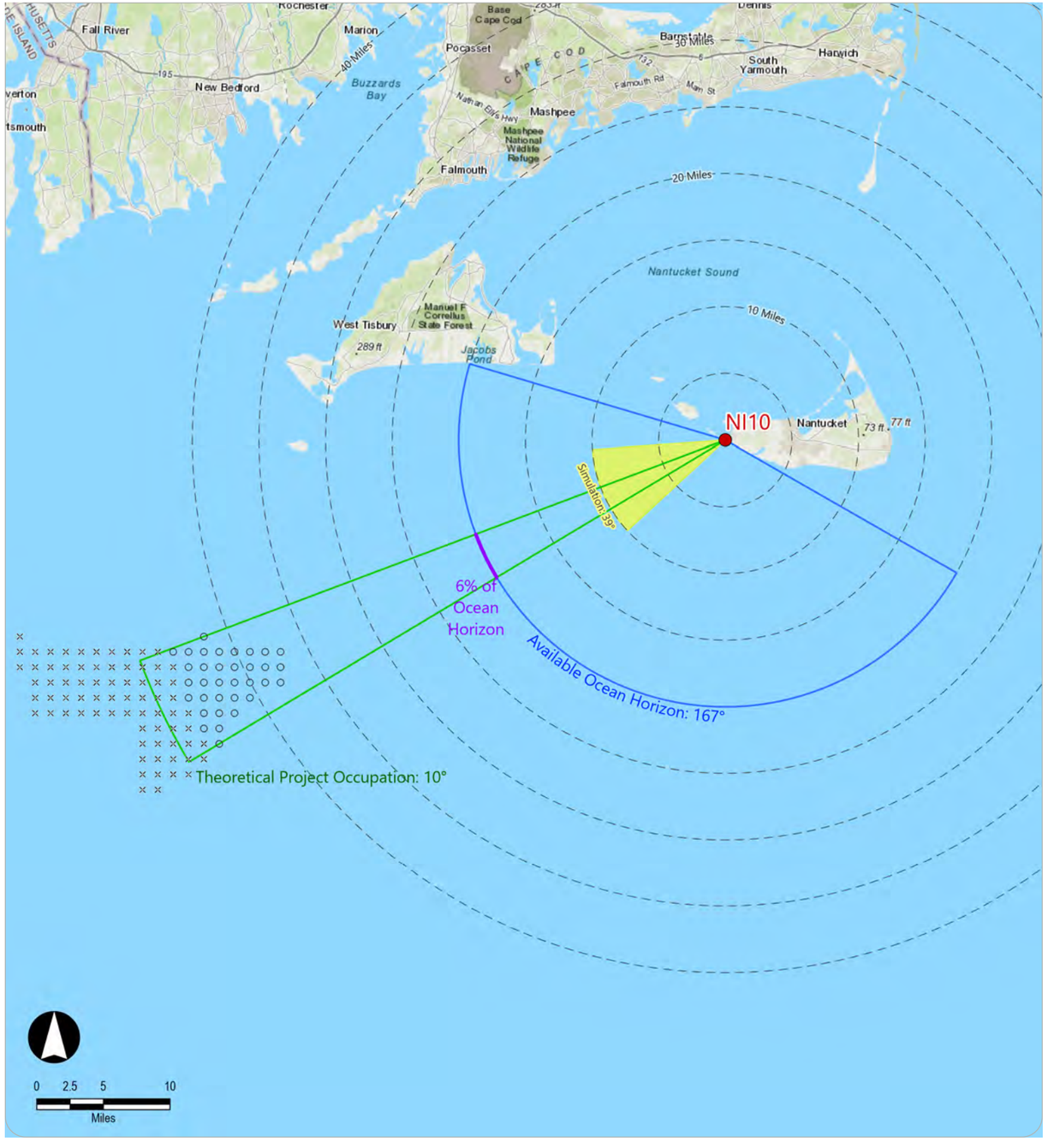
Vertical Field of View Occupation

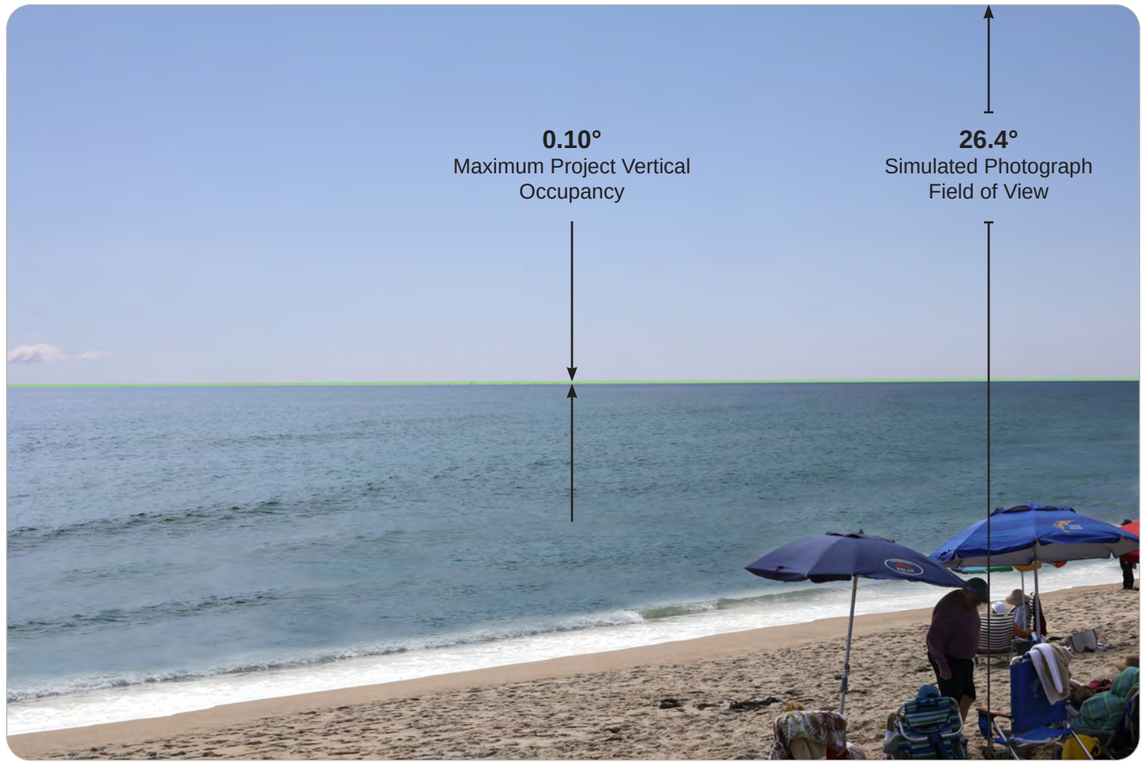
From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.47 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.9 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 1.8 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (17.0 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 20 miles (as measured from the KOP), the WTG will be fully visable, and for WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles, the WTG mid-tower will be screened from view.

It was also observed that 41 of the total 122 WTGs (34 percent) were screened by curvature of the earth, terrain, vegetation and/or structures.





NI10: Madaket Beach, Nantucket, MA

Horizon Occupation

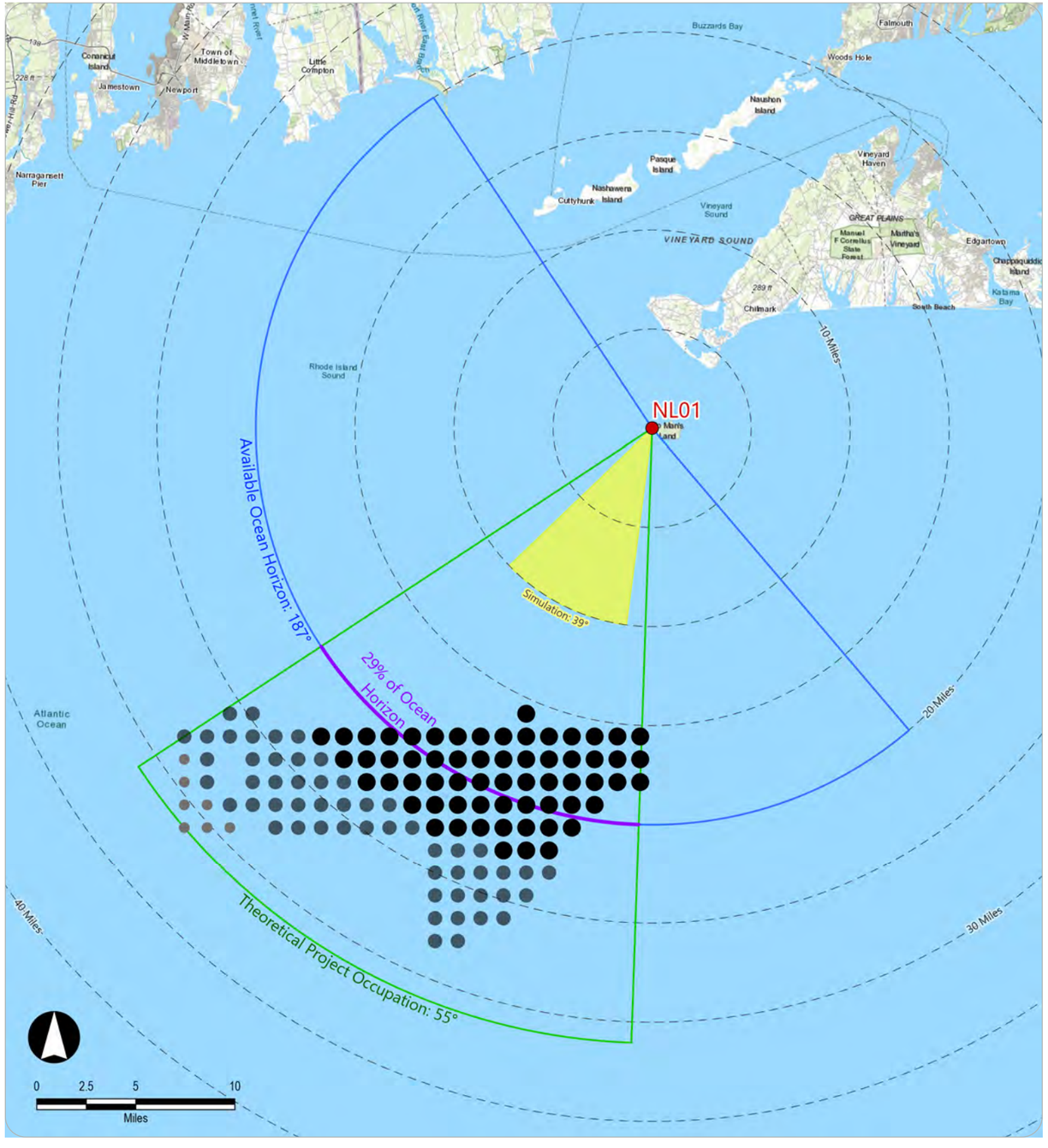
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 167 degrees of open ocean and 193 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 10 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (6% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

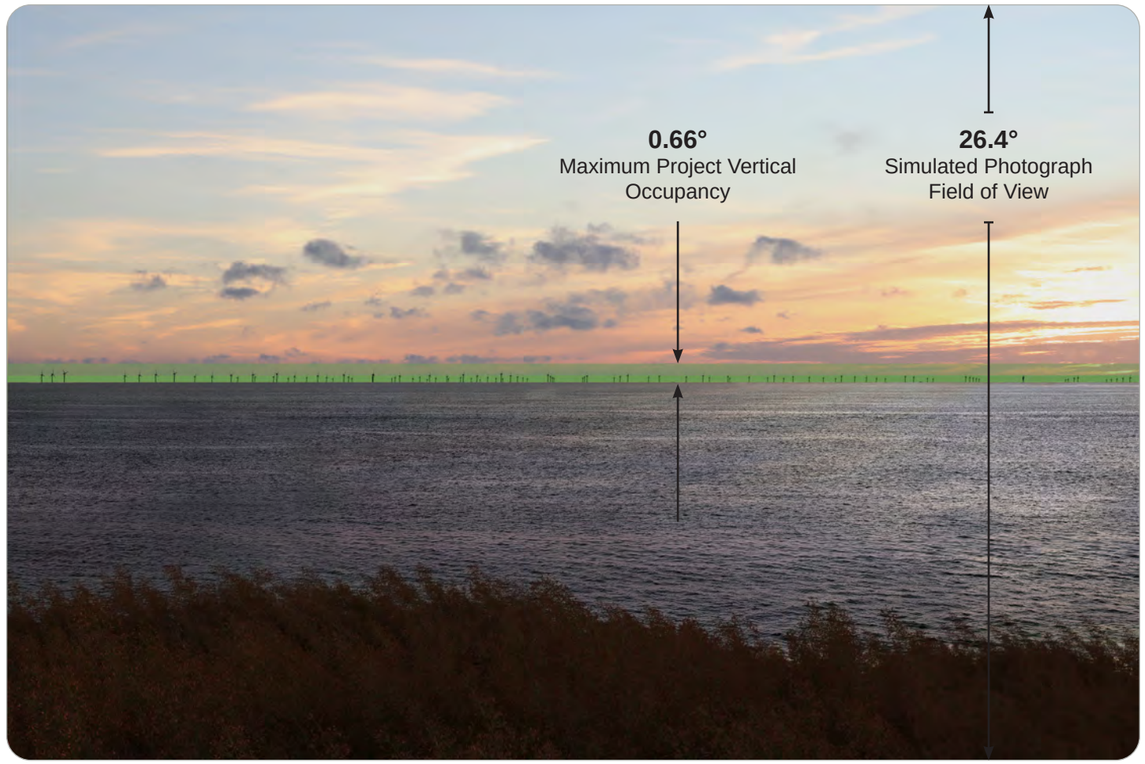
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.10 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.2 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.4 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (20.6 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 35 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view.





NL01: Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge, Chilmark, MA

Horizon Occupation

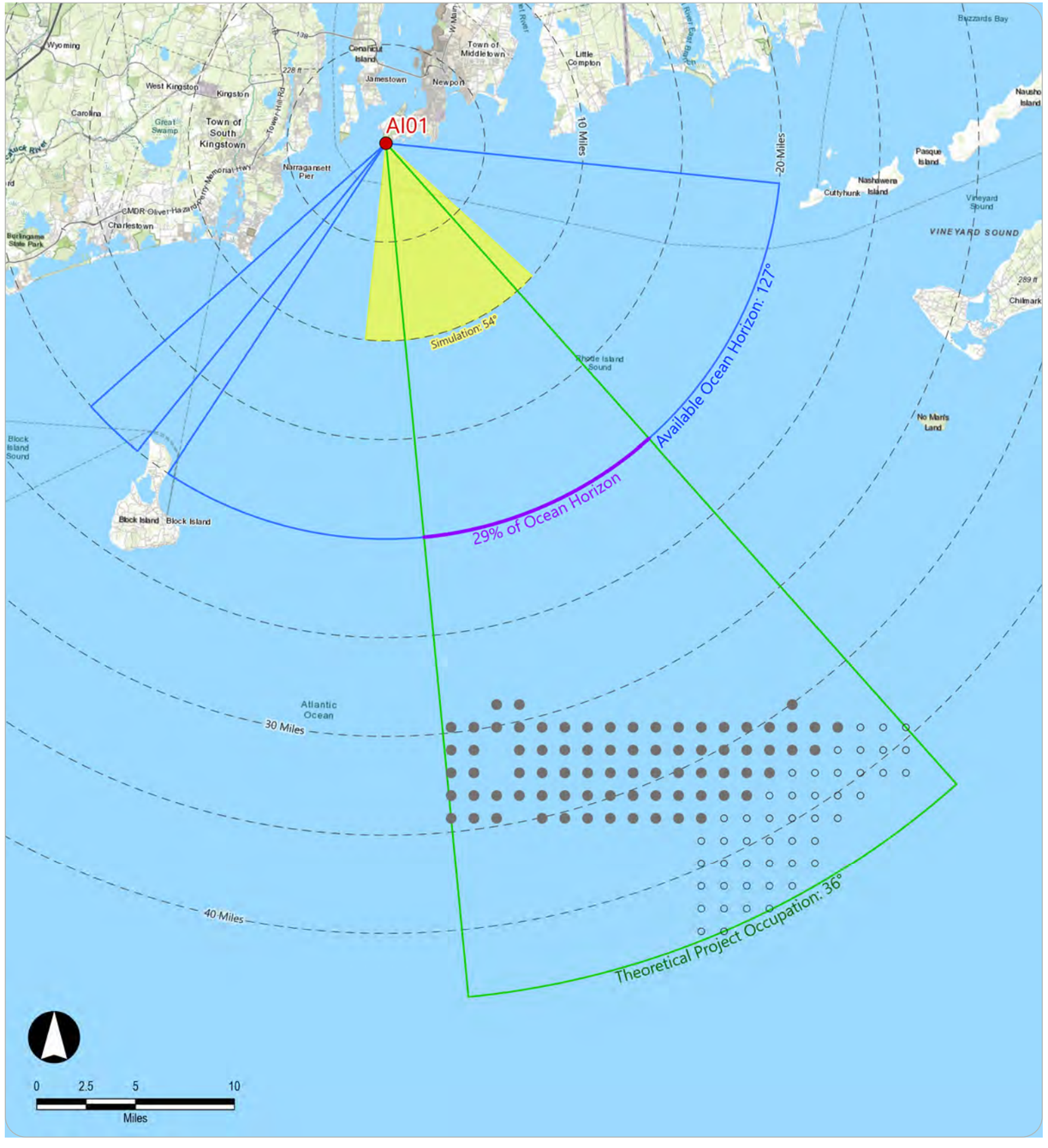
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 187 degrees of open ocean and 173 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 55 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (29% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

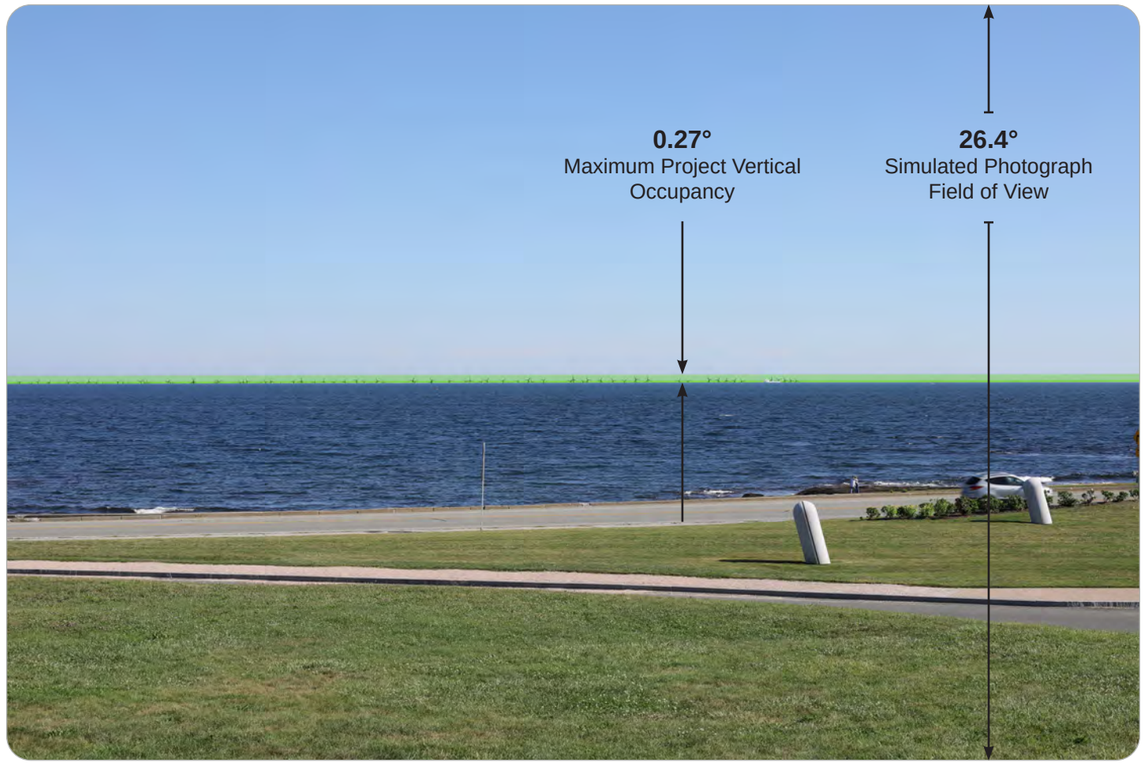
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.66 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 1.2 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 2.5 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 15 miles (as measured from the KOP), the WTG will be fully visable, and for WTGs beyond approximately 25 miles, the WTG mid-tower will be screened from view.





AI01: Brenton Point State Park, Newport, RI

AI01: Brenton Point State Park, Newport, RI

Horizon Occupation

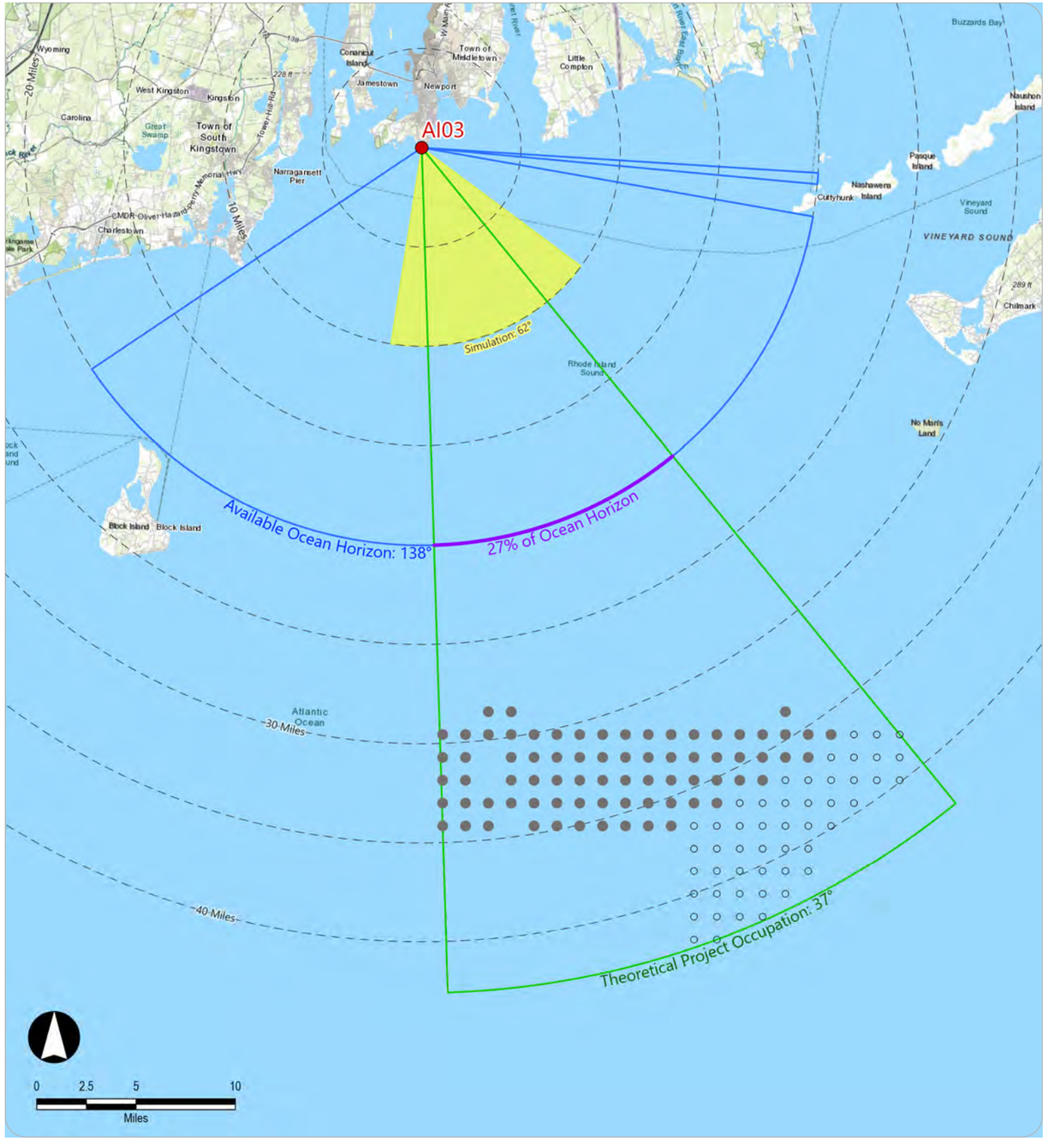
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 127 degrees of open ocean and 233 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 36 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (29% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

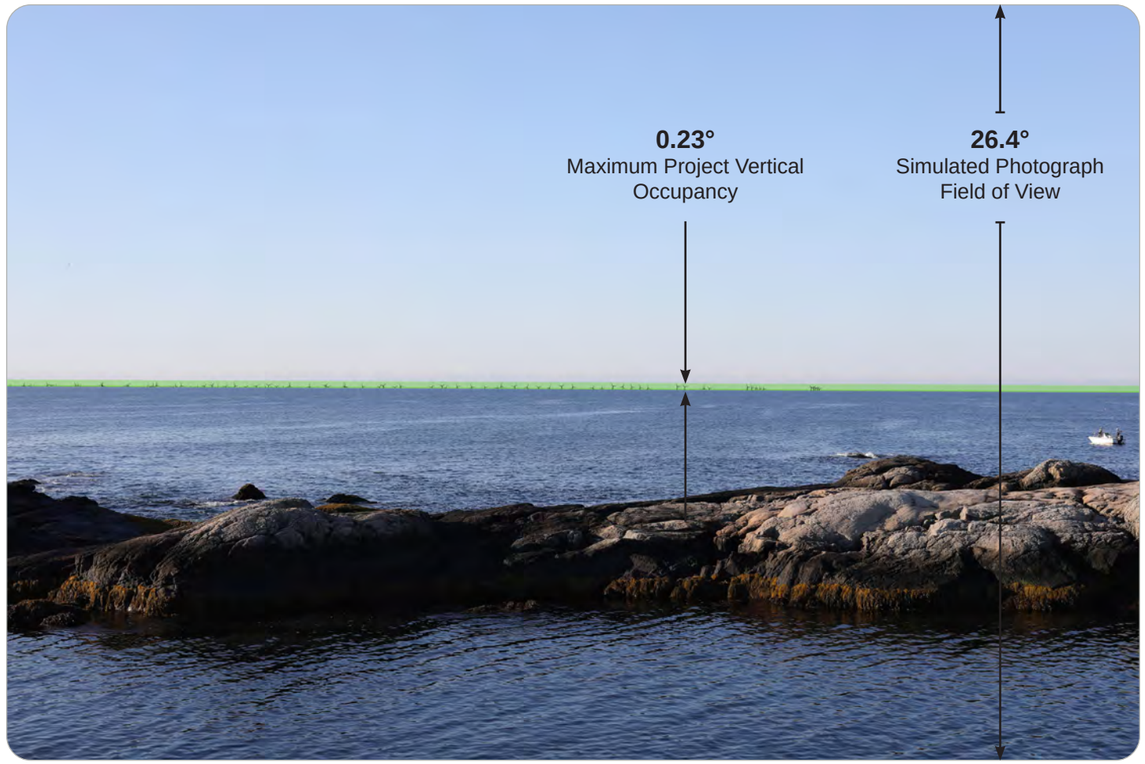
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.27 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.5 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 1.0 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (33.9 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 40 miles, the WTG will be fully screened from view.





AI03: Newport Cliffwalk, Newport, RI

Horizon Occupation

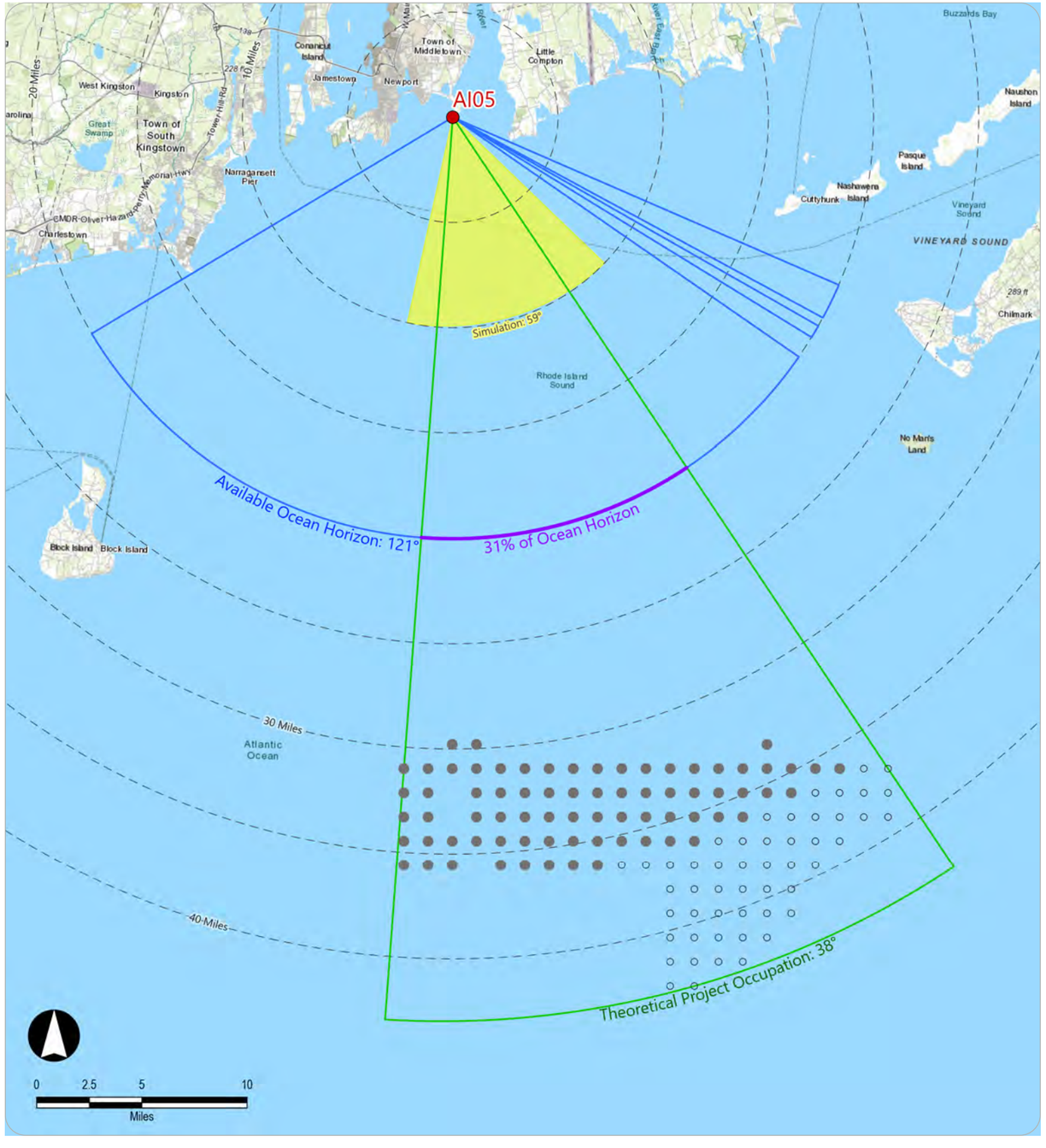
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 138 degrees of open ocean and 222 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 37 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (27% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

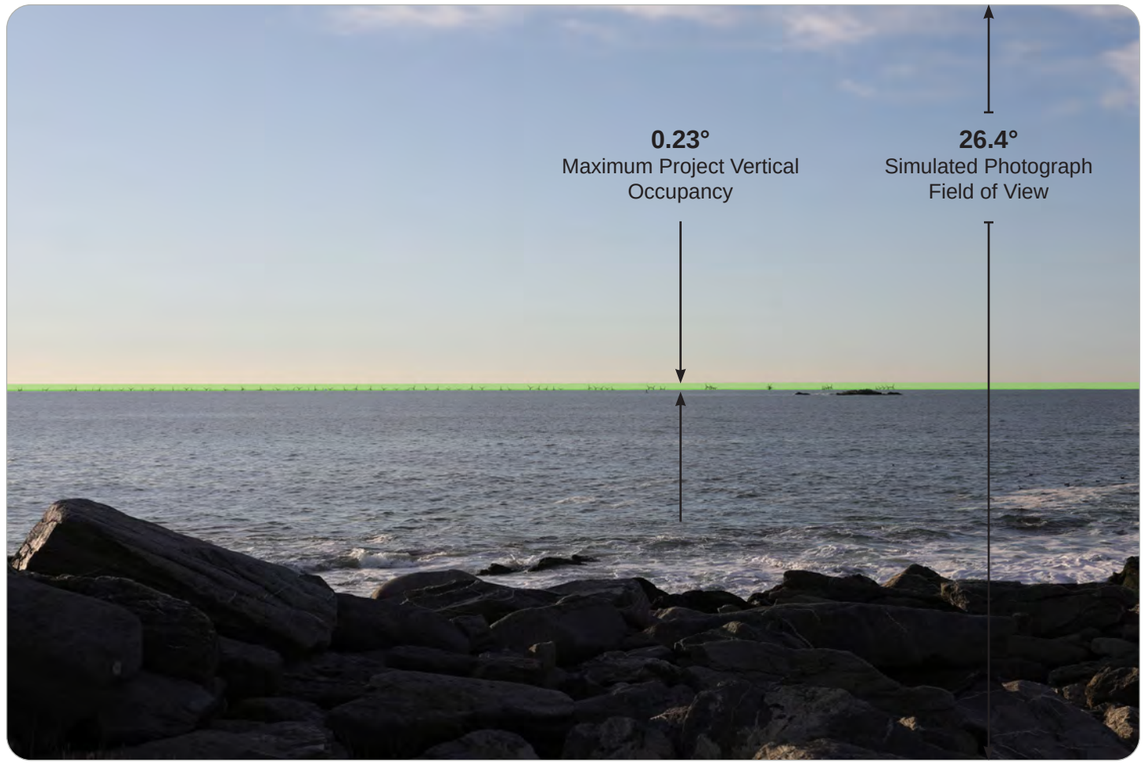
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.23 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.4 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.9 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (22.8 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine mid-tower (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the mid-tower) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 40 miles, the WTG hub will be screened from view.





Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge, Middletown, RI

Horizon Occupation

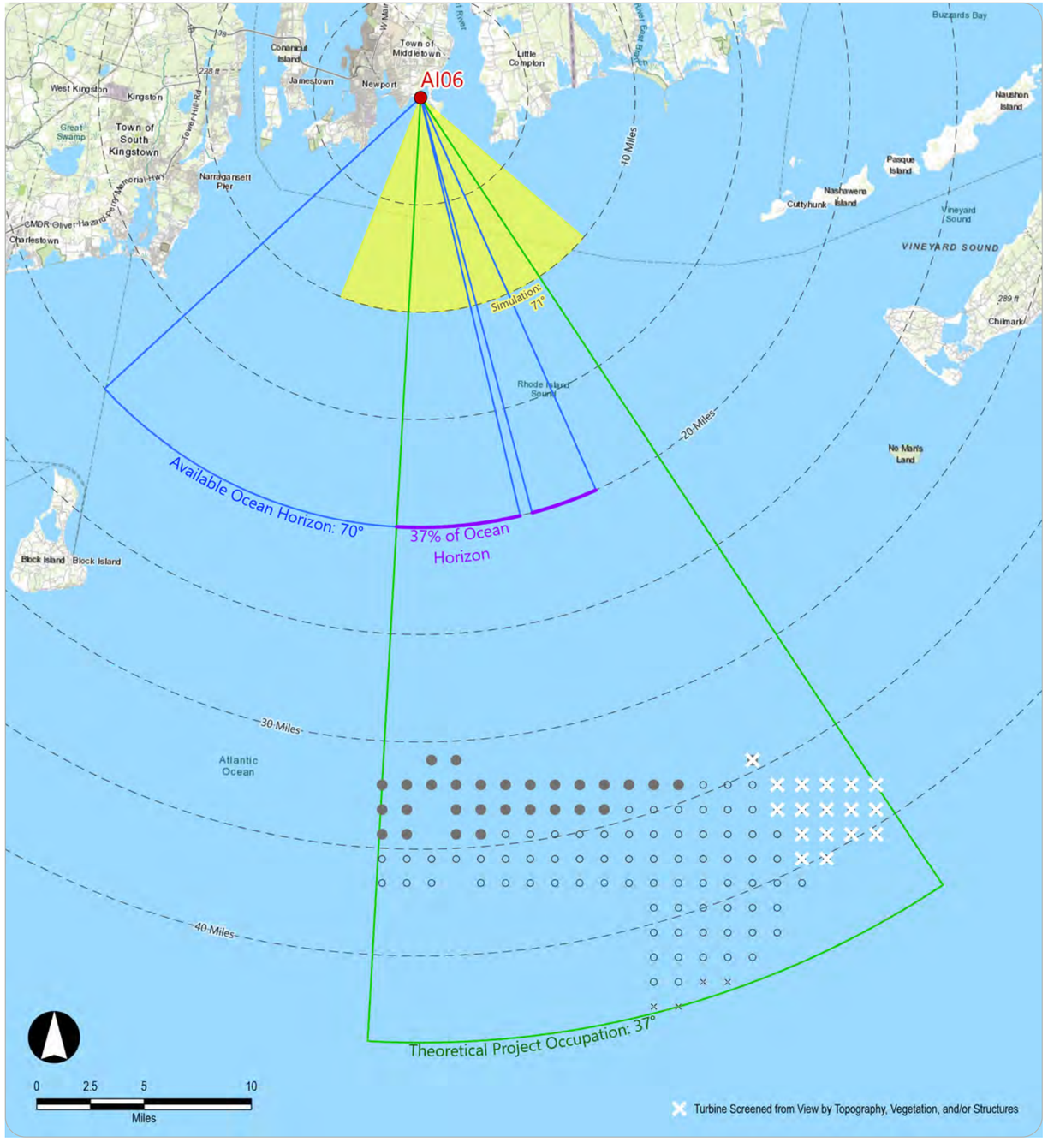
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 121 degrees of open ocean and 239 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 38 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (31% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

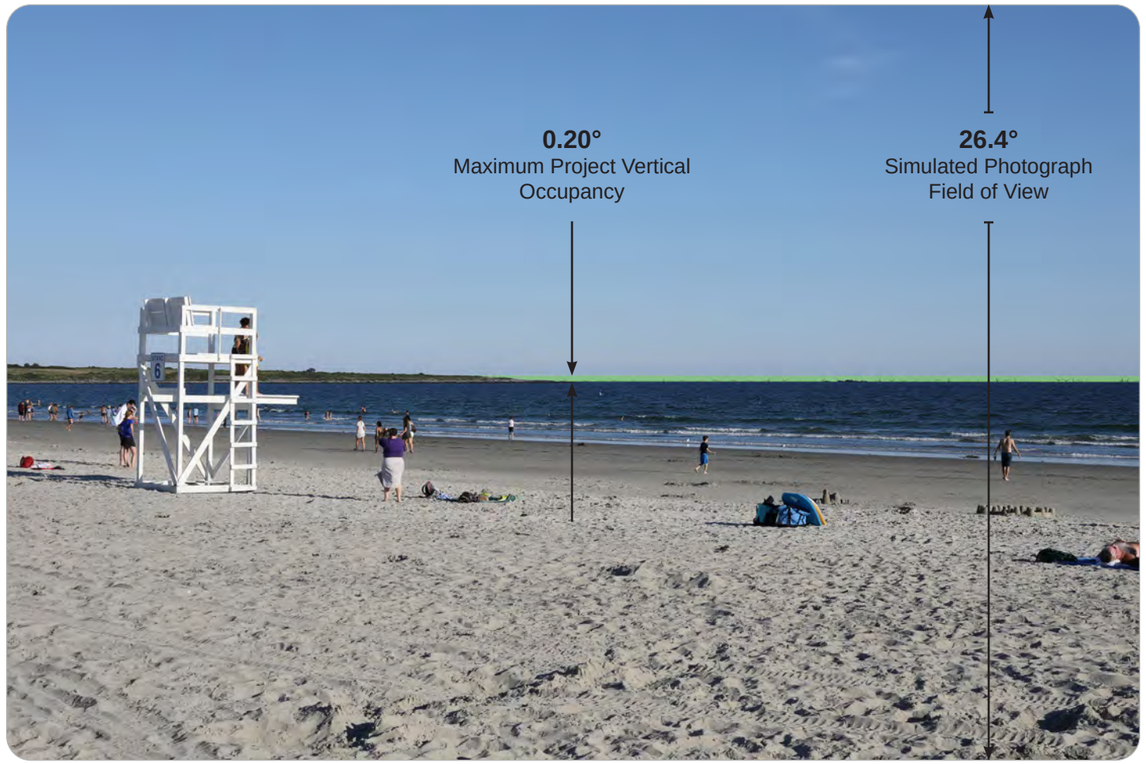
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.23 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.4 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.9 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (21.7 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 40 miles, the WTG will be fully screened from view.





AI06: Sachuest Beach (Second Beach), Middletown, RI

Horizon Occupation

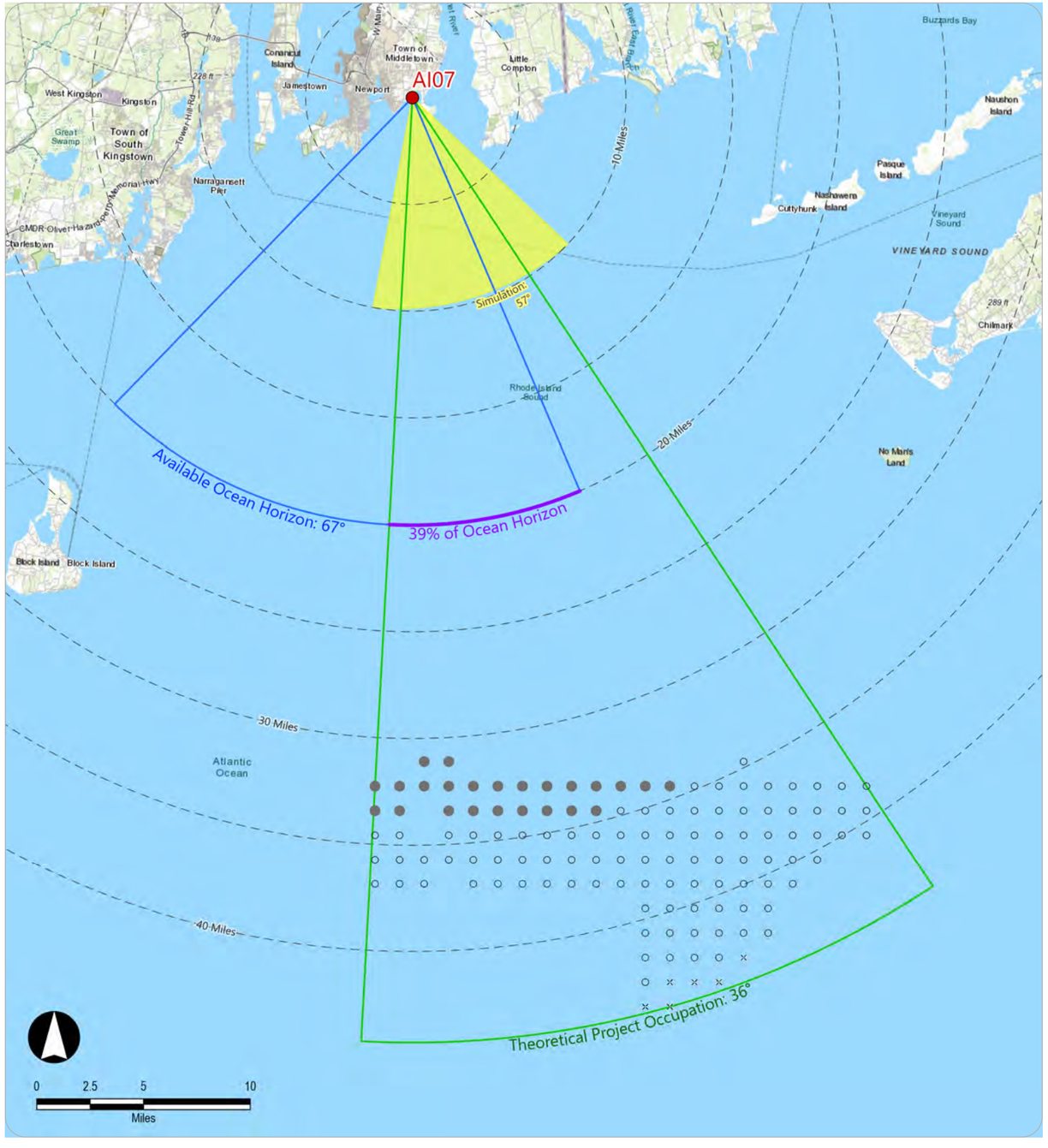
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 70 degrees of open ocean and 290 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 37 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (37% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

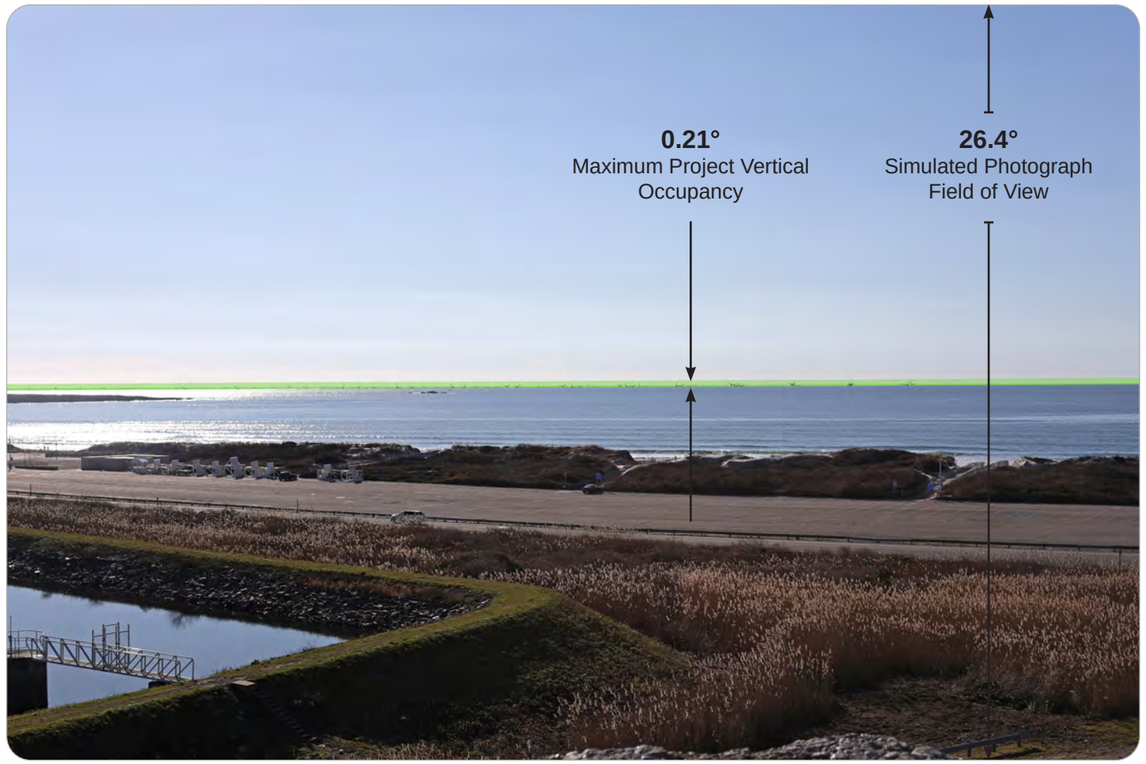
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.20 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.4 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.8 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (10.2 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 35 miles, the WTG will be fully screened from view.
It was also observed that 17 of the total 122 WTGs (14 percent) were screened by curvature of the earth, terrain, vegetation and/or structures.





AI07: Hanging Rock (Norman Bird Sanctuary), Middletown, RI

Horizon Occupation

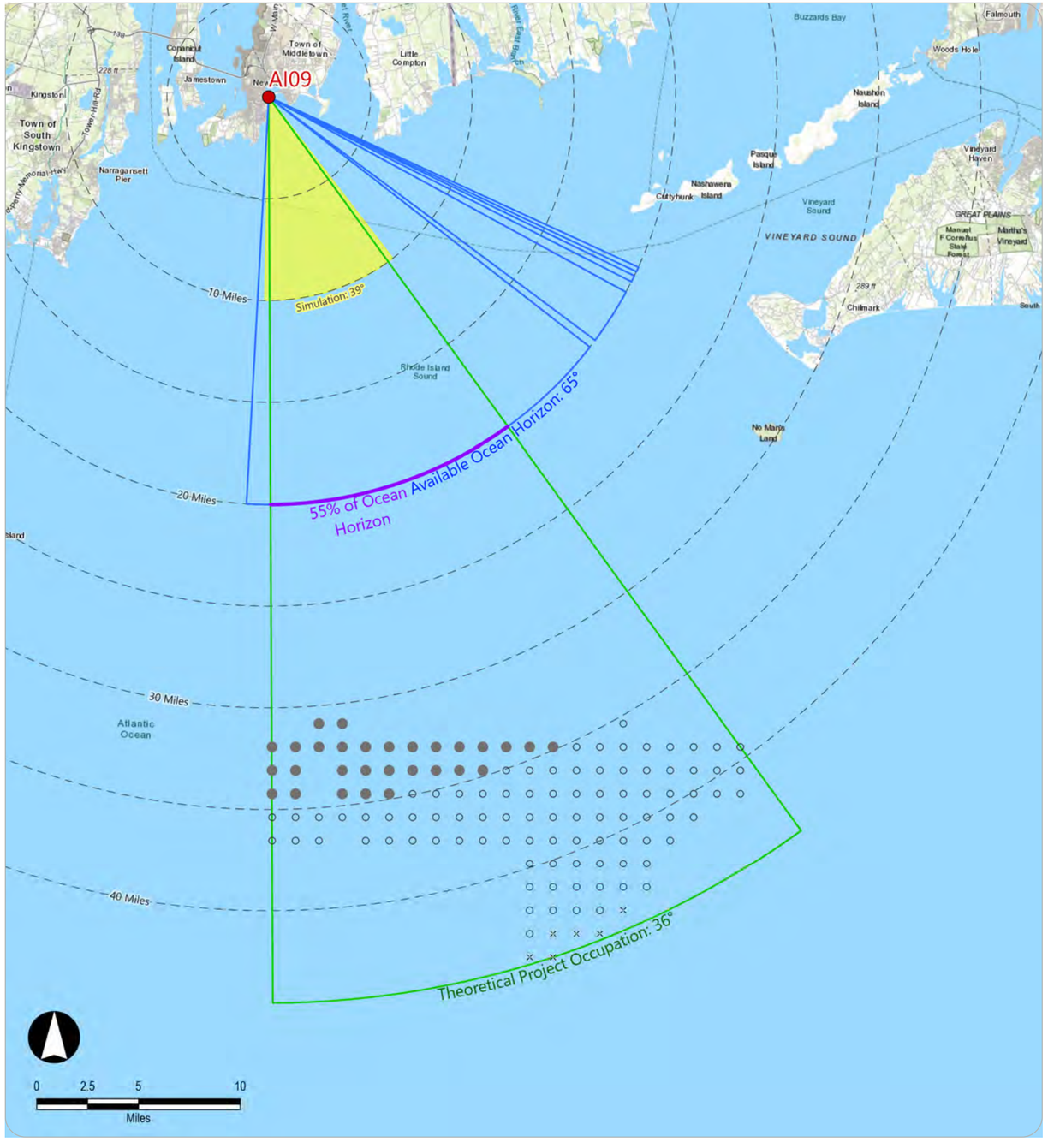
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 67 degrees of open ocean and 293 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 36 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (39% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

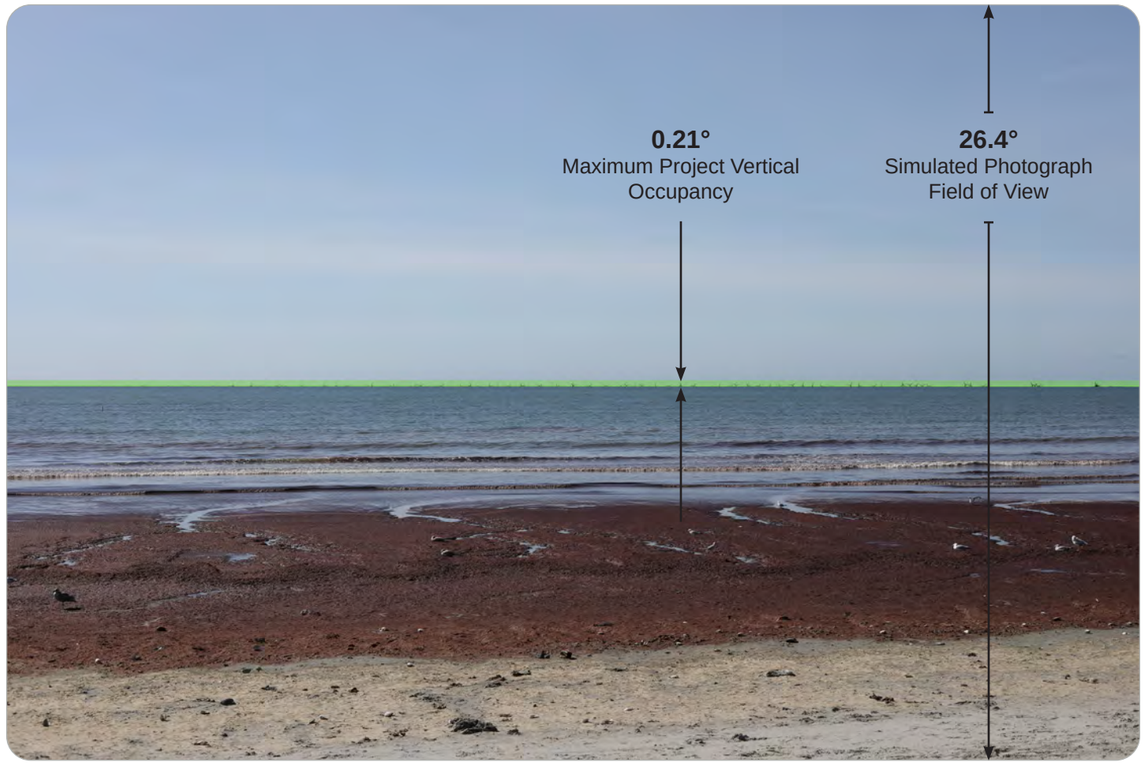
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.21 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.4 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.8 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (67.3 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 35 miles, the WTG will be fully screened from view.





AI09: Easton's Beach, Newport, RI

Horizon Occupation

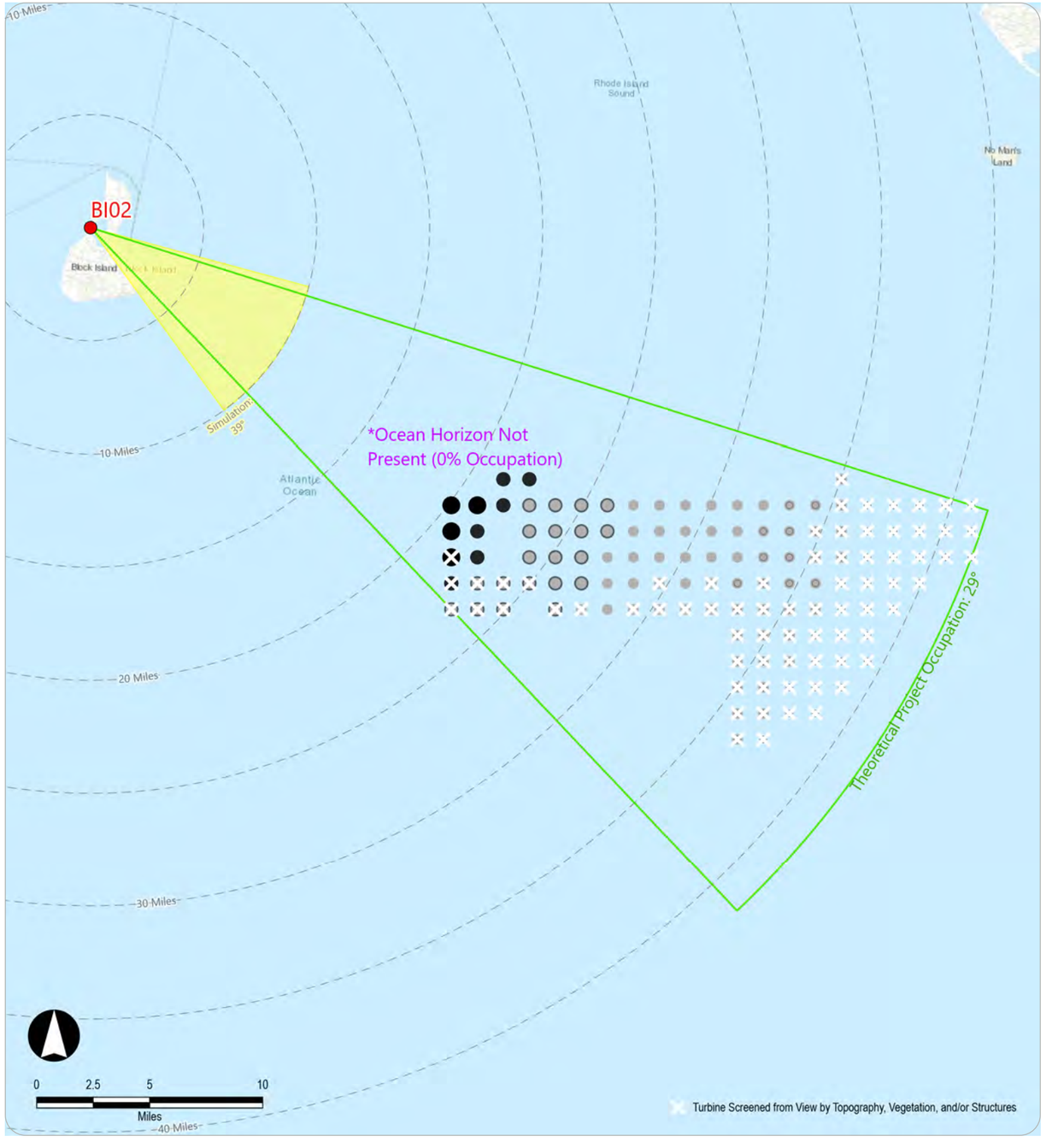
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 65 degrees of open ocean and 295 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 36 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (55% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

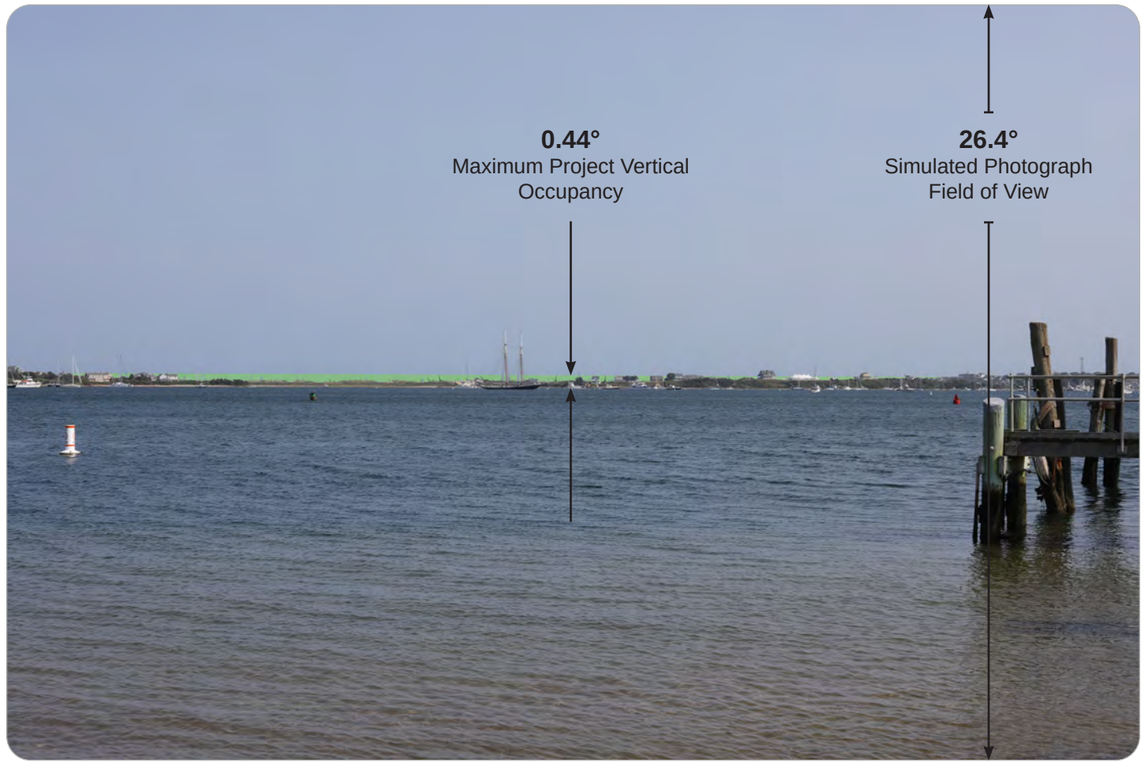
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.21 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.4 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.8 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (12.4 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 35 miles, the WTG will be fully screened from view.





BI02: Great Salt Pond, New Shoreham, RI

Horizon Occupation

From this key observation point (KOP), the wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 29 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (0% percent of the open ocean horizon available) as illustrated in Inset 1.

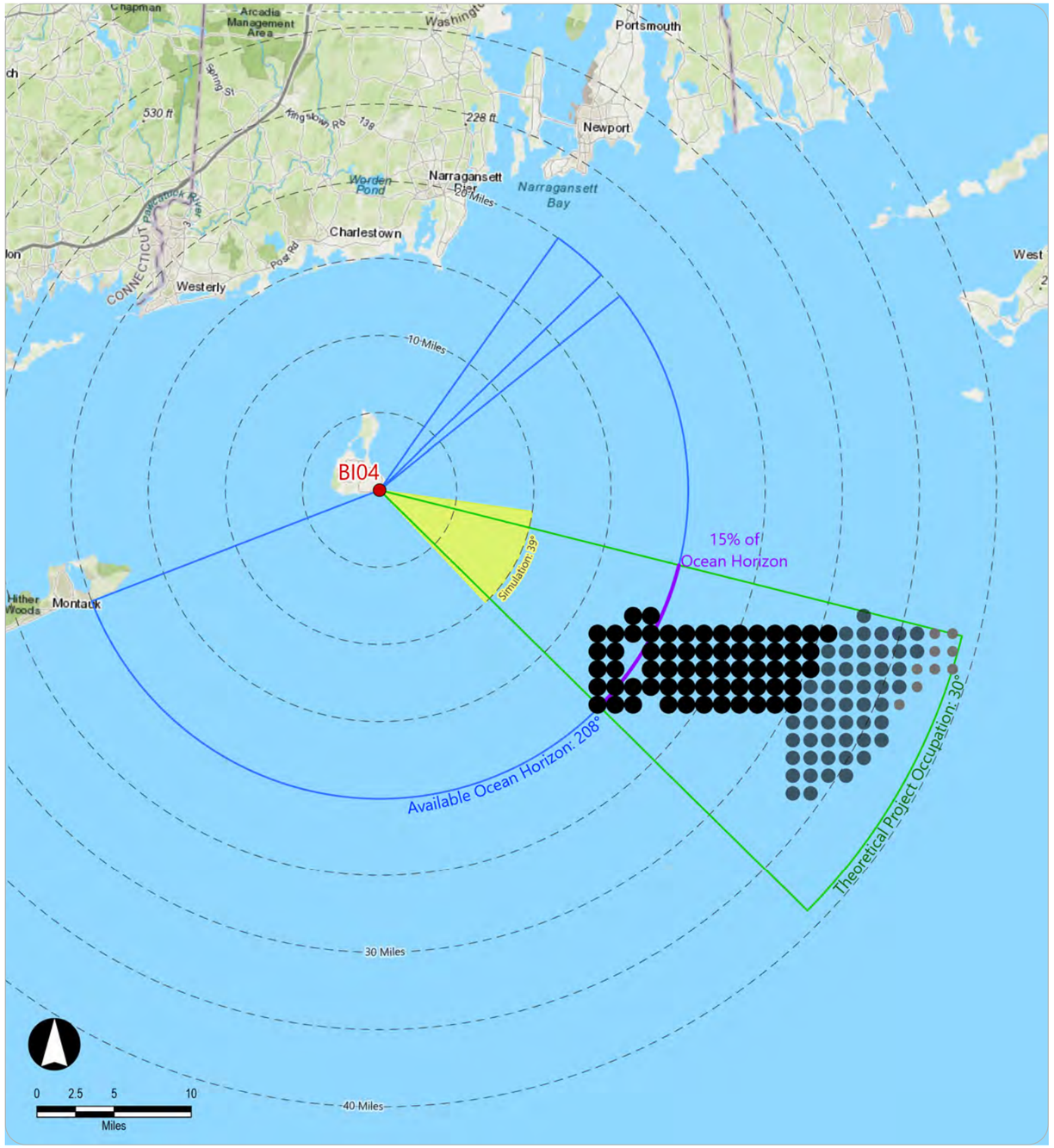
Vertical Field of View Occupation

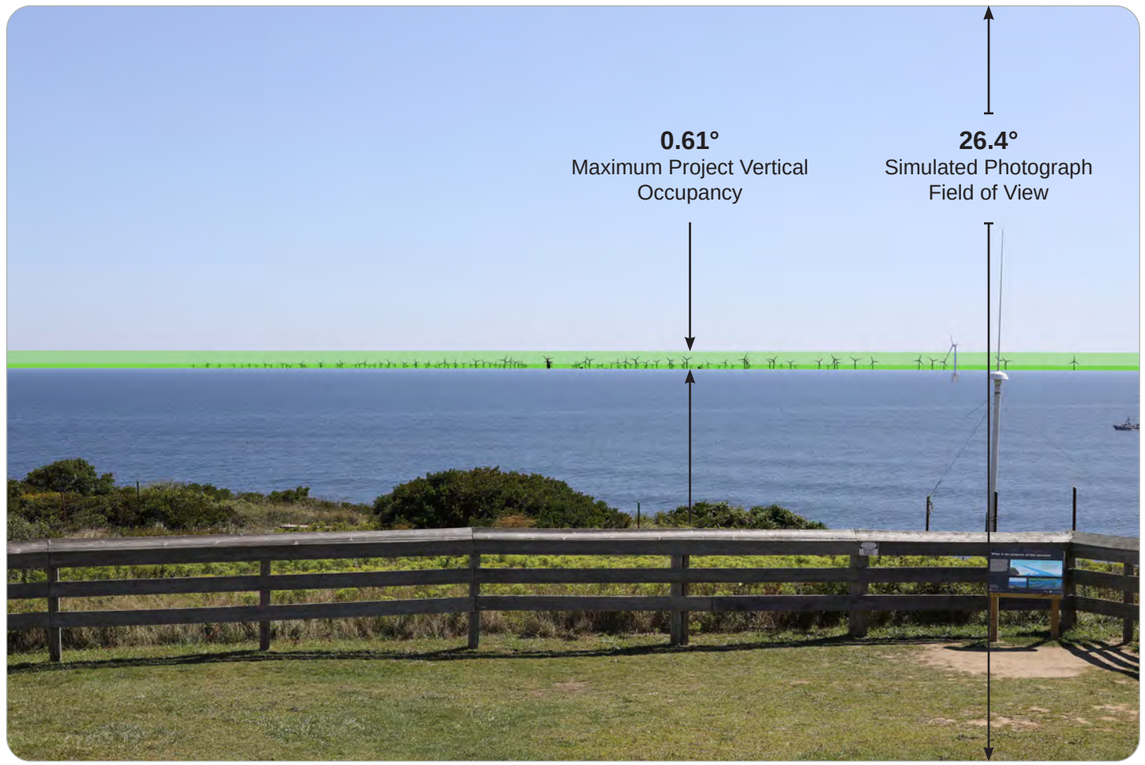
From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.44 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.8 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 1.7 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (9.8 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 20 miles (as measured from the KOP), the WTGs will be fully visable, and for WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles, the turbine mid-tower (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the mid-tower) will be screened from view

It was also observed that 72 of the total 122 WTGs (59 percent) were screened by curvature of the earth, terrain, vegetation and/or structures.





BI04: Southeast Lighthouse, New Shoreham, RI

Horizon Occupation

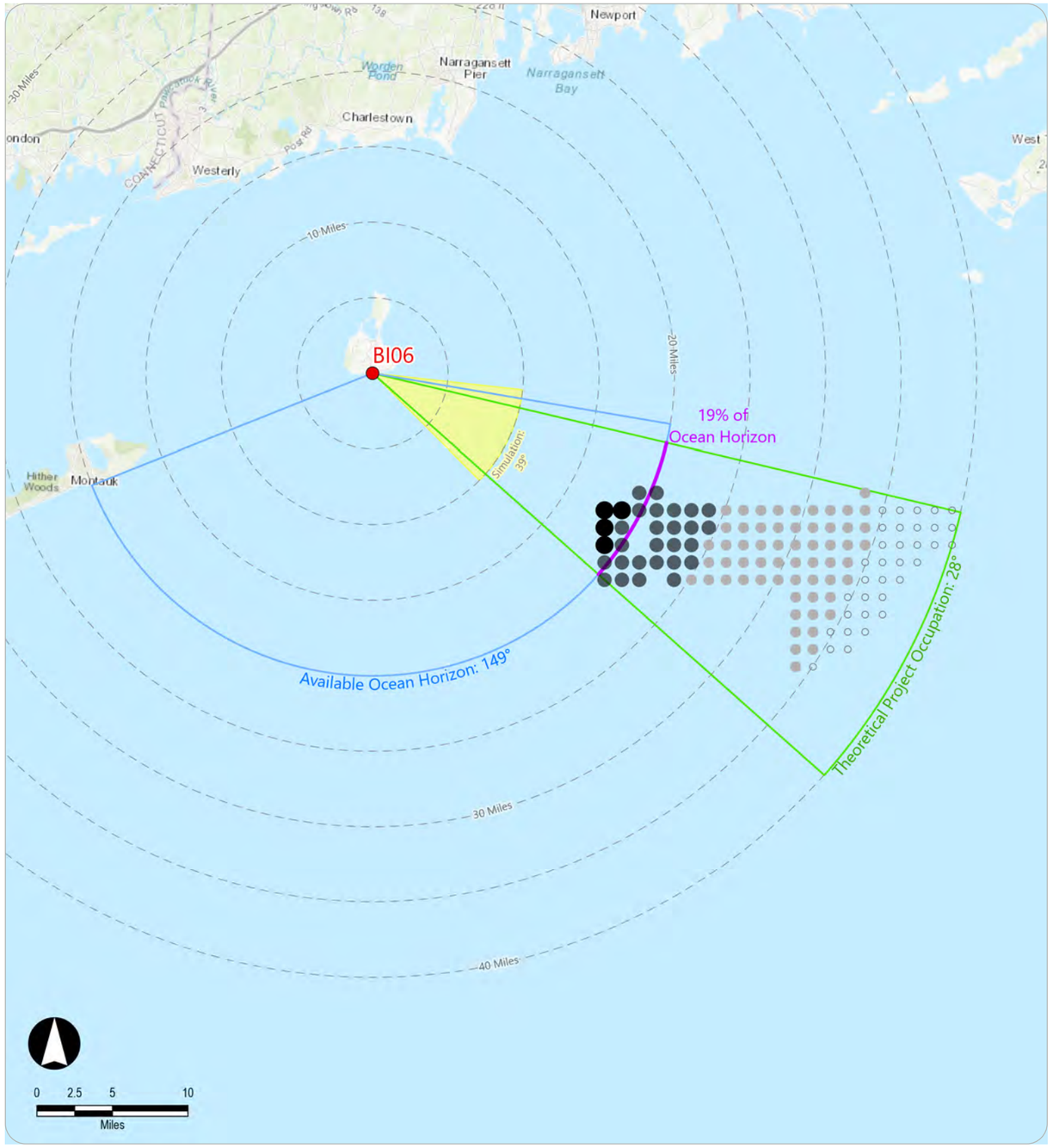
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 208 degrees of open ocean and 152 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 30 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (15% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

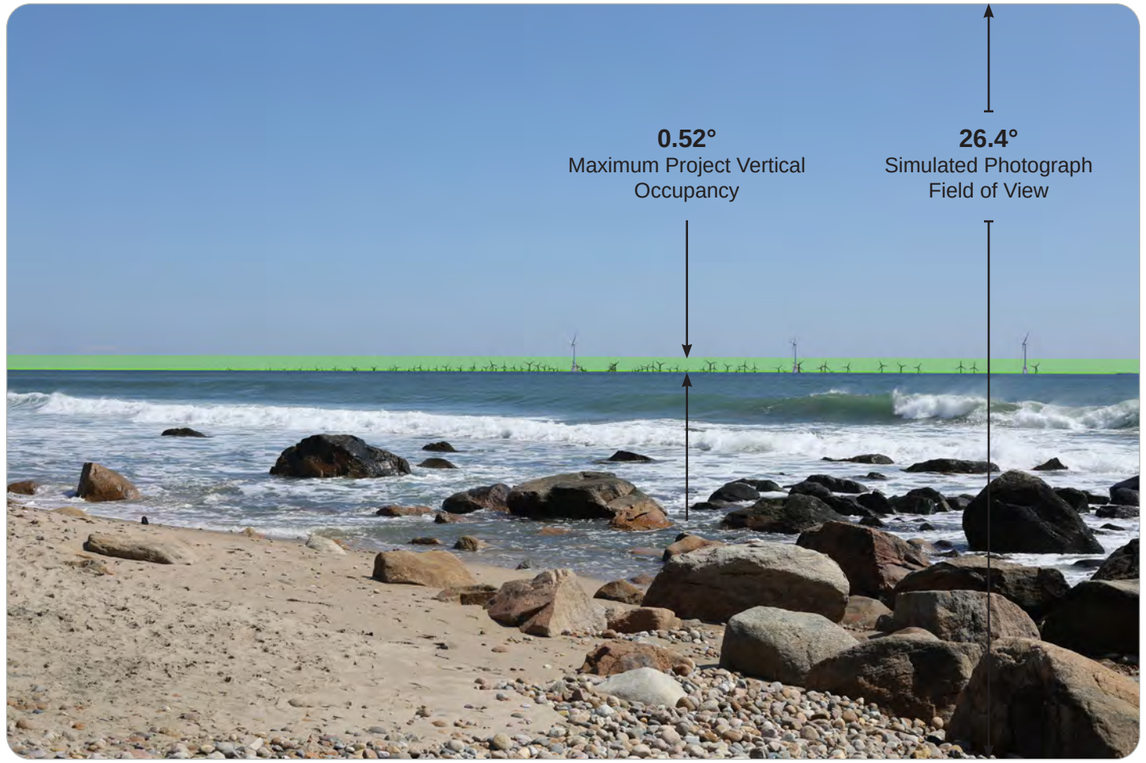
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.61 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 1.1 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 2.3 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (161.1 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 20 miles (as measured from the KOP), the WTGs will be fully visable, and for WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles, the turbine platform (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the platform) will be screened from view.





BI06: New Shoreham Beach, New Shoreham, RI

Horizon Occupation

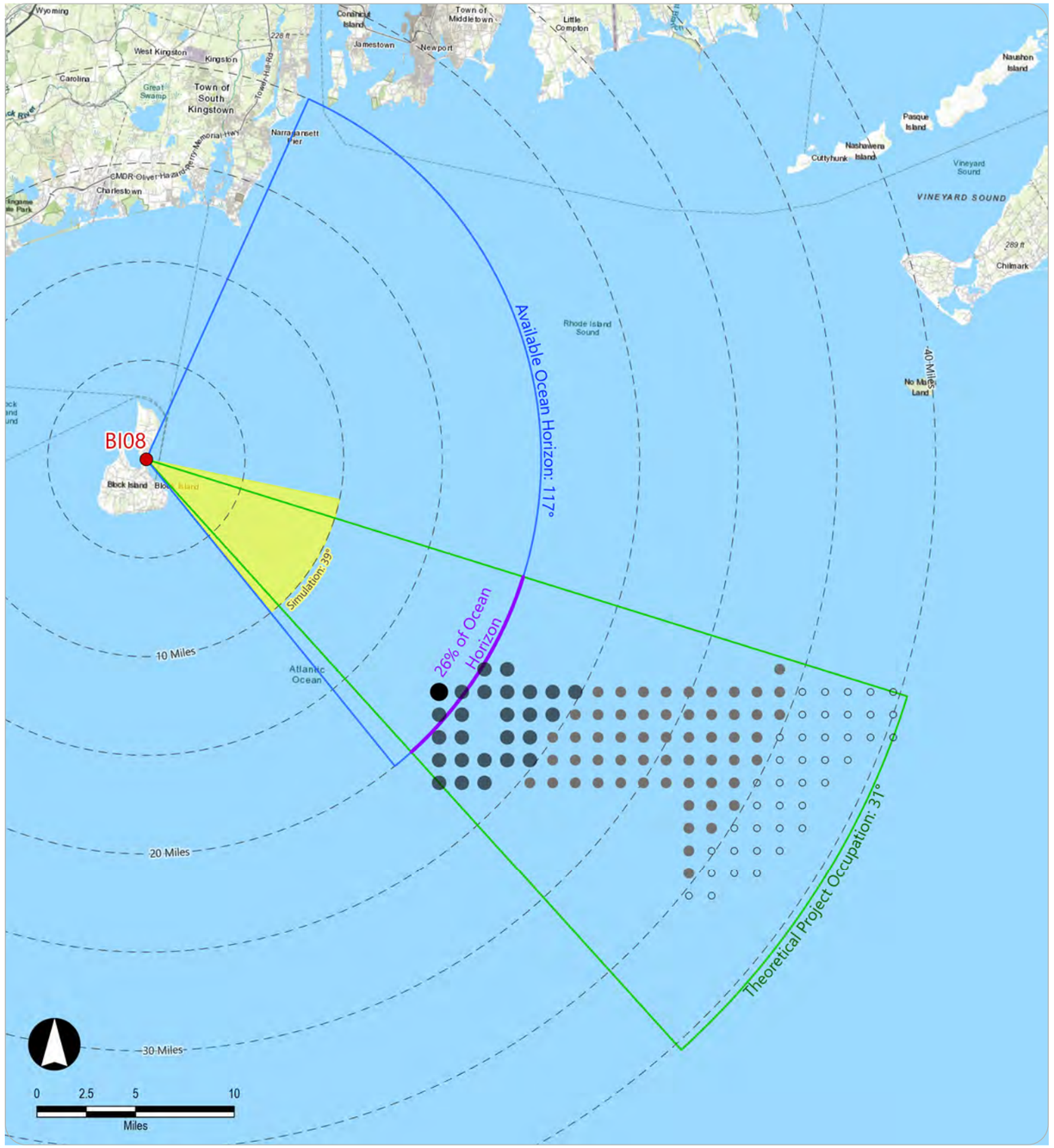
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 149 degrees of open ocean and 211 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 28 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (19% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

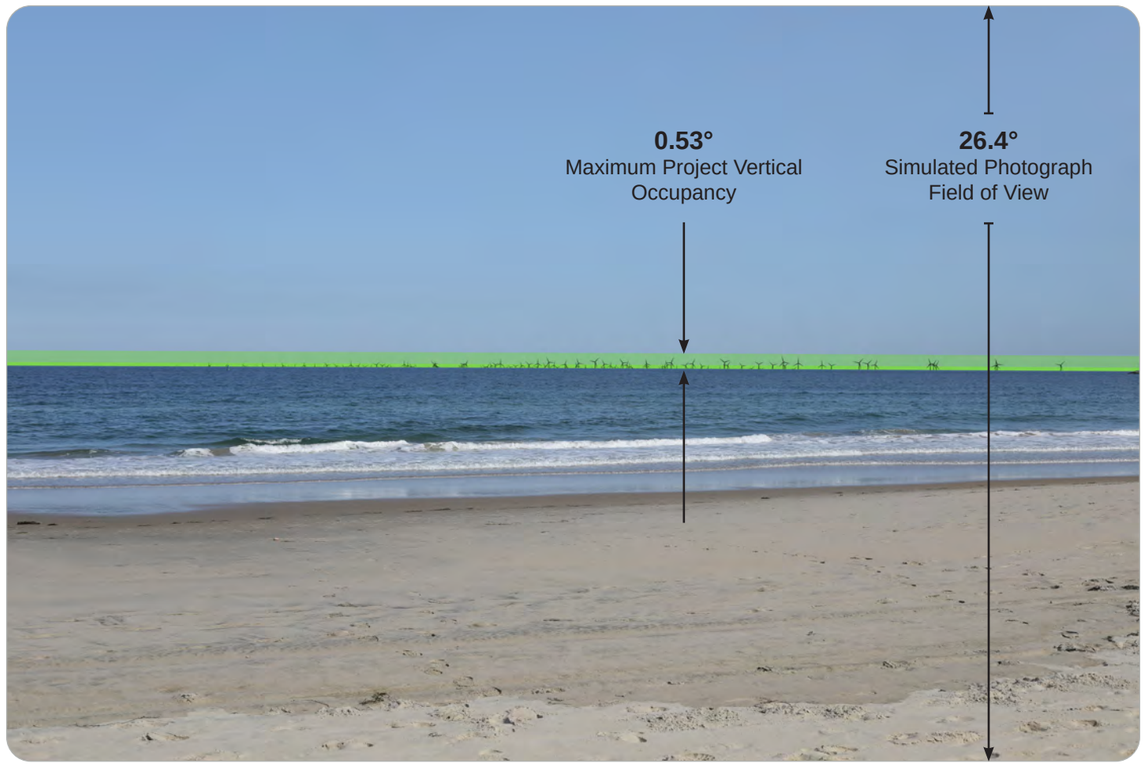
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.52 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.9 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 2.0 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (11.0 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 20 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine platform (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the platform) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles, the turbine mid-tower (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the mid-tower) will be screened from view.





BI08: Fred Benson Beach, New Shoreham, RI

Horizon Occupation

From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 117 degrees of open ocean and 243 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 31 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (26% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.53 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 1.0 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 2.0 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (10.4 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 20 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine platform (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the platform) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles, the turbine mid-tower (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the mid-tower) will be screened from view.

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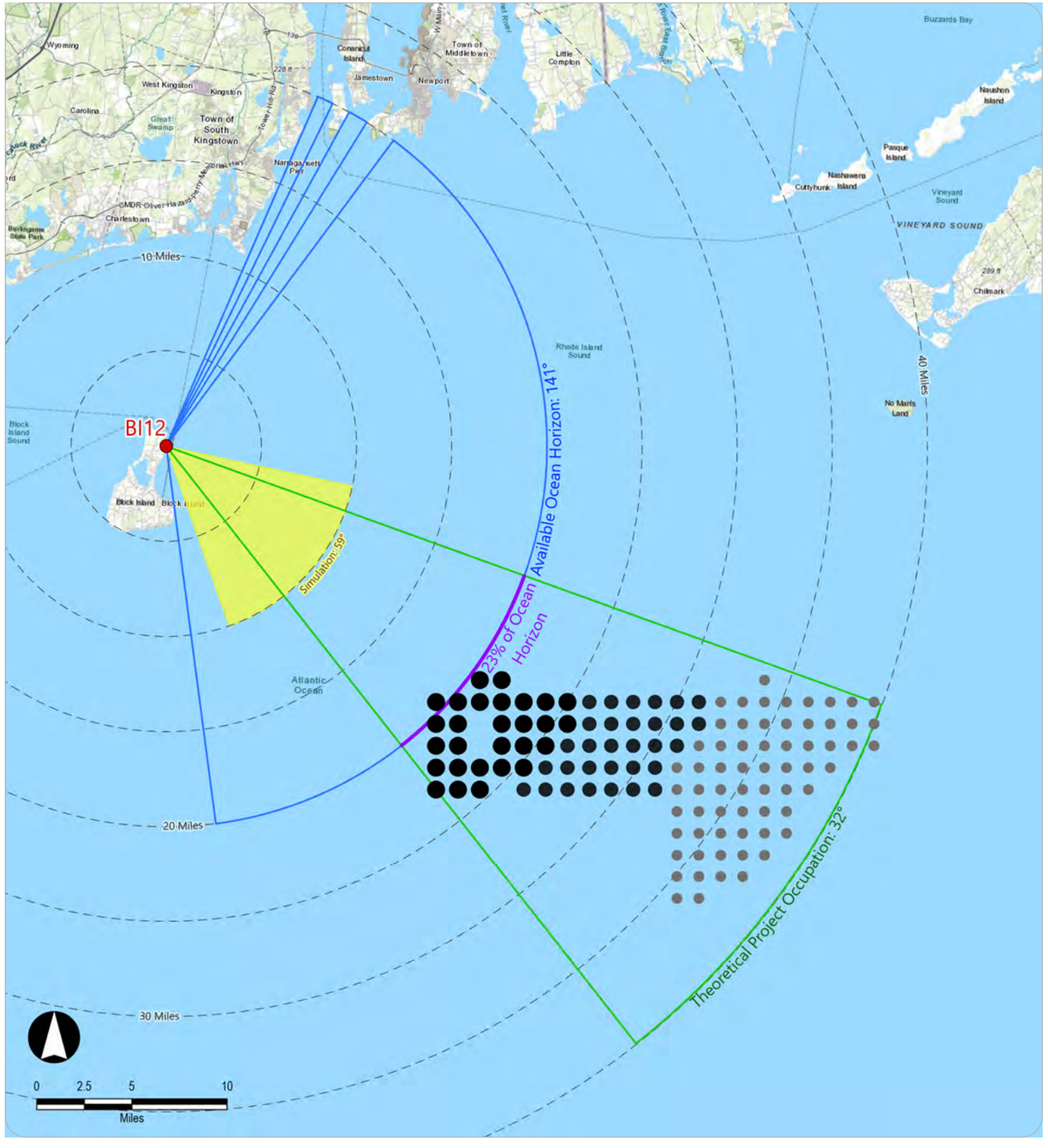
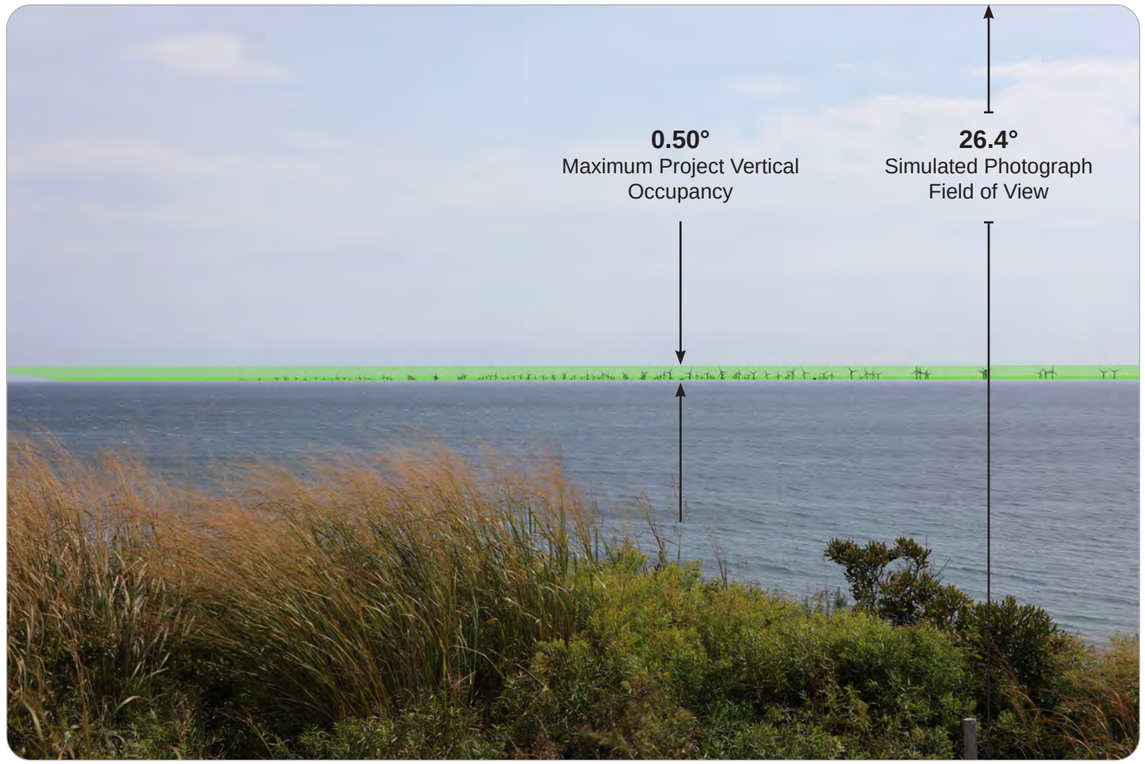




BI12: Clayhead Trail, New Shoreham, RI

Horizon Occupation

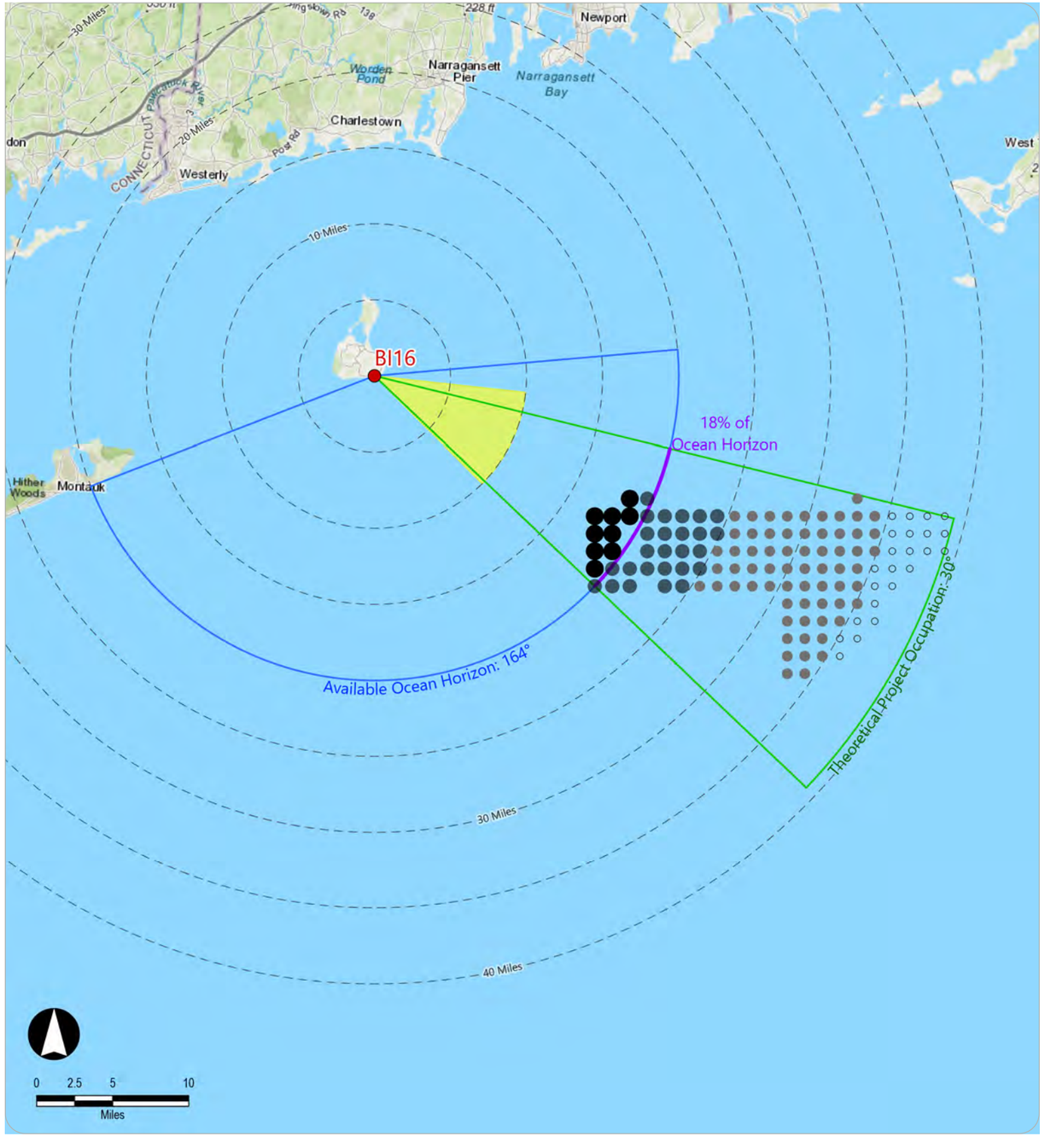
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 141 degrees of open ocean and 219 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 32 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (23% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

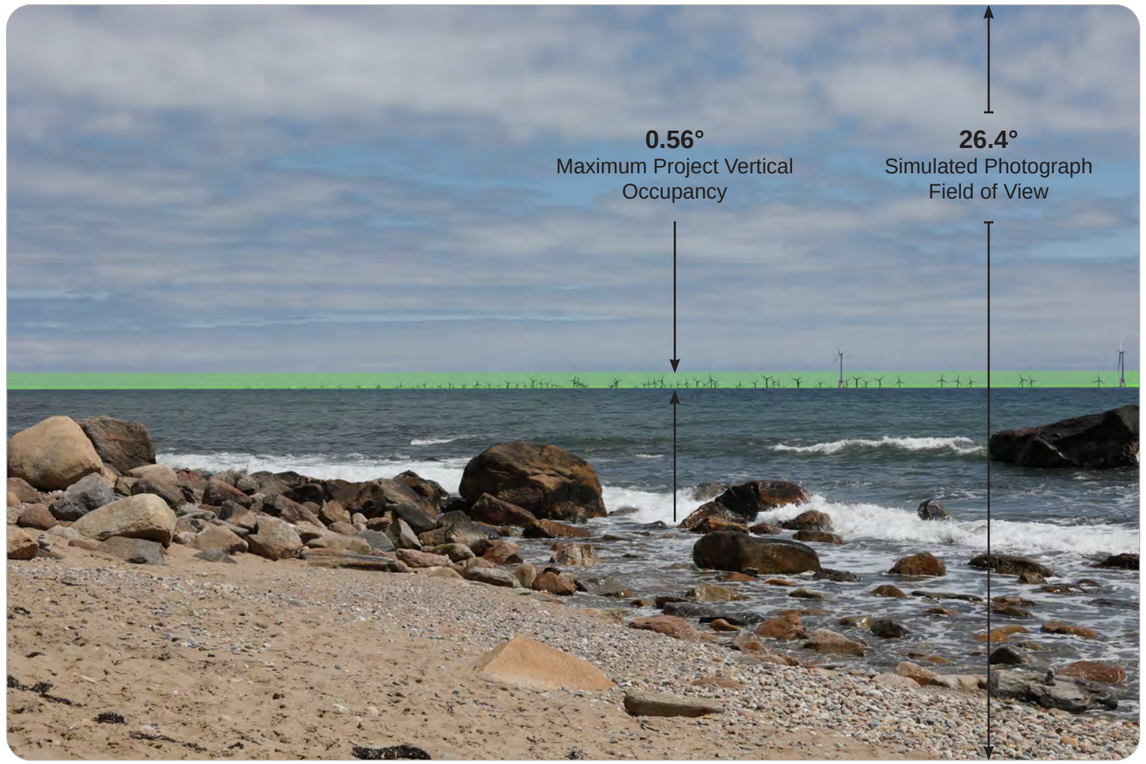
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.50 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.9 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 1.9 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (78.8 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 20 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine platform (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the platform) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles, the turbine mid-tower (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the mid-tower) will be screened from view.





BI16: Mohegan Bluffs, New Shoreham, RI

Horizon Occupation

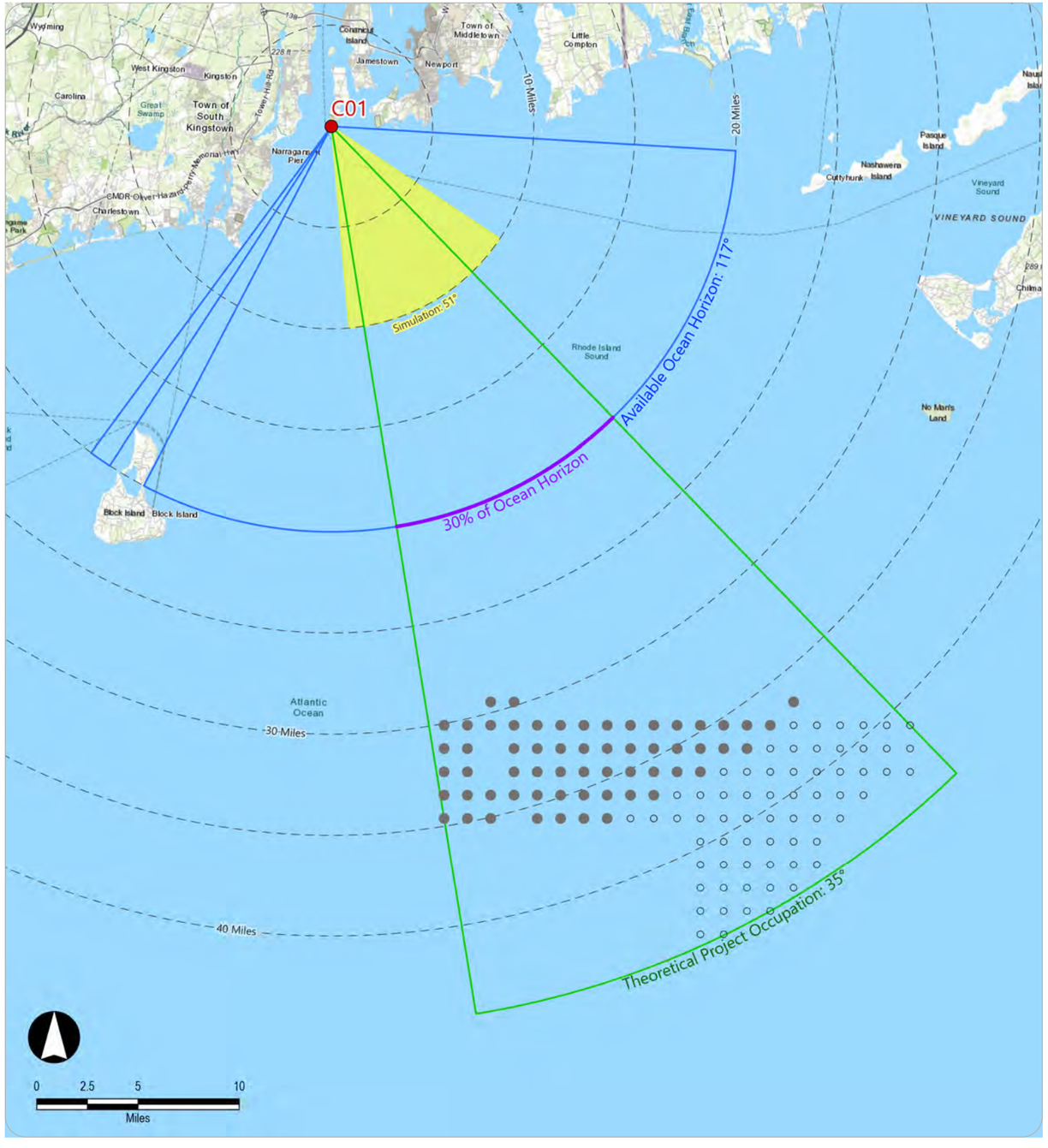
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 164 degrees of open ocean and 196 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 30 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (18% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

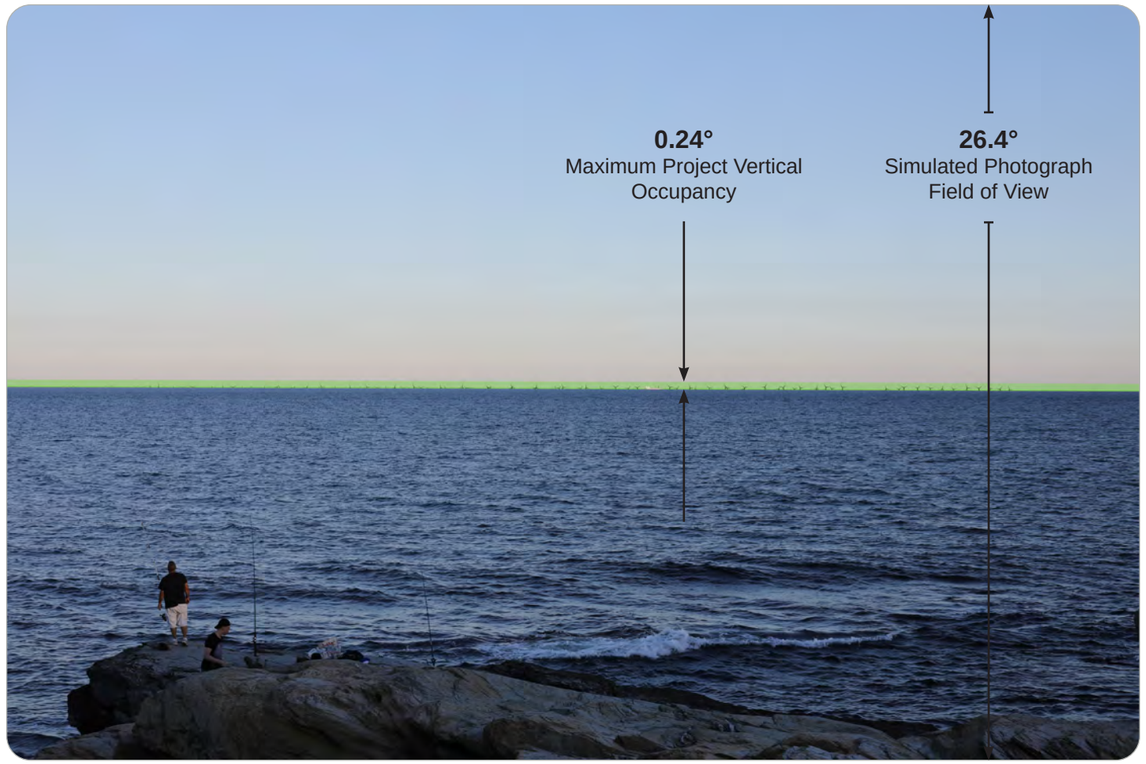
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.56 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 1.0 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 2.1 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (13.0 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 20 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine platform (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the platform) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles, the turbine mid-tower (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the mid-tower) will be screened from view.





C01: Beavertail Lighthouse, Jamestown, RI

Horizon Occupation

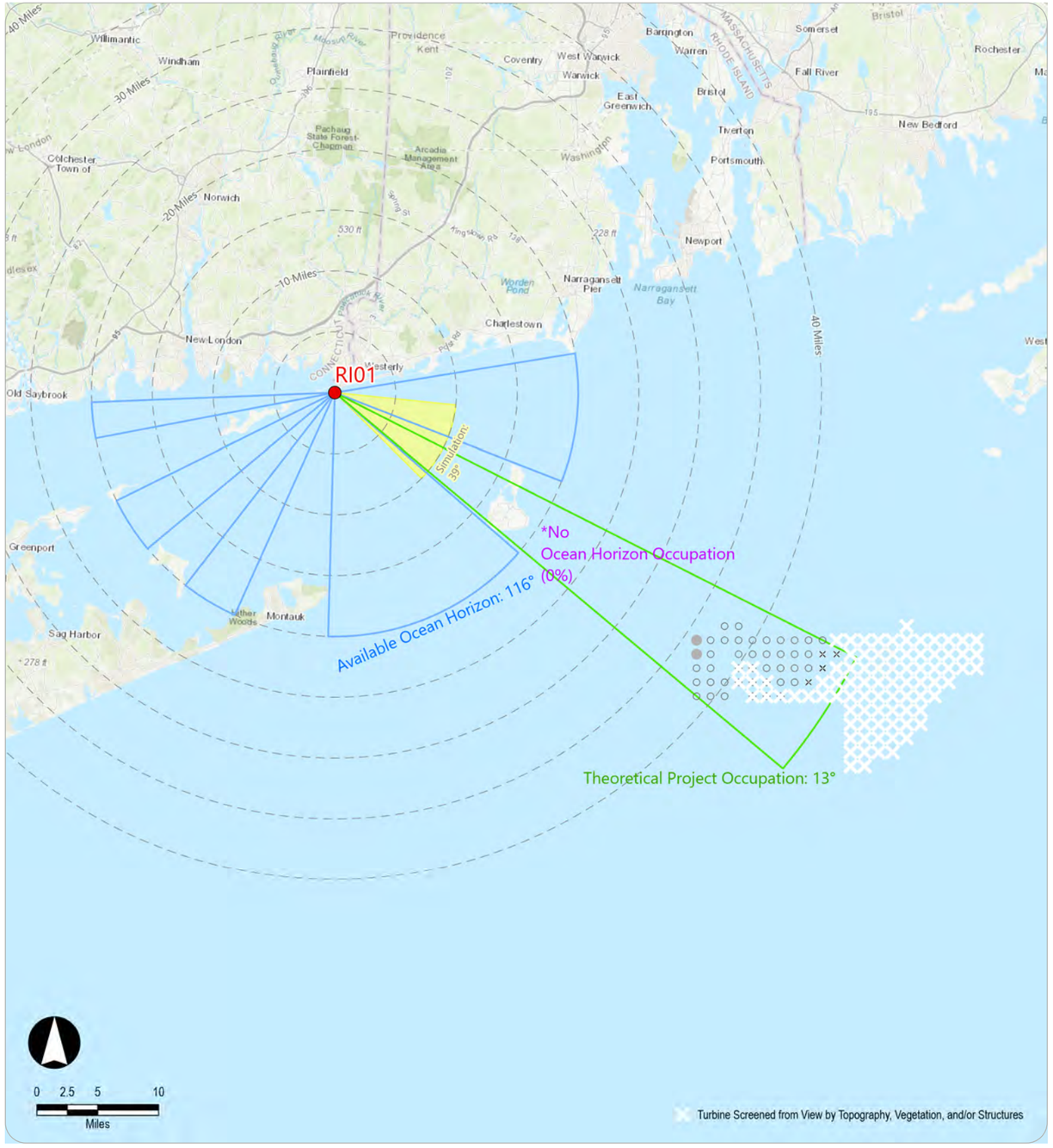
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 117 degrees of open ocean and 243 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 35 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (30% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

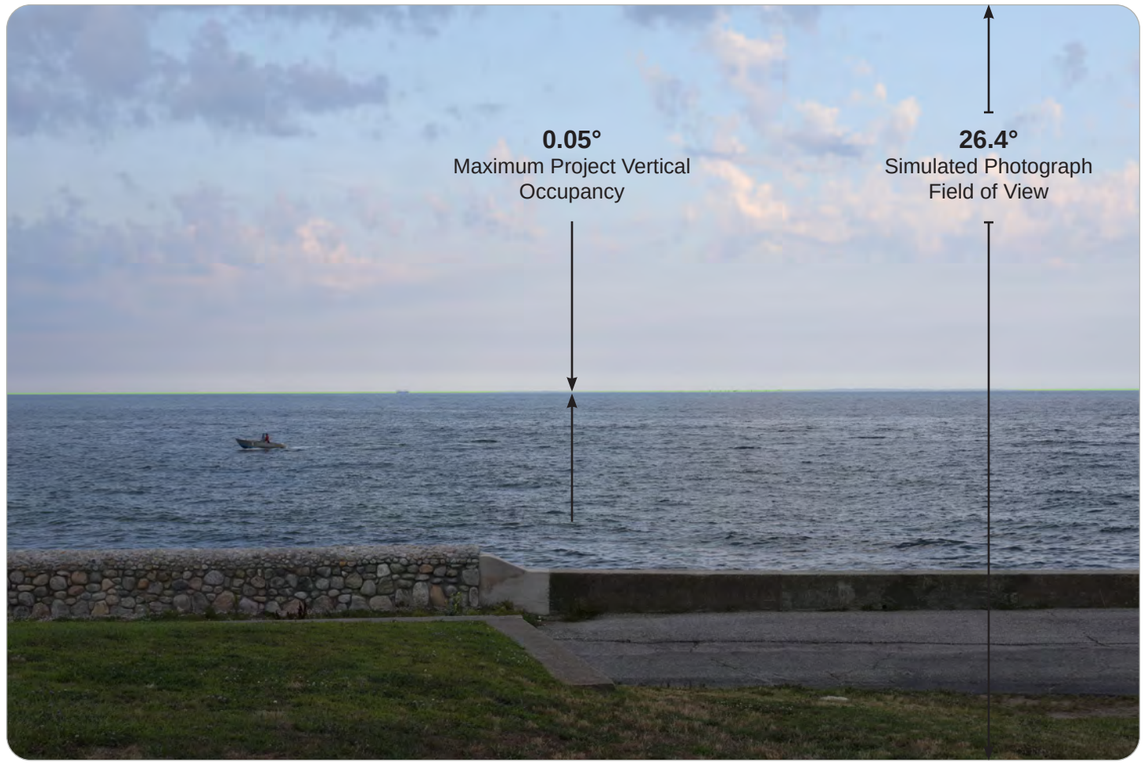
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.24 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.4 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.9 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (27.5 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine mid-tower (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the mid-tower) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 40 miles, the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view.





RI01: Watch Hill Lighthouse, Westerly, RI

Horizon Occupation

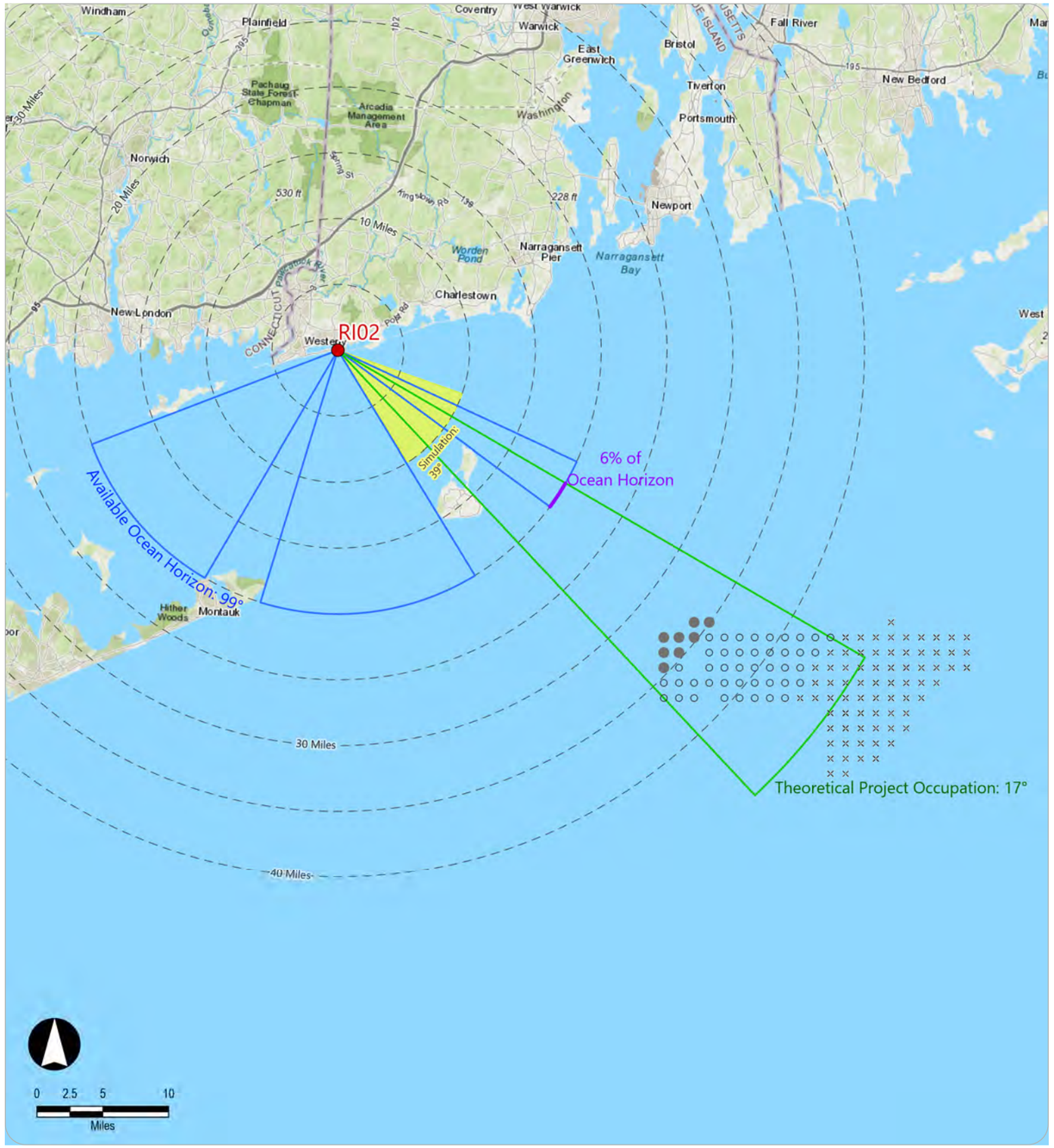
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 116 degrees of open ocean and 244 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 13 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (0% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

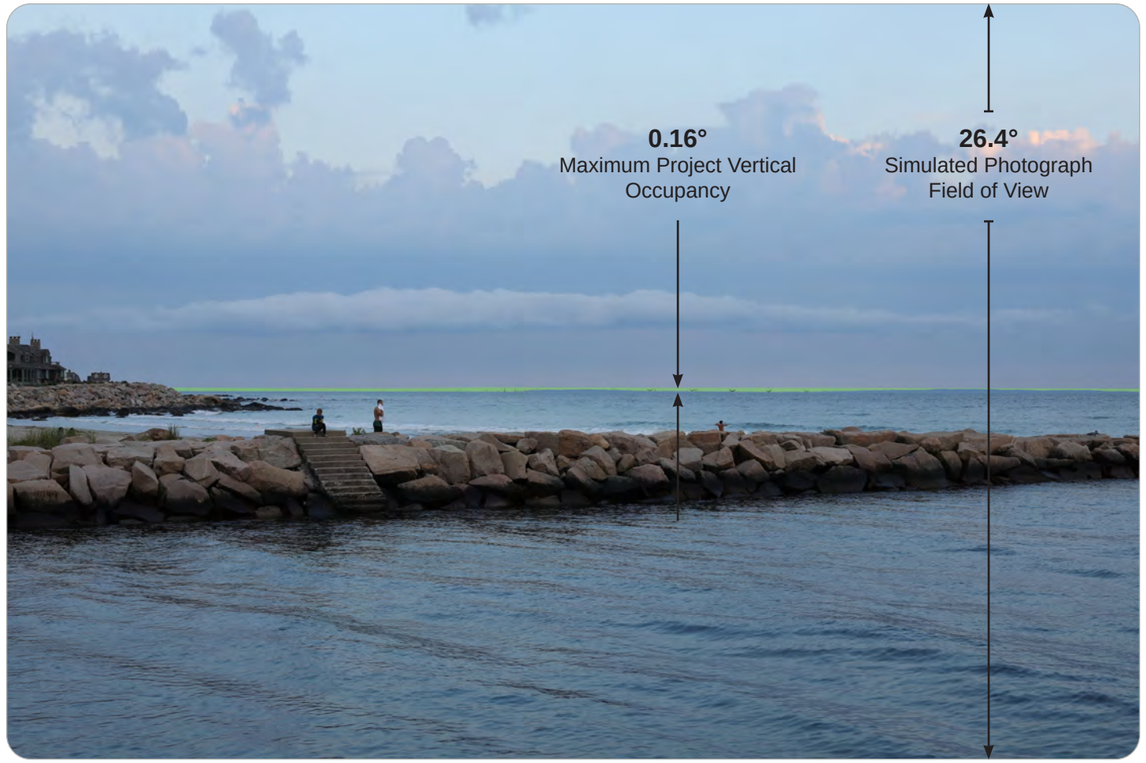
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.05 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.09 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.2 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (24.1 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 35 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 40 miles, will be fully screened from view.
It was also observed that 88 of the total 122 WTGs (72 percent) were screened by curvature of the earth, terrain, vegetation and/or structures.





RI02: Weekapaug Breechway, Westerly, NY

RI02: Weekapaug Breechway, Westerly, NY

Horizon Occupation

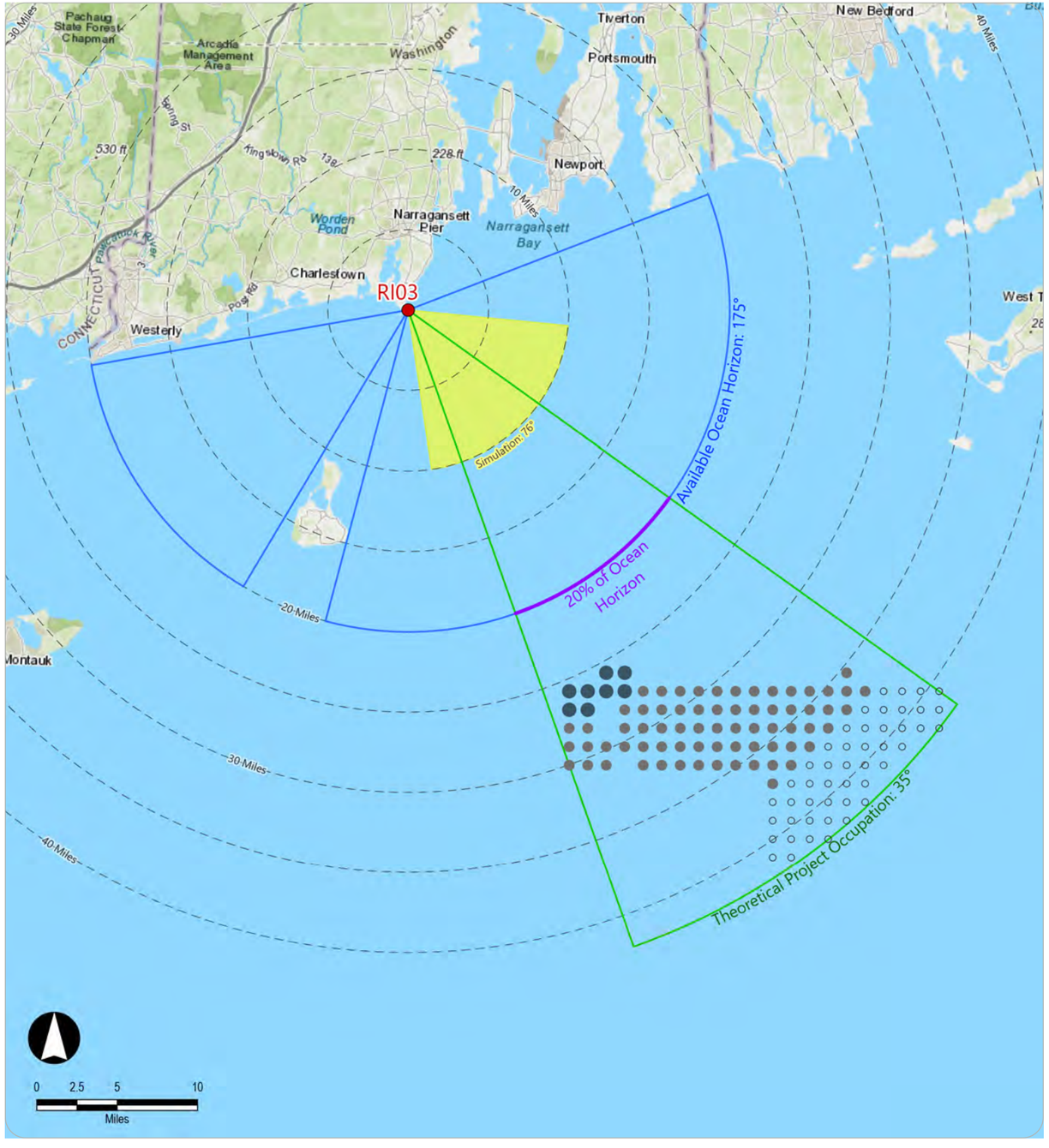
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 99 degrees of open ocean and 270 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 17 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (6% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

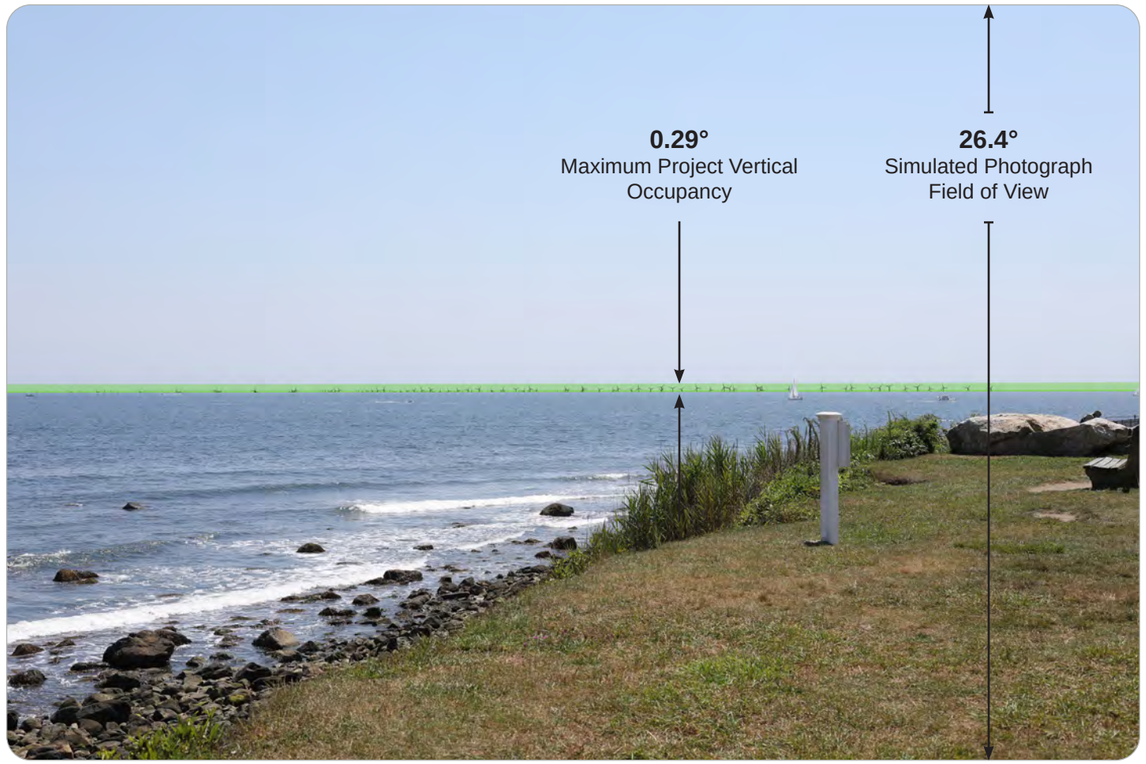
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.16 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.3 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.6 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (12.4 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine mid-tower (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the mid-tower) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 40 miles, the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view.





RI03: Point Judith Lighthouse, Narragansett, RI

Horizon Occupation

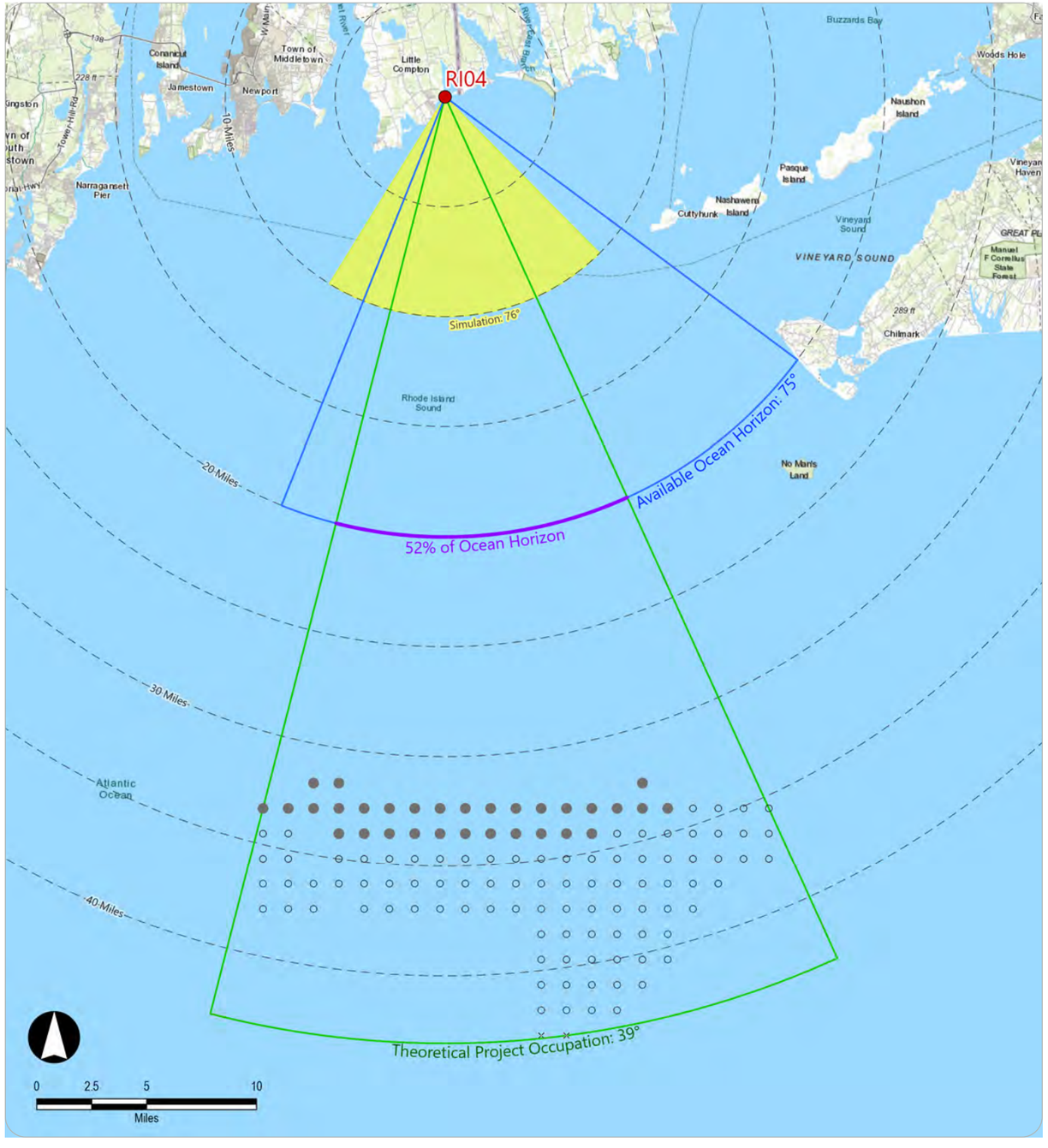
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 175 degrees of open ocean and 185 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 35 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (20% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

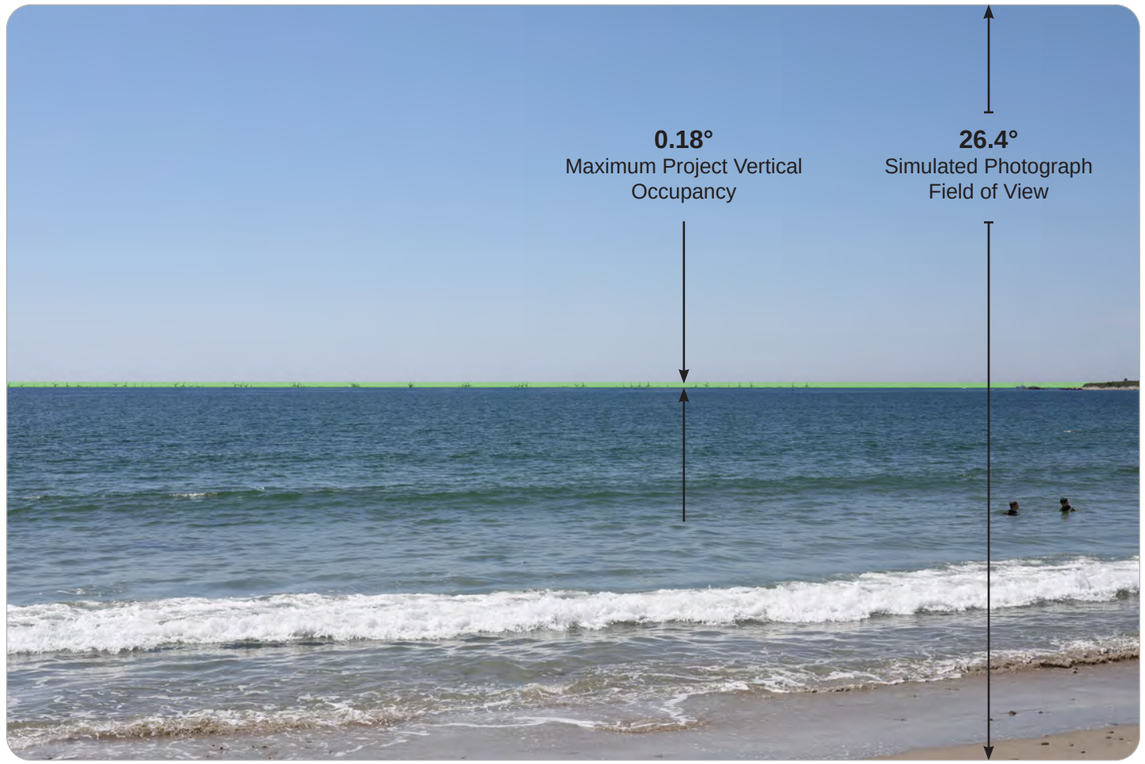
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.29 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.5 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 1.1 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (29.6 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 25 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine platform (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the platform) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 35 miles, the turbine mid-tower (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the mid-tower) will be screened from view.





RI04: South Shore Beach, Little Compton, RI

Horizon Occupation

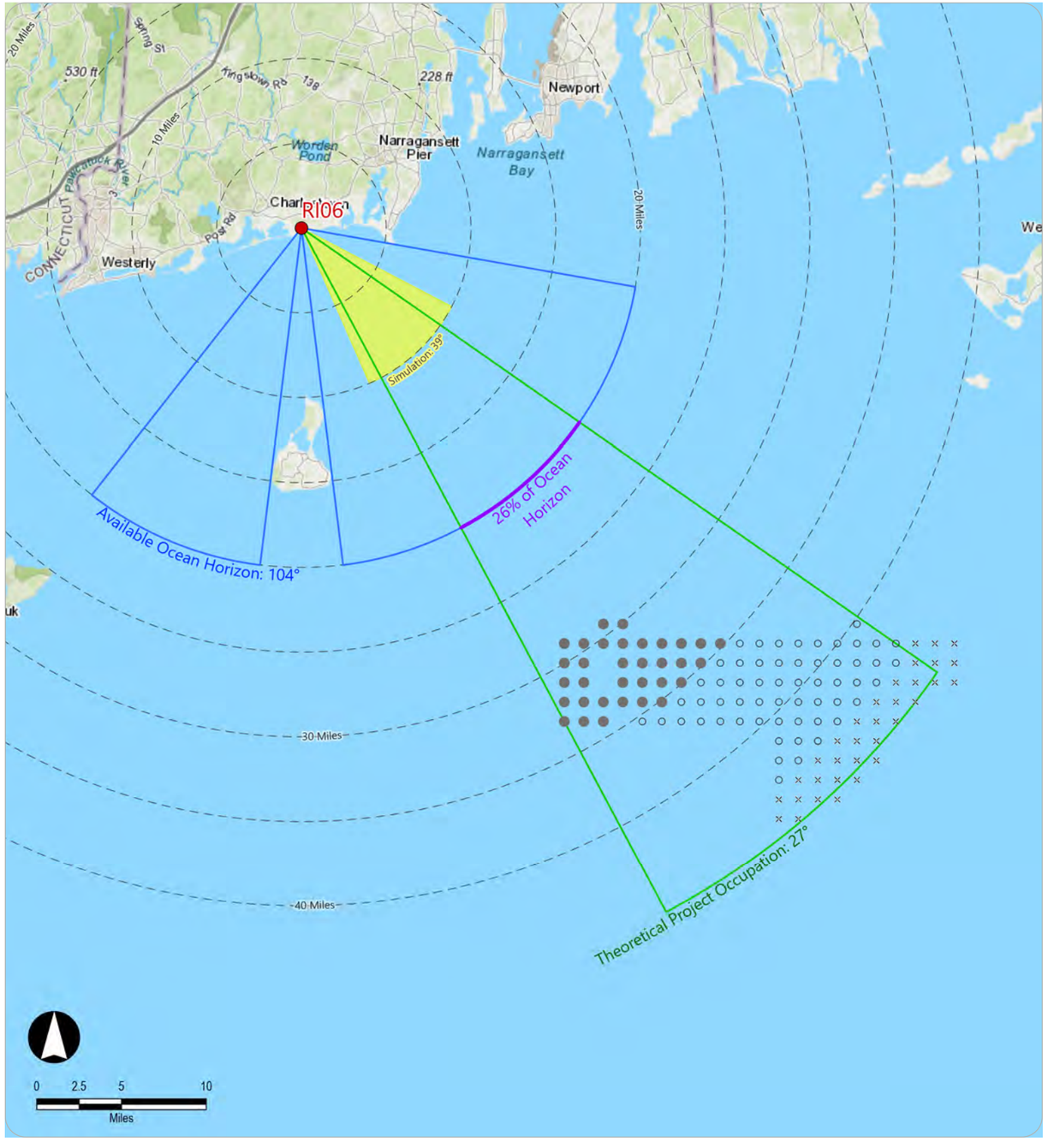
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 75 degrees of open ocean and 285 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 39 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (52% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

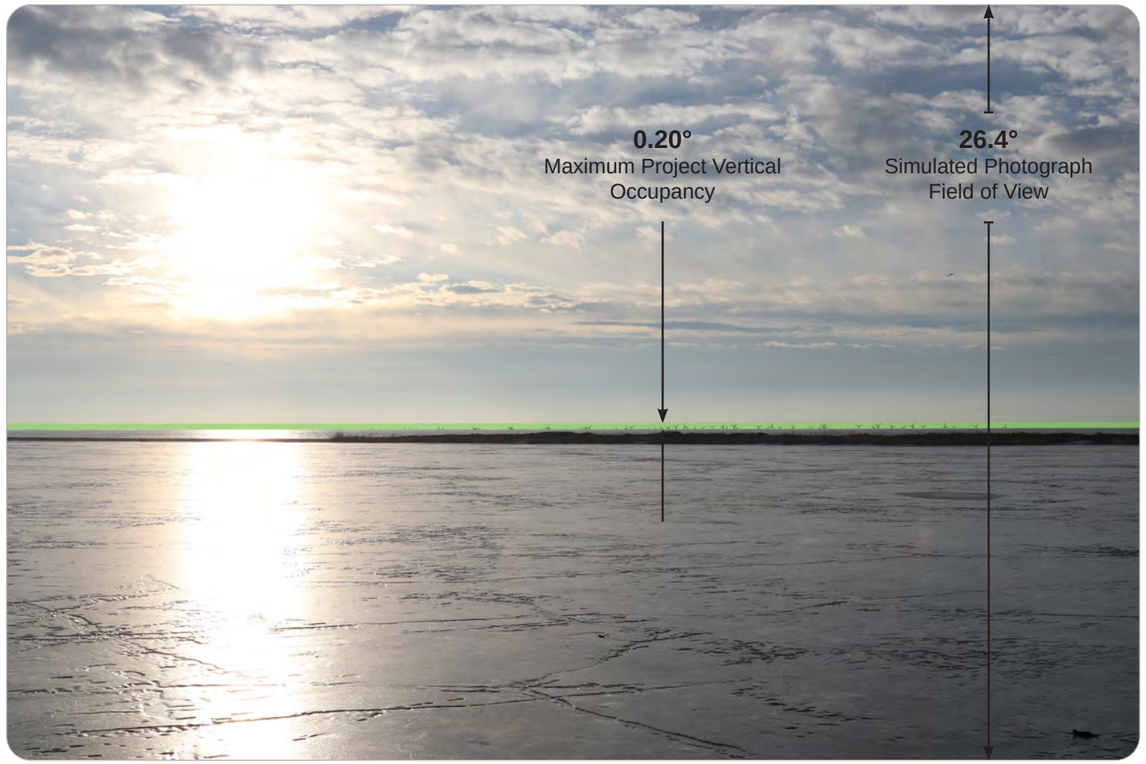
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.18 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.3 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.7 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (8.6 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine mid-tower (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the mid-tower) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 35 miles, the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view.





RI06: Trustom Pond NWR, South Kingstown, RI

Horizon Occupation

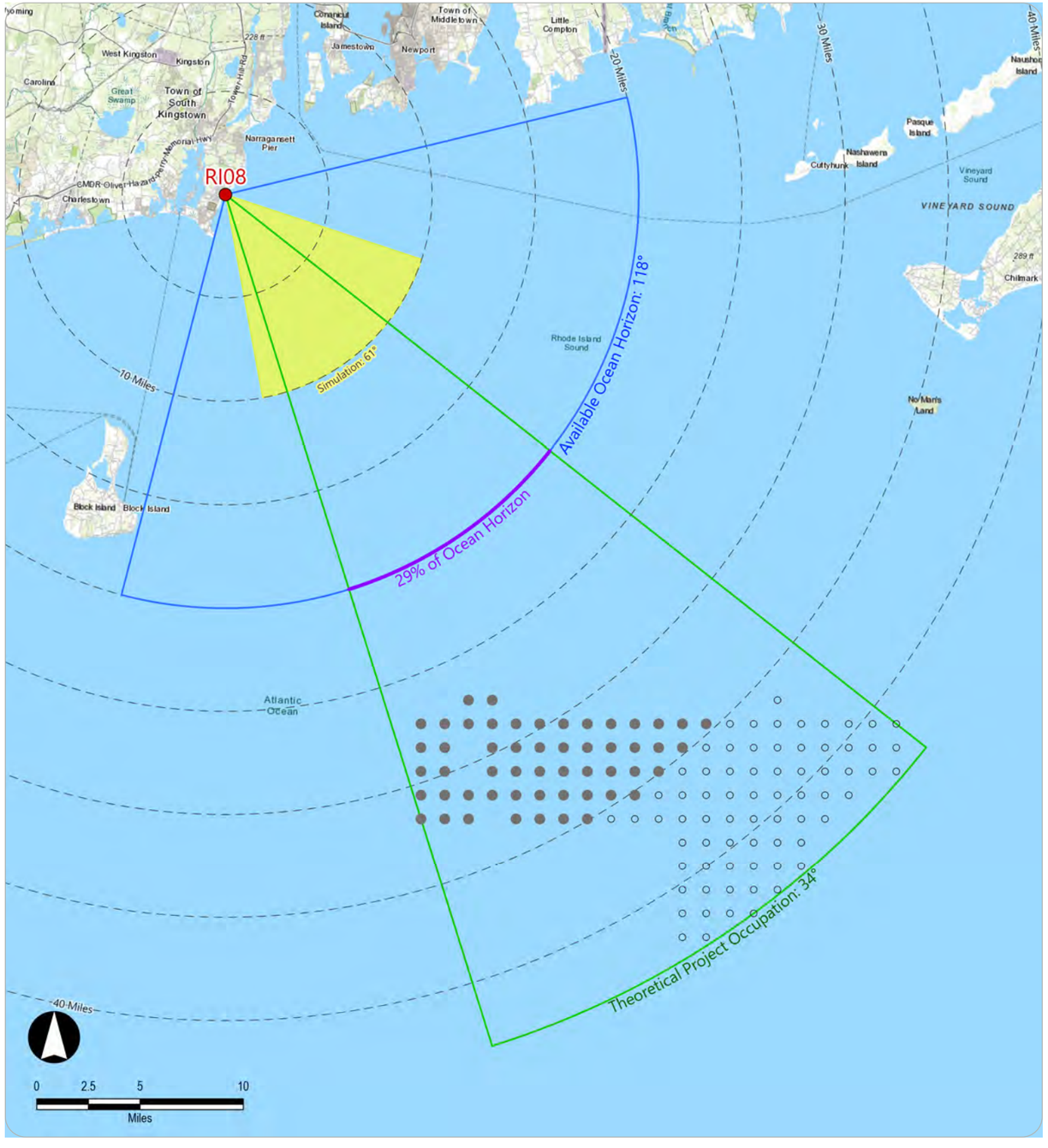
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 104 degrees of open ocean and 256 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 27 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (26% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

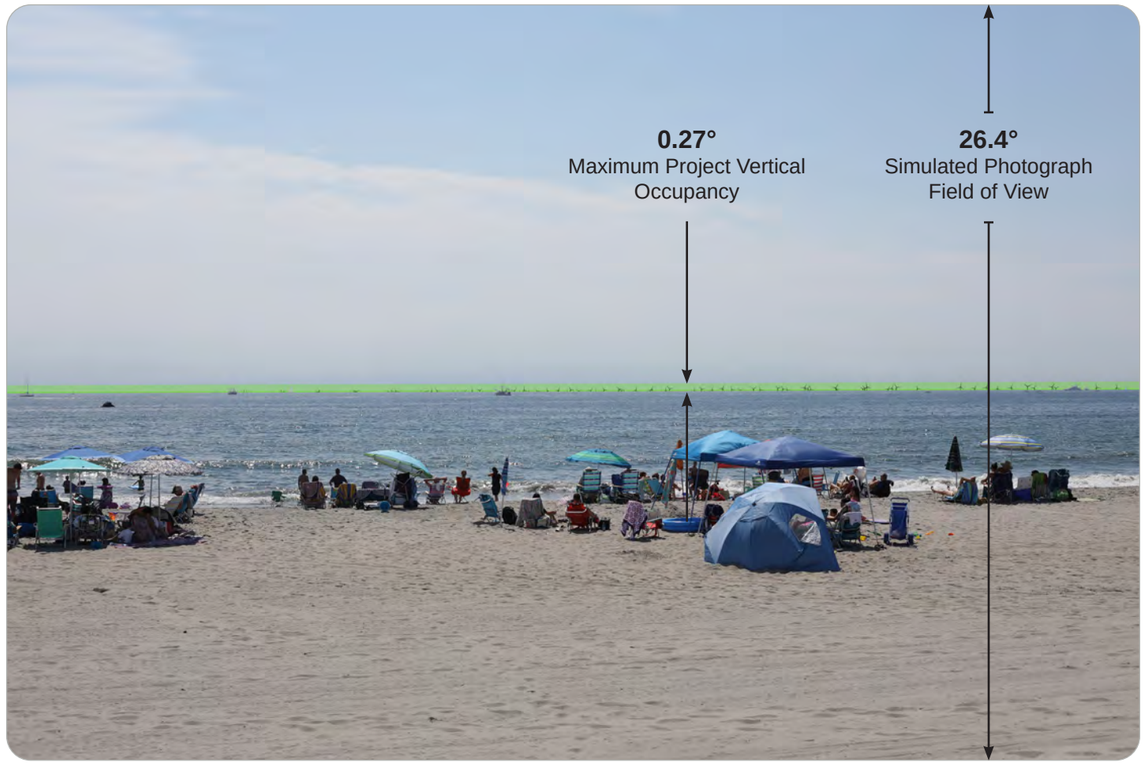
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.20 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.4 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.8 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (13.8 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine mid-tower (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the mid-tower) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 40 miles, the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view.





RI08: Scarborough Beach State Park, Narragansett, RI

RI08: Scarborough Beach State Park, Narragansett, RI

Horizon Occupation

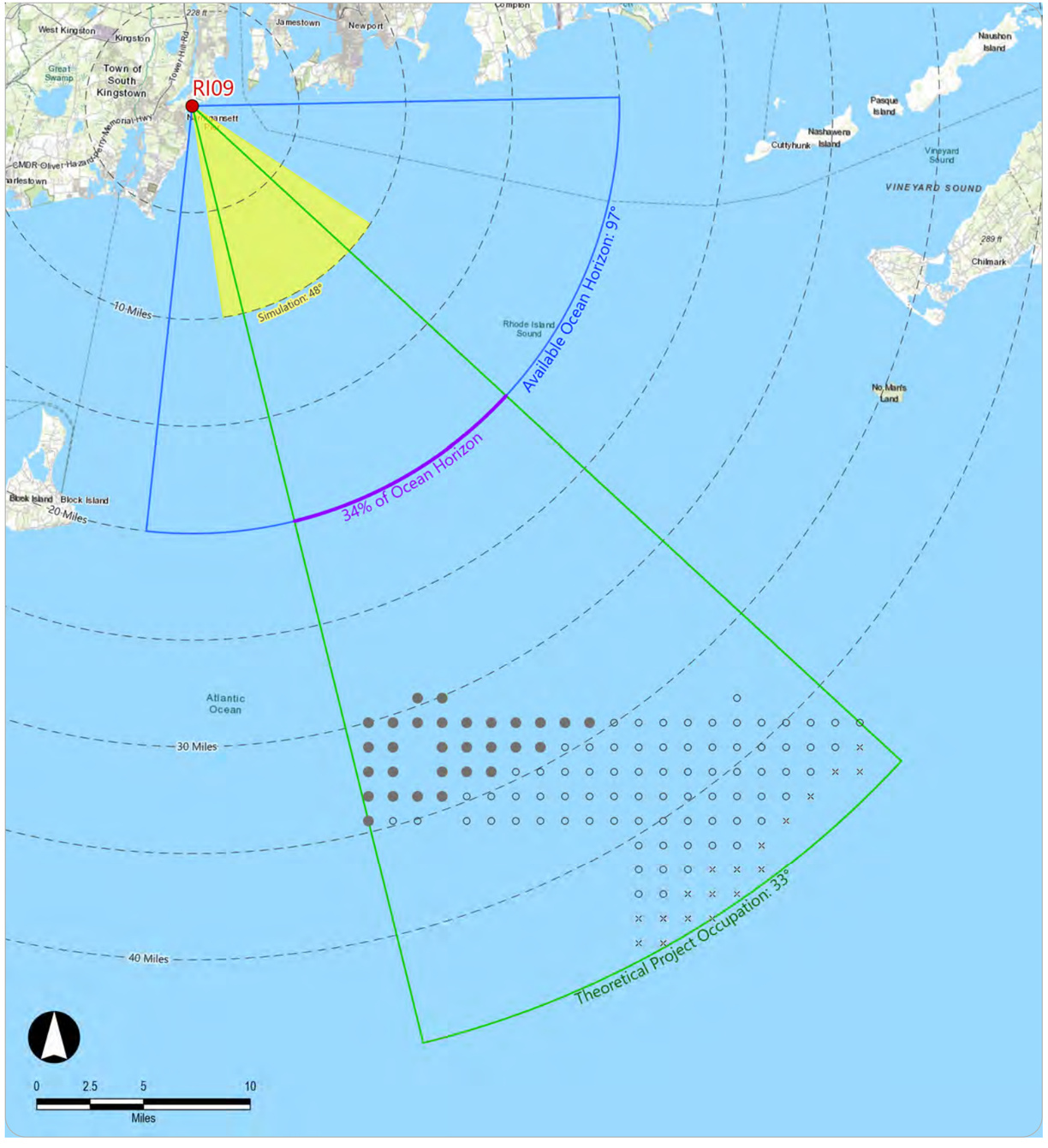
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 118 degrees of open ocean and 242 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 34 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (29% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

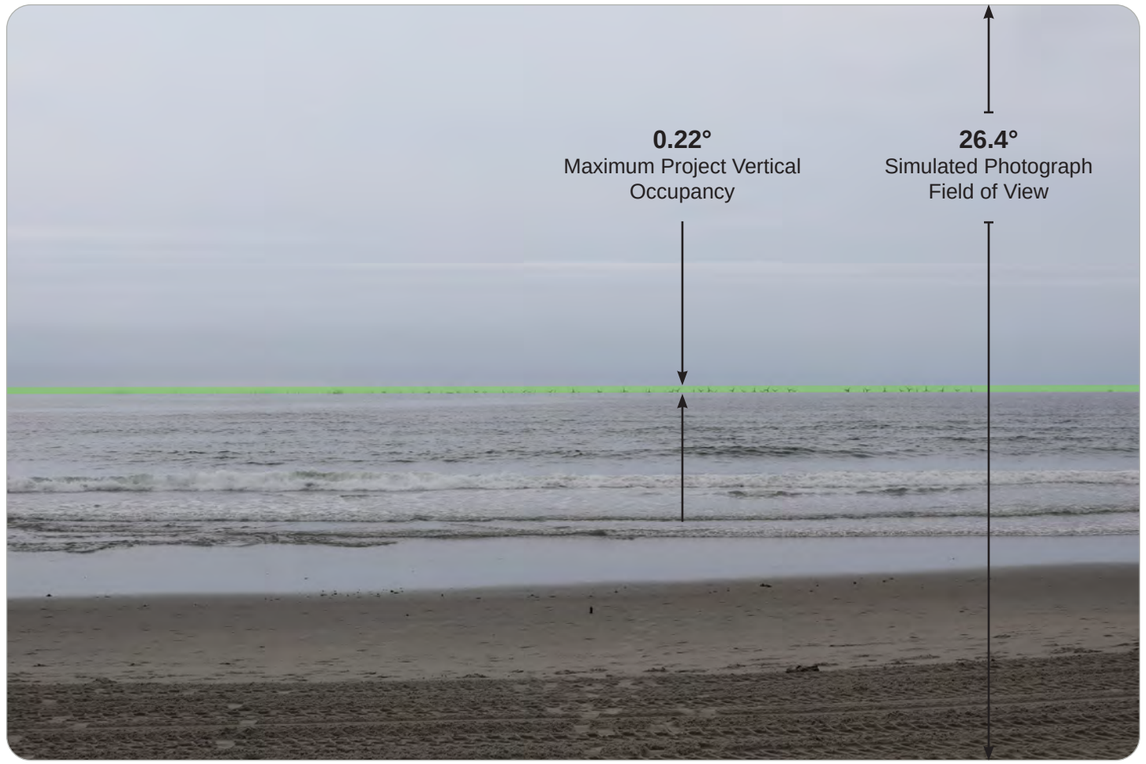
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.27 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.5 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 1.0 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (14.8 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine mid-tower (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the mid-tower) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 40 miles, the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view.





RI09: Narragansett Beach, Narragansett, RI

Horizon Occupation

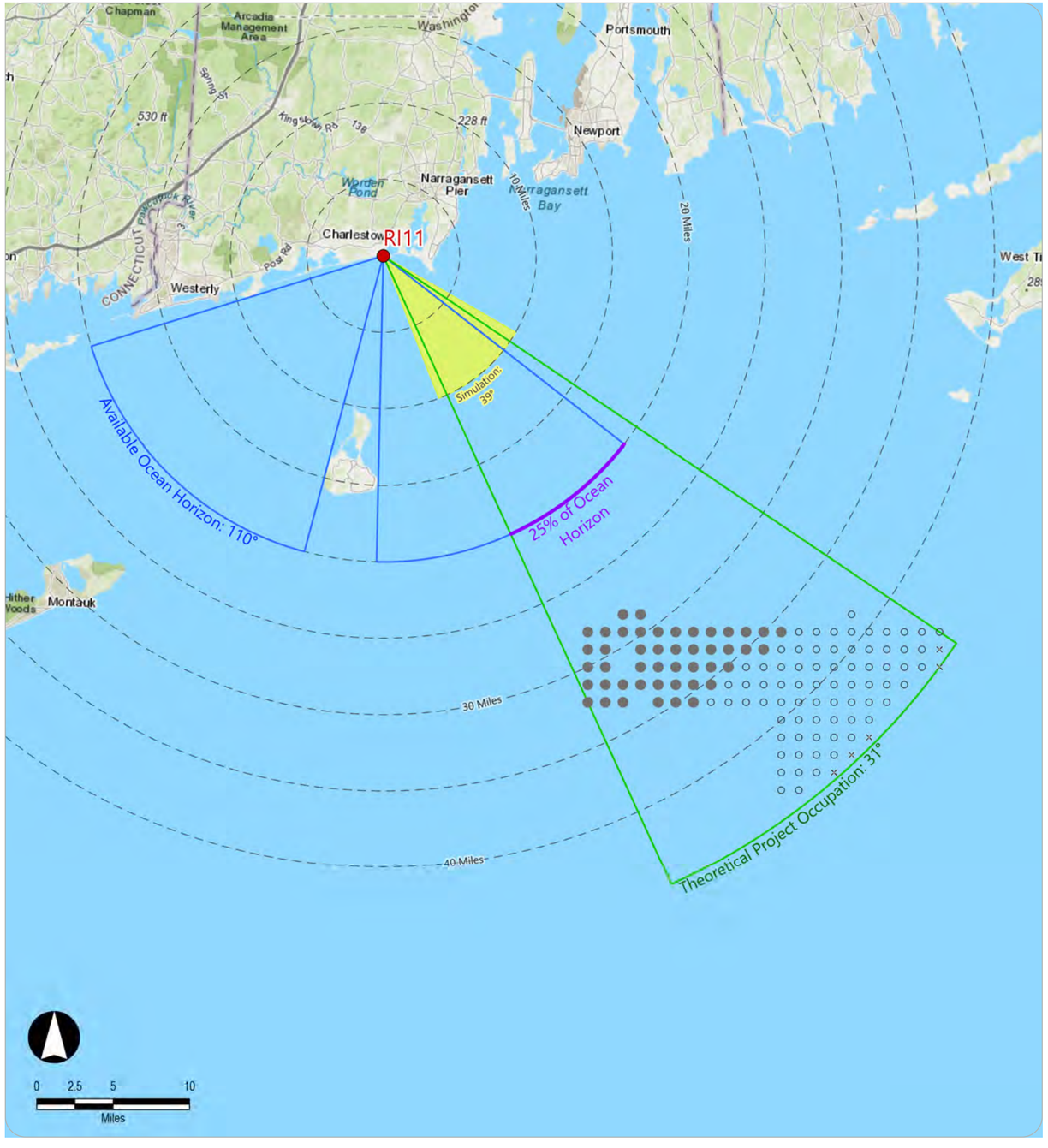
From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 97 degrees of open ocean and 263 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 33 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (34% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

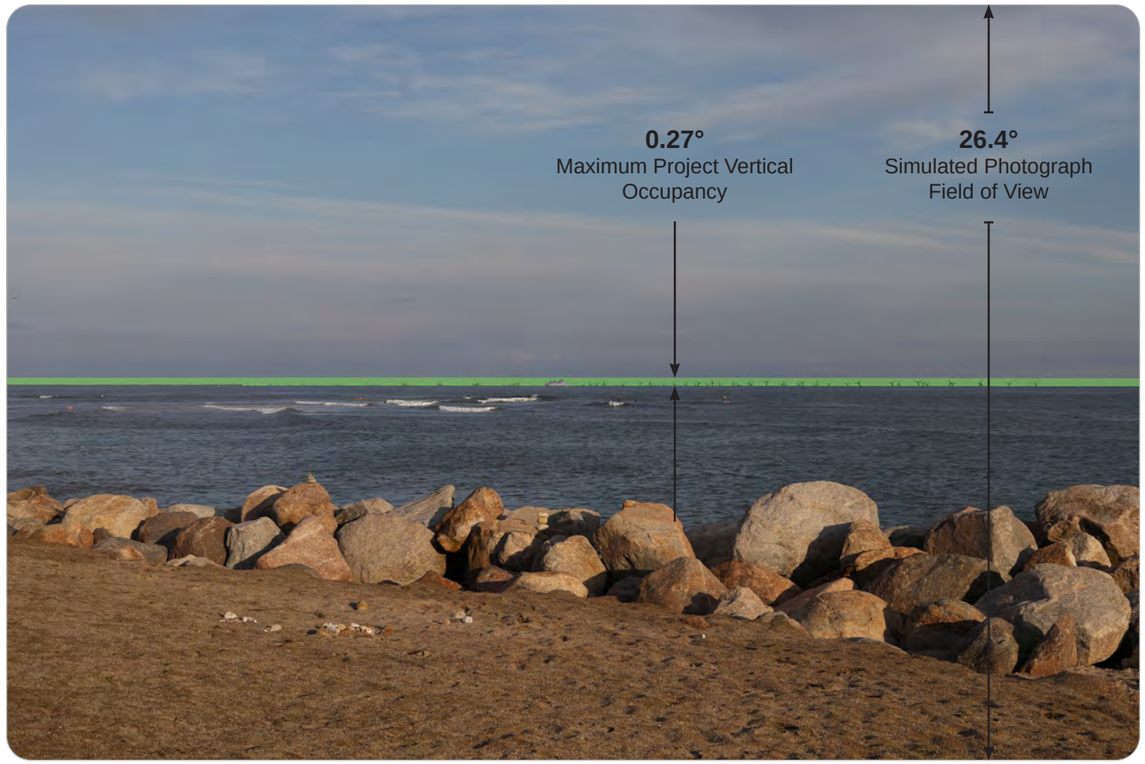
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.22 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.4 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.8 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (10.5 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine mid-tower (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the mid-tower) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 35 miles, the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view.





RI11: Matanuck Beach, South Kingstown, RI

RI11: Matanuck Beach, South Kingstown, RI

Horizon Occupation

From this key observation point (KOP), the horizon is occupied by approximately 110 degrees of open ocean and 250 degrees of terrain and/or vegetation, as illustrated in Inset 1. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 31 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (25% percent of the open ocean horizon available).

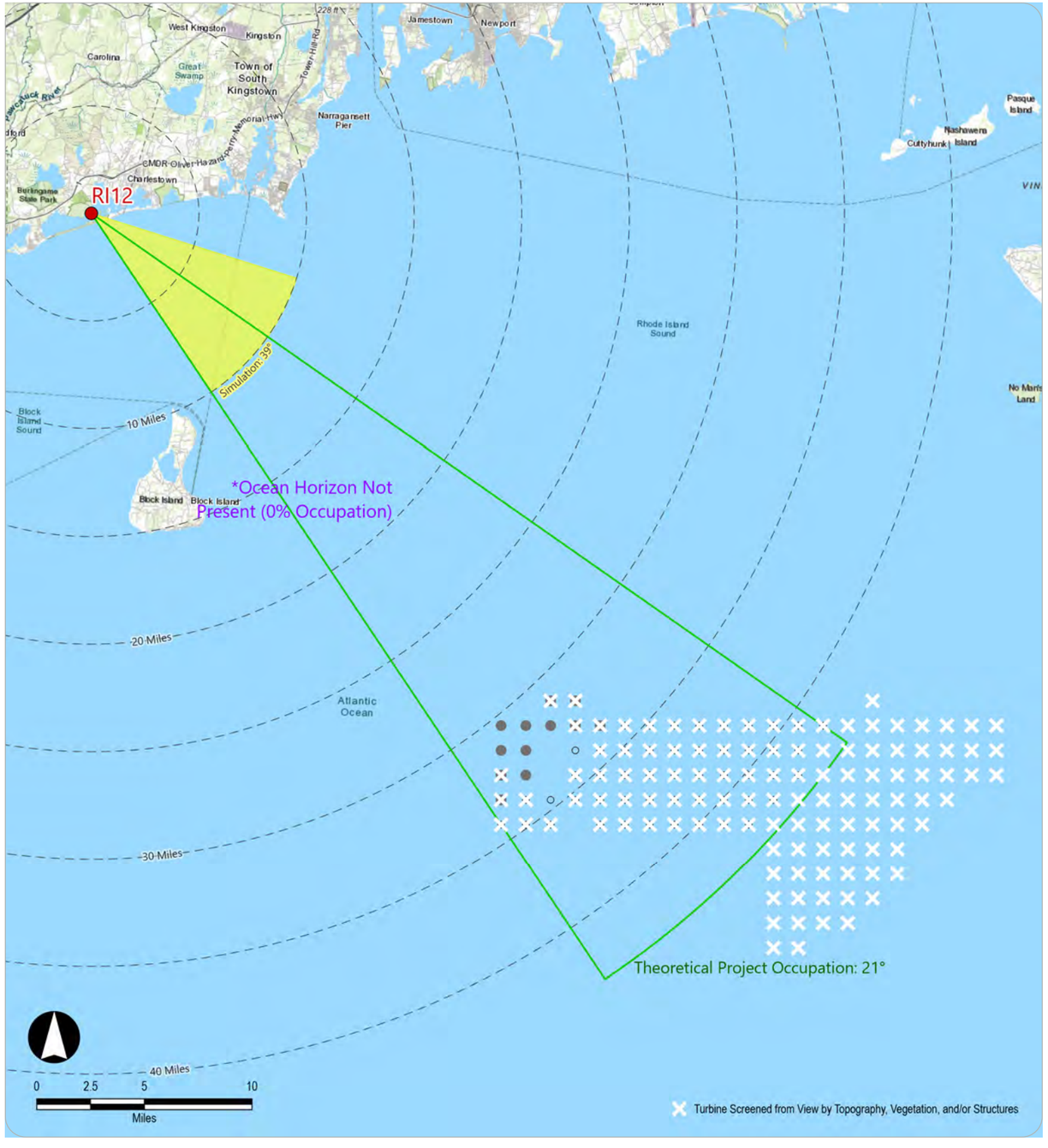
Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.27 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.5 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 1.0 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (18.1 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine mid-tower (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the mid-tower) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 40 miles, the turbine hub (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the hub) will be screened from view.

RI11: View from Matanuck Beach, South Kingstown, RI



RI12: Ninigret National Wildlife Refuge, Charlestown, RI

Horizon Occupation

From this key observation point (KOP), the wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations would occupy approximately 21 degrees of the horizon, all of which occurs over open ocean horizon (0% percent of the open ocean horizon available) as illustrated in Inset 1.

Vertical Field of View Occupation

From this KOP, the Project would occupy a maximum of 0.13 degrees of the vertical field of view based on the nearest WTG with the turbine blade in the upright position. This is equal to 0.2 percent of the human field of view (55 degrees). The simulated photograph in Inset 2 has a vertical field of view of 26.4 degrees, and the Project occupies a maximum of 0.5 percent of this field of view.

Screening Resulting From Curvature of the Earth or Obstruction

As a result of the elevation of the viewer from this KOP (5.7 feet AMSL) and screening effects of the curvature of the earth, all WTGs will be at least partially screened. For WTGs beyond approximately 30 miles (as measured from the KOP), the turbine mid-tower (and, therefore, all portions of the WTGs below the mid-tower) will be screened from view, and for WTGs beyond approximately 35 miles, the WTGs will be fully screened from view.
It was also observed that 115 of the total 122 WTGs (94 percent) were screened by curvature of the earth, terrain, vegetation and/or structures.